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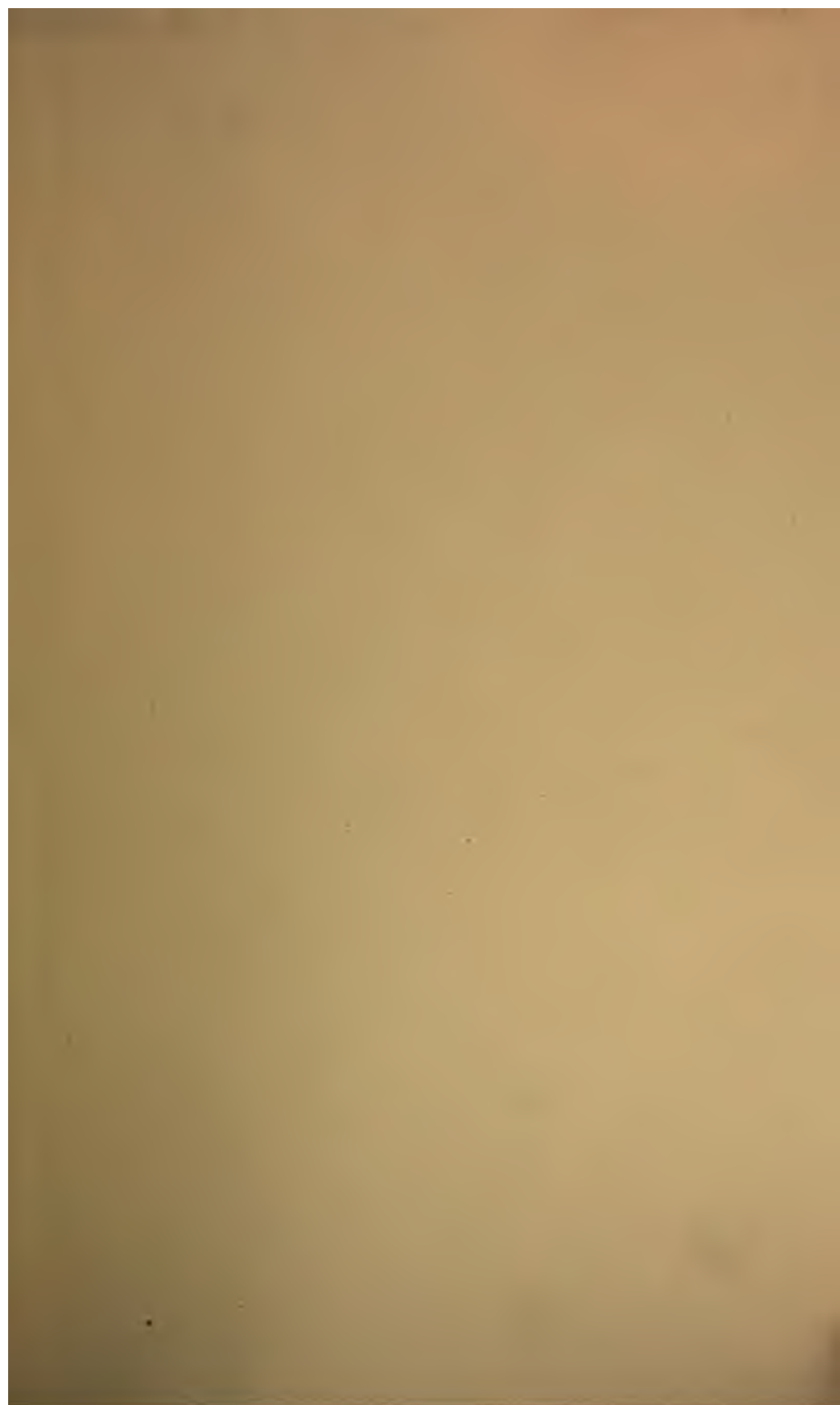
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A DICTIONARY
OF THE
KENTISH DIALECT
AND
PROVINCIALISMS
IN USE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

BY
W. D. PARISH,
CHANCELLOR OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND VICAR OF SELWANTON,
AND
W. F. SHAW,
VICAR OF EASTRY, KENT.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE KENTISH DIALECT finds its expression in peculiarities of phrase and pronunciation rather than in any great number of distinctly dialectical words. In many respects it closely resembles the dialect of Sussex, though it retains a distinctive character, and includes a considerable number of words which are unknown in the neighbouring County.

The Kentish pronunciation is so much more coarse and broad than that of Sussex, that many words which are common to both dialects can scarcely be recognised a few miles away from the border; and many words of ordinary use become strangely altered. As an instance, the word *elbow* may be taken, which first has the termination altered by the substitution of *ber* [ber] for *bow* [boa], and becomes *elber* [el'ber]. The *e* is next altered to *a*, and in Sussex the word would be generally pronounced *alber* [al'ber], in which form it is still recognisable; but the Kentish man alters the *al* into *ar* [aa], and knocking out the medial consonant altogether, pronounces the word *arber* [aa'ber], and thus actually retains only one letter

out of the original five. The chief peculiarities of pronunciation are these,—

Such words as *barrow* and *carry* become *bar* and *car* [baa, kaa].

a [a] before double *d* is pronounced *aa*; as *laader* [laa'der] for *ladder*.

a [a] before double *l* becomes *o*; as *foller* [fol'er] for *fallow*.

a [ai] before *t* is lengthened into *ēa*; as *pleāt* [plee'h't] for *plate*.

Double *e*, or the equivalent of it, becomes *i*; as "*ship in the fil*" [ship in dhu' fil] for "*sheep in the field*."

Then, by way of compensation, *i* is occasionally pronounced like double *e*; as "The meece got into the heeve" [Dhu' mee's got in'tu' dhu' hee'v] for "*the mice got into the hive*."

i appears as *e* in such words as *pet* [pet] for *pit*.

o before *n* is broadened into two syllables by the addition of an obscure vowel; as "Doänt ye see the old poäny be all skin and boäns" [doä'h'nt ye see dhu' oald poä'h'ny bee aul skin un boä'h'ns].

ou is lengthened by prefixing *a* [a]; the resulting sound being [aew]. "The haöunds were raöund our haöuse yesterday." [Dhu' haewnds wer raewnd our haews yest'erdai.]

The voiced *th* [dh] is invariably pronounced *d*; so *that*, *this*, *then*, *though* become *dat*, *dis*, *den*, *dough* [dat, dis, den, doa].

In words such as *fodder* (A.S. *födor*), where the old *d* comes between two vowels, the dialect has *th* [dh], as [fodh'er].

The final letters are transposed in *wasp*, *hasp*, and many words of similar termination. Hence these become [wops, haps].

w and *v* change places invariably when they are initial; as "*wery vell*" for *very well*.

Peculiarities of construction appear in the case of a large class of words, whereof "upgrown," "outstand," "no-ought," "over-run" and others may be taken as types.

Almost every East Kent man has one or two special words of his own, which he has himself invented, and these become very puzzling to those who do not know the secret of their origin; and as he dislikes the intrusion of any words beyond the range of his own vocabulary, he is apt to show his resentment by taking so little trouble to pronounce them

correctly, that they generally become distorted beyond all recognition. *Broad titus*, for instance, would not easily be understood to mean bronchitis.

The East Kent man is, moreover, not fond of strangers, he calls any new-comers into the village "furriners," and pronounces their names as he pleases. These peculiarities of speech and temper all tend to add to the difficulty of understanding the language in which the Kentish people express themselves.

The true dialect of Kent is now found only in the Eastern portion of the County, and especially in the Weald. It has been affected by many influences, most of all, of course, by its geographical position, though it seems strange that so few French words have found their way across the narrow streak of sea which separates it from France.

The purity of the dialect diminishes in proportion to the proximity to London of the district in which it is spoken. It may be said that the dialectal sewage of the Metropolis finds its way down the river and is deposited on the southern bank of the Thames, as far as the limits of Gravesend-Reach, whence it seems to overflow and saturate the neighbouring district. The language in which Samuel Weller, Senior and Junior, express themselves in the pages of the *Pickwick Papers*, affords an excellent specimen of what the Kentish dialect is, when it is brought under the full influence of this saturation.

Our collection of Kentish words and provincialisms has been gathered from various sources. Much has already been done to rescue from oblivion the peculiarities of the dialect. As long ago as 1736 Lewis published a glossary of local words in the second edition of his *History of the*

Isle of Tenet; this was reprinted by Prof. Skeat for the English Dialect Society as 'Glossary B 11,' in 1874. Dr. Pegge's attention was drawn to the subject at the same time, and he compiled a glossary entitled 'Kenticisms,' which remained in manuscript till it was communicated, in 1876, by Prof. Skeat, to the English Dialect Society and to the IX. Vol. of the *Archæologia Cantiana*. The MS. was purchased by him at Sir F. Madden's sale, and will be presented to the English Dialect Society.

A large number of Kentish words were found in the pages of Holloway's *General Dictionary of Provincialisms* (1839), and also in Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words* (1872); and when Professor Skeat suggested to us a more complete glossary of the dialect, we found that these publications had aroused such a considerable interest in the collection of Kentish words, that several collectors were at work in different parts of the County, all of whom most kindly placed their lists of words at our disposal. (One peculiarly interesting collection was given to the Society many years ago by Mr. G. Bedo.) The learned Professor has never for a moment abated his interest in our work, and has been always ready with a helping hand. Meanwhile the great local professor of the Kentish language, Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., has given us the full benefit of his thorough knowledge of the subject.

In order to exhibit the modern dialect more clearly, references to the specimens of Kentish in the Early and Middle English Periods have been avoided. It may, however, be well to observe here that the peculiarities of the phonology of the old dialect are well shown in some of these. The most important are the following :

1. The inscription in the Codex Aureus, printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 174, and reprinted (very accessibly) in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Part II., p. 98. This inscription is of the Ninth Century.

2. Some Glosses in a copy of Bede (MS. Cotton, Tib. c. 2), apparently in Kentish. Printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 179. Of the end of the Ninth Century.

3. Some of the Charters printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, pp. 425—460. See, in particular, a Charter of Hlothere, No. 4; of Wihtred, No. 5; of Æthelberht, Nos. 6 and 7; of Eardwulf, No. 8; and the Charters numbered 33—44, inclusive. Of these, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 34—42, inclusive, are reprinted in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Part II., pp. 174—194.

4. Kentish Glosses of the Ninth Century, first printed by Prof. Zupitza in Haupt's *Zeitschrift*, and reprinted in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Part II., pp. 152—175.

5. Five Sermons in the Kentish dialect of the Thirteenth Century, printed in Morris's *Old English Miscellany*, pp. 26—36. Two of these are reprinted in Morris's *Specimens of English*, Part I., pp. 141—145. The grammatical forms found in these Sermons are discussed in the Preface to the *Old English Miscellany*, pp. xiii.—xvi.

6. The Poems of William, of Shoreham (not far from Sevenoaks), written in the former half of the Fourteenth Century, edited for the Percy Society by T. Wright, London, 1849. An extract is given in *Specimens of English*, ed. Morris and Skeat, Part II., pp. 63—68.

7. The Ayenbite of Inwyt, or Remorse of Conscience, finished A.D. 1340, by Dan Michel, of Northgate, edited by Morris for the Early English Text Society in 1866. An

extract is given in *Specimens of English*, ed. Morris and Skeat, Part II., pp. 98—106.

It may be added that the Psalter, known as the Vaspasian Psalter, printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, is now ascertained to be Mercian. It was first printed by Stevenson for the Surtees Society in 1843-4, under the impression that it was "Northumbrian" a statement which will not bear even a hasty test. Mr. Sweet at first claimed it as "Kentish" (*Trans. of the Phil. Soc.* 1877, Part III., p. 555), but a closer investigation proves it to be Mercian, as Mr. Sweet has himself shown.

It may be mentioned that the collection of words presented in this Dictionary has been in process of formation for no less than fourteen years, and in the course of that time we found many instances of folk lore and proverbial expressions, which have been retained in expectation that they may form the nucleus of a separate work to be published hereafter.

At the end of this book a few blank pages will be found perforated so as to be detached without injuring the rest, and upon these we hope that many notes on Folk Lore and Local Proverbs, and quaint words and anecdotes, illustrative of Kentish dialect and character, may be jotted down from time to time and forwarded to Rev. W. F. Shaw, Eastry Vicarage, Sandwich, in whose hands they will help to the completion of a work which promises to be one of considerable interest.



LIST OF BOOKS

*From which Quotations are frequently made in the course of
this Work.*

LAMBARDE, WILLIAM. A PERAMBULATION OF KENT. 1596.

LEWIS, REV. J. HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES, AS WELL ECCLESIASTICAL
AS CIVIL, OF THE ISLE OF TENET, IN KENT. 1736.

SANDWICH BOOK OF ORPHANS. 1586 TO 1685. PUBLISHED IN
ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA, VOL. XVI.

M.S. ACCOUNTS OF S. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, CANTERBURY. 1511 TO
1647. COMMUNICATED BY MR. J. M. COWPER.

M.S. ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS OF S. DUNSTAN'S,
CANTERBURY. 1484 TO 1580. ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA, VOL.
XVI.

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS, HOLY CROSS, CANTERBURY. 1642. TAKEN
FROM "OUR PARISH BOOKS," VOLS. I. AND II., BY MR. J. M.
COWPER.

THE BARGRAVE DIARY AND VARIOUS M.S. ACCOUNTS OF THE BOTELER
FAMILY HAVE BEEN KINDLY PLACED AT OUR DISPOSAL BY THE
MISSES BOTELER, OF BROOK STREET, EASTRY.

LISTS OF KENTISH WORDS

Have been kindly placed at our disposal, by the following Collectors :

REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.

MR. C. ROACH SMITH.

MR. H. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, M.P.

MR. GEORGE BEDO.

SIR FREDK. MADDEN (THE LATE).

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REV. J. BOODLE.

REV. F. HASLEWOOD.

MR. F. T. ELWORTHY.

Much information has also been given by Mrs. WHITE (Preston, Halop), Capt. W. H. TYLDEN-PATTENSON, Rev. A. M. CHICHESTER, and many others, to whom the Editors desire to offer their best thanks.



DICK AND SAL

AT CANTERBURY FAIR.

The following was written by the late Mr. John White Masters, who was brought up in the neighbourhood of Faversham, under circumstances which gave him special facilities for making notes upon the Kentish Dialect as it was spoken in the early part of the present century. There seems to be internal evidence that the hero and heroine of the tale started from the village of Sheldwick (with which Mr. Masters was connected). The Verses were first published before 1821, but the exact date is unknown.

1. **T**HE bailiff's boy had overslept,
The cows were not put in ;
But rosy Mary cheerly stept,
To milk them on the green.
2. Dick staggered with a carf of hay,
To feed the bleating sheep ;
Proud thus to usher in the day,
While half the world's asleep.
3. And meeting Mary with her pail,
He said, "If you wull stay,
I'll tell ya jest a funny tale,
About my holerday."
4. 'Twas then by some auspicious hap,
That I was passing near 'im,
And as he seem'd a likely chap,
Thinks I, I'll stop and hear 'im.
5. Now, Mary broke her steady pace,
And down she set her pail ;
Dick brush'd the hay seeds off his face,
And thus began his tale :

6. "Ya see when Michaelmas come roun,
I thought dat Sal and I,
Ud go to Canterbury town,
To see what we cud buy.
7. For when I lived at Challock Lees,
Our second-man had bin ;
And wonce when he was carring peas,
He told me what he'd sin.
8. He sed dare was a teejus fair,
Dat lasted for a wick ;
And all de ploughmen dat went dare,
Must car dair shining-stick.
9. An how dat dare was nable rigs,
An merriander's jokes ;
Snuff-boxes, shows, and whirligigs,
An houghed sight o' folks.
10. But what queer'd me, he sed, 'twas kep
All round about de Church ;
And how dey had him up de steps,
And left him in de lurch.
11. At last he got into de street,
An den he lost his rōad ;
And Bet and he come to a gëate,
Whar all de soagers stud.
12. Den she ketcht fast hold av his han',
For she was reythur scar'd ;
Tom sed when fust he see 'em stan',
He thought she'd be afared.
13. But one dat had a great broad soord,
Did 'left wheel' loudly cry ;
And all de men scared at his word,
Flew roun ta let dem by.
14. And den de drums dey beat ya know,
De soagers dey was prancin ;
Tom told me dat it pleased 'em so,
They coud'n kip from dancin.

15. So I told feyther what I thought
 'Bout gooin' to de fair ;
 An den he told me what he bought,
 When moder and he was dare.
16. He bought our Jack a leather cap,
 An Sal a money-puss ;
 An Tom an Jem a spinnin tap,
 An me a little hoss.
17. Den moder drummin in my ear,
 Told all dat she had done ;
 For doe she liv'd for fifty year,
 She'd never sin such fun.
18. So Sal and I was mighty glad,
 Ta hear sudge news as dat ;
 An I set off ta neighbour Head,
 Ta get a new straa hat.
19. An Thursday mornin Sal an I,
 Set out ta goo ta fair ;
 An moder an day wish't us good bye,
 An told Sal ta taak care.
20. But jest as o'er the stile we got,
 She call'd har back agin,
 An sed, 'Ya taak yer milkin cöat,
 Fer I're afared 'twull rain.'
21. Sal got de cöat, an we agin,
 Did both an us set sail ;
 An she sed, 'Was she sure 'too'd rain,
 She never oo'd turn tail.'
22. De clover was granable wet,
 Sa when we crast de medder,
 We both upan de hardle set,
 An den begun concedir.
23. De Folkston gals looked houghed black,
 * Old Waller'd roar'd about :
 Ses I ta Sal, 'Shall we go back !'
 'Na, na,' says she, 'kip out.'

* This expression cannot be clearly explained.

24. 'Ya see the lark is mountain high,
De clouds ta undermine ;
I lay a graat he clears de sky,
And den it wull be fine.'
25. An sure enough old Sal was right,
De Folkston gals was missin ;
De sun and sky begun look bright,
An Waller'd stopt his hissin.
26. An so we sasselsail'd along,
An crass de fields we stiver'd,
While dickey lark kep up his song
An at de clouds conniver'd.
27. De rain an wind we left behind,
De clouds was scar'd away ;
Bright Pebus he shut-fisted shin'd,
And 'twas a lightful day.
28. We tore like mad through Perry 'ood,
An jest beyand Stone Stile,
We got inta de turnpik rōad,
An kep it all de while.
29. An den we went through Shanford Street,
An over Chartham Down ;
My wig ! how many we did meet,
A coming from de town.
30. An some sung out, 'Dare's Moll and Jan,'
But we ne'er cared for it ;
Through thick an thin we blunder'd an,
An got ta Wincheap Street.
31. I sed, 'We'r got here sure enough,
We'll kip upon de causeway ;'
But Sal sed, 'Tis sa plagued rough,
Less get inta de hossway.'
32. And so we slagger'd den ya know,
And gaap't and stared about ;
Ta see de houses all a row,
An signs a hanging out.

33. An when a goodish bit we'd bin,
 We turn'd to de right han';
An den we turned about agin,
 An see an alus stan.
34. Sal thought it was de Göat or Hine—
 I didn' know for my part;
But when we look't apan de sign,
 De reading was de 'White Hart.'
35. Den we went through a gëat ya see,
 An down a gravel walk:
An's we stood unnerneath a tree,
 We heard de people talk.
36. So Sal, ya know, heav'd up her face,
 Ad see 'em al stan roun,
Upon a gurt high bank an plëace,
 An we apan de groun.
37. Den I gaapt up and see 'em all,
 An wonder'd what could be—
Sa I turns round an says to Sal,
 'Less clamber up an see.'
38. But she was rather scared at fust
 Fer fear a tumblin down;
An dey at tap made game an us,
 An told us ta goo roun.
39. Jigger! I wooden give it up,
 So took her roun de nick,
An holl'd her pattens ta de top,
 An dragged her through de quick.
40. An den she turn'd erself about,
 An sed 'twas rather rough;
But when we found de futway out,
 We went up safe enough.
41. An when we got to de tip top,
 We see a marble mountain—
A gurt high stone thing histed up,
 Jest like a steeple countin.

42. An dare we see, ah! all de town,
Houses, an winmills grindin ;
* An gospels feeding on de groun,
An boys de dunnocks mindin.
43. How we was scared—why, darn my skin!
I lay dat dare was more
Houses an churches den we'd sin
In all 'ur lives afore.
44. An when we'd stared and gaap'd all roun,
And thought we'd sin 'em all ;
We turned about for ta come down,
But got apan a wall.
45. An Sal look't over as we past,
Ta see de ivy stick,
An if I had'en held her fast,
She would a brok 'er nick.
46. Den on we went, an soon we see
A brick place, where instead,
A being at top, as't ought to be,
De rōad ran unnernead.
47. An dare we pook't and peek'd about,
Ta see what made it stick up ;
But narn o' us cou'den' find it out,
What kep the middle brick up.
48. An Sal sung out, 'Why dis here wall,
It looks sa old an hagged ;
I'm mortally afared 'twill fall :'
And I was deadly shagged.
49. An when we got into de street,
A coach dat come from Dover,
Did gran nigh tread us under feet,
An Sal was 'most run over.
50. And so we stiver'd right acress,
And went up by a mason's ;
An come down to a gurt big house—
I lay it was de Pason's!

* It is supposed that some error in printing may have created the two words *gospels* and *dunnocks*, which occur in this stanza, for the most careful enquiries have failed to identify them.

51. And den we turn'd to de left han,
An down into de street,
An see a gurt fat butcher stan,
Wid shop chuck full o' meat.
52. Den all at once we made a stop,
I thought Sal would a fainted;
When lookin in a barber's shop,
Sa fine de dolls was painted.
53. And dare was one an 'em I'll swear
Jest like de Pason's wife;
Wid nose, an eyes, an teeth, an hair,
As nat'ral as life.
54. So dare we stopt a little space,
An sed 'How queer it looks;'
But soon we see anudder place,
And dat was crammed wid books.
55. I sed ta her 'What books dare be,
Dare's supm ta be sin;'
Den she turn'd round, and sed to me,
'Suppose we do go in.'
56. Now, Sal, ye see, had bin ta school—
She went to old aunt Kite;
An so she was'en quite a fool,
But cud read purty tight.
57. She larnt her A B C, ya know,
Wid D for dunce and dame,
An all dat's in de criss-crass row,
An how to spell her name.
58. Sa in we went an down we squot,
An look't in every carner;
Den ax't de ooman if she'd got
De book about Tom Harner.
59. It put Sal almost out a breath,
When fust we went in dare;
De ooman was sa plaguey death,
She cou'den mak 'ar hear.

60. At last de man he hard us bawl,
So out ya know he coom ;
An braught de book, an gin't ta Sal,
An sa we carr'd it hoom.
61. An Sal 'as red it throo and throo,
An lint it to 'er brudder ;
An feyther loike to have it too,
An wisht we'd bought anudder.
62. Den we came to anudder street,
Where all was butcher's shops ;
Dare was a tarnal sight of meat,
An steeks, an mutton-chops.
63. An dare was aluses by swarms—
I lay dare was a duzen !
An he dat kep de Butcher's Arms,
Was old Jan Hillses cousin.
64. And so as Sal lookt purtty fine,
We thoft we'd goo in dare ;
An hav a sup a beer ar two,
Afore we went ta fair.
65. De landlord he lookt moighty brave,
Wid his gurt rosy cheeks ;
An axt us if we loike to have
A pound ar two a steeks.
66. Sa when we lickt de platters out,
An yoffled down de beer,
I sed ta Sal, ' Less walk about,
An try an find de fair.'
67. An's we went prowling down de street,
We met old Simon Cole ;
He claa'd hold on her round de nick,
Au 'gun to suck har jole.
68. Now, dash my wig ! dat put me out,
For dare was Sal a squallin ;
I fedge him sich a tarnal clout,
Dat down I knockt him spraalin.

69. Dare he lay grumblin in de gutter,
De folks day gather'd roun' us,
An crowded in wid such a clutter,
De same as if dey'd poun' us.
70. An dis was jist aside de shop,
Where all de picters hung ;
An books an sich like mabbled up,
An now an tan a song.
71. An dare we strain'd, an stared, an blous'd,
An' tried ta get away ;
But more we strain'd, de more they scroug'd,
An sung out, 'Giv 'em play.'
72. Den Simon swore by all dats good,
He'd knock me inta tinder ;
An blow'd if I did'en think he ood,
Fer'e knockt me throught de winder.
73. An tore my chops most cruelly,
De blood begun ta trickle ;
You wou'den a know'd it had bin me,
I was in such a pickle.
74. Now jigger me tight ! dat rais'd my fluff,
I claw'd hold av his mane ;
An' mint ta fetch his head a cuff,
But brok anudder pane.
75. Den I was up, den I gun swear,
De chaps dey did jist laugh,
An Sal she stompt, an tore har hair,
An beller'd like a calf.
76. I thoft I'd fetch him one more pounce,
So heav'd my stick an meant it,
Jist to a' broke his precious sponce,
But through de winder sent it.
77. De books and ballets flew about,
Like thatch from off de barn ;
Or like de stra dat clutters out
De 'sheen a thrashing carn,

78. An den de chaps dey laugh'd agin,
As if old Nick had seiz'd 'em ;
An burn my skin ! if I did'en grin,
A'cause I seed it pleased 'em.
79. But paid gran dearly far my fun,
An dat ya knows de wust an't ;
I sed old Simon right ta pay,
A'cause he was de fust an't.
80. But when de master coom hisself,
He 'gun to say 'is prayers ;
'Twas ya,' said he, 'ya stupid elf,
I'll ha' ya ta de Mayer's.
81. Yees, ya shall pay, ya trucklebed,
Ya buffle-headed ass ;
I know 'twas ya grate pumpin 'ead,
First blunnered thro de glass.'
82. So den I dobb'd him down the stuff,
A plaguey sight ta pay ;
An Sal an I was glad enuff,
At last ta git away.
83. But when we got ta de Church-yard,
In hopes ta fine' de Fair ;
Ya can't think how we both was scared
A'cause it was'n dare !
84. So we was cruelly put out ;
An den de head pidjector
Av some fine shop, axt what we thoft
About his purty pictur.
85. Sal said she cou'den roightly tell,
An as you're there alive ;
Doe unnernead dey wrote it Peel,
I're sure it was a hive.
86. I cou'd a gin de man a smack,
He thought we cou'den tell ;
Sa often as ya know we baak,
A beehive from a peel.

87. So den we stiver'd up de town,
An found de merry fair;
Jest at de place dat we coom down,
When fust we did git dare.
88. Den I took Sarer by de han',
An wou'den treat her scanty;
An holl'd down sixpence to de man,
An gin her nuts a plenty.
89. An den, ya know, we seed de show,
An when we'd done and tarn'd about,
Sal sed to me, 'I think I see
Old Glover wid his round-about;
90. An dat noo boät dat Akuss made,
And snuff-boxes beside;'
So den we went to him an sed
We'd loike to have a ride.
91. An up we got inta de boät,
But Sal began to maunder;
For fare de string, when we'd gun swing,
Shud brake an cum asunder.
92. But Glover sed 'It is sa tuff,
'Tud bear a duzn men;'
An when he thoft we'd swung enuff,
He tuk us down agin.
93. An den he lookt at me and sed,
'It seems to please your wife;'
Sal grinn'd, and sed 'She never had
Sudge fun in all her life.'
94. De snuff-boxes dey did jest fly,
And sunder cum de rem;
Dangle de skin an't! sed I
I'll have a rap at dem.
95. My nable! there was lots of fun,
An sich hubbub an hollar;
De donkeys dey for cheeses run,
An I grinn'd through a collar.

96. Den Sal she run for half-a-crown,
An I jump't in a sack,
An shou'd a won, but I fell down,
An gran nigh brok my back.
97. Den we went out inta de town,
An had some gin an stuff;
An Sal bought her a bran noo gown,
An sed she'd sin enuff.
98. Jigger! I wou'd buy har a ribb'n;
So when we'd bin and got it,
I told 'er dat 'twas almost sebb'm,
An thoft we'd better fut it.
99. An somehow we mistook the rōad,
But axt till we got right,
So foun our way throo Perry 'ood,
An got home safe at night,"
100. Thus Dick his canister unpack'd—
I heard his oratory;
And my poor sides were almost crack'd,
With laughing at his story.





DICTIONARY

OF

THE KENTISH DIALECT.

A.

A. Used as a prefix with a verbal sb., taken actively.
"She's always *a* making mischief about somebody or another."

ABED [ubed·] *adv.* In bed.

"You have not been *abed*, then?"

—*Othello*, act iii. sc. 1.

ABIDE [ubei·d] *vb.* To bear; to endure; to tolerate; to put-up-with. Generally used in a negative sentence, as:

"I cannot *abide* swaggerers."

—*II. Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4.

ABITED [ubei·tid] *adj.* Mildewed.

ACHING-TOOTH, *sb.* To have an aching-tooth for anything, is to wish for it very much.

"Muster Moppett's man's got a terr'ble *aching-tooth* for our old sow."

ACT-ABOUT, *vb.* To play the fool.

"He got *acting-about*, and fell down and broke his leg."

ADLE [ad·l] *adj.* Unwell; confused.

"My head's that *adle*, that I can't tend to nothin'."

ADRY [udrei·] *adj.* In a dry or thirsty condition.

AFEARED [ufee·rd] *adj.* Affected with fear or terror.

“Will not the ladies be *afeared* of the lion?”

—*Midsummer Night's Dream*, act iii. sc. 1.

AFORE [ufoa·r] *prep.* Before.

AFTERMEATH [aaft·urmee·th] *sb.* The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay; called also, Roughings.

AGIN [ugin·] *prep.* Against; over-against; near.

“He lives down de lane *agin* de stile.”

AGREEABLE [ugree·ubl] *adj.* Consenting; acquiescent.

“They axed me what I thought an't, and I said as how I was quite *agreeable*.”

AKERS [ai·kurz] *sb. pl.* Acorns.

ALEING [ai·ling] *sb.* An old-fashioned entertainment, given with a view to collecting subscriptions from guests invited to partake of a brewing of ale.

ALE-SOP [ai·lsop] *sb.* A refection consisting of toast and strong ale, hot; customarily partaken of by the servants in many large establishments in Kent on Christmas day.

ALL-A-MOST [au·lumoast] *adv.* Almost.

ALLEMASH-DAY [al·imash] *sb.* French *à la mèche*. The day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers begin to work by candle-light.

ALL-ON, *adv.* Continually.

“He kep *all on* actin'-about, and wouldn't tend to nothin'.”

ALLOW, *vb.* To consider.

“He's *allowed* to be the biggest rogue in Faversham.”

ALLWORKS, *sb.* The name given to a labourer on a farm, who stands ready to do any and every kind of work to which he may be set.

ALONGST [ulongst'] *prep.* On the long side of anything.

ALUS [ai'lus] *sb.* An ale-house.

"And when a goodish bit we'd bin
We turned to de right han ;
And den we turned about agin,
And see an *alus* stan." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 33.

AM. Used for are ; as—

"They'm gone to bed."

AMENDMENT [u'men·munt] *sb.* Manure laid on land.

AMMUT-CAST [am'ut kaa'st] *sb.* An emmet's cast ; an ant-hill.

AMON [ai·mun] *sb.* A hop, two steps, and a jump. A half-*amon*, is a hop, step, and jump.

AMONGST THE MIDLINS, *adv. phr.* In pretty good health.

"Well, Master Tumber, how be you gettin' on now?"

"Oh, I be *amongst the midlins!*"

AMPER [amp'ur] *sb.* A tumour or swelling ; a blemish.

AMPERY [amp'uri] *adj.* Weak ; unhealthy ; beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese. (See *Hampery*.)

AN. Frequently used for of.

"What do you think *an't?*"

"Well, I thinks I wunt have no more *an't.*"

ANDIRONS [and·eirnz] *sb. pl.* The dogs, brand-irons, or cob-irons placed on either side of an open wood fire to keep the brands in the places. Called end-irons in the marginal reading of Ezek. xl. 43.

ANENTS [unents'] *prep.* Against ; opposite ; over-against.

ANEWST [uneur'st] *adv.* Over-against ; near.

ANOINTED [unoi·ntid] *adj.* Mischievous ; troublesome.

"He's a proper *anoointed* young rascal," occasionally enlarged to : "The devil's own *anoointed* young rascal."

ANOTHER-WHEN, *adv.* Another time.

ANTHONY-PIG [ant·uni pig] *sb.* The smallest pig of the litter, supposed to be the favourite, or at any rate the one which requires most care, and peculiarly under the protection of St. Anthony.

ANVIL-CLOUDS, *sb. pl.* White clouds shaped somewhat like a blacksmith's anvil, said to denote rain.

APS [aps·] *sb.* (1) An asp or aspen tree; (2) a viper.
"The pison of *apses* is under their lips."

AQUABOB [ai·kwu'bob] *sb.* An icicle.

ARBER [aa'ber] *sb.* Elbow.

ARBITRY [aa·bitri] *adj.* Hard; greedy; grasping; short for arbitrary.

AREAR [u'ree'r] *adj.* Reared-up; upright.

ARRIVANCE [urei·vuns] *sb.* Origin; birthplace.

"He lives in Faversham town now, but he's a low-hill (below-hill) man by *arrivance*."

ARTER [aa'tur] *prep.* After.

"Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling *arter*."

AS. Is often used redundantly.

"I can only say *as* this—I done the best I could."

"I reckon you'll find it's *as* how it is."

ASHEN-KEYS [ash·nkee·z] *sb. pl.* The clustering seeds of the ash-tree; so called, from their resemblance to a bunch of keys.

ASIDE [usei'd] *prep.* By the side of.

"I stood *aside* him all the time."

ASPRAWL [usprau·l] *adj.* Gone wrong.

"The pig-trade's all *asprawl* now."

ASTRE [aast·ur] *sb.* A hearth.

Lambarde (*Perambulation of Kent*, Ed. 1596, p. 562) states, that in his time this word was nearly obsolete in Kent, though still retained in Shropshire and other parts.

AUGUST-BUG [au·gust·bug·] *sb.* A beetle somewhat smaller than the May-bug or July-bug.

AV, *prep.* Of.

"I ha'ant heerd fill nor fall *av* him."

AWHILE [u'wei·l] *adv.* For a time.

"He wunt be back yet *awhile*, I lay."

AWLN [au·ln, au·n] *sb.* A French measure of length, equaling 5-ft. 7-in., used in measuring nets.

AX, *sb.* An axletree.

AX, *vb.* To ask.

This is a transposition—aks for ask, as waps for wasp, haps for hasp, &c. "I *axed* him if this was the way to Borden."

"Where of the seyde acomptantis *ax* allowance as hereafter foloyth."

—*Accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

B.

BACKENING [bak·uning] *sb.* A throwing back; a relapse; a hindrance.

BACKER [bak·ur] *sb.* A porter; a carrier; an unloader.
A word in common use at the docks.

BACK-OUT [bak·out] *sb.* A backyard.

BACKPART [bak·paart] *sb.* The back, where *part* is really redundant. "I shall be glad to see the *backpart* of you," *i.e.*, to get you gone.

"I will take away Mine hand and thou shalt see My *backparts*; but My face shall not be seen."—Ex. xxxiii. 23.

BACKSIDE [bak'seid] *sb.* A yard at the back of a house.

1590—1592.—“It'm allowed to ffrencham for mendinge of a gutter, and pavement in his *backside* . . . xix^d.”

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

1611.—“And he led the flock to the *backside* of the desert.”—Ex. iii. 1.

BACKSTAY [bak'stai] *sb.* The flat piece of wood put on the feet in the manner of a snow-shoe, and used by the inhabitants of Romney Marsh to cross the shingle at Dungeness.

A stake driven in to support a raddle-fence.

BACKSTERS [bak'sturz] *sb. pl.* (Same as *Backstay*.)

BACKWAY [bak'wai] *sb.* The yard or space at the back of a cottage.

BAG, *vb.* To cut with a bagging hook.

1677.—The working-man taking a hook in each hand, cuts (the pease) with his right hand, and rolls them up with that in his left, which they call bagging of pease.—Plot, Oxfordshire 256.

BAGGING-HOOK [bag'ing-huok] *sb.* A curved cutting implement, very like a sickle, or reaping hook, but with a square, instead of a pointed, end. It is used for cutting hedges, &c. The handle is not in the same plane as the hook itself, but parallel to it, thus enabling those who use it to keep their hands clear of the hedge.

BAIL [bail] *sb.* The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle. A cake-*bail* is the tin or pan in which a cake is baked.

BAILLY [bai'li] (1) *sb.* A court within a fortress. The level green place before the court at Chilham Castle, *i.e.*, between the little court and the street, is still so called. They have something of this sort at Folkestone, and they call it the *bale* [bail]. The *Old Bailey* in London, and the *New Bailey* in Manchester, must have been originally something of the same kind, places fenced in. O.F. *baille*, a barrier.

BAILY [bai·li] (2) *sb.* Bailiff is always pronounced thus. At a farm, in what is called "a six-horse place," the first four horses are under the charge of the wagoner and his mate, and the other two, of an *under-baily*.

BAILY-BOY [bai·liboi·] *sb.* A bailiff-boy, or boy employed by the farmer to go daily over the ground, and to see that everything is in order, and to do every work necessary.—*Pegge*.

BAIN'T [bai·nt] *phr.* For *are not*, or *be, not*.
"Surely you *bain't* agoin' yit-awhile?"

BAIST [baai·st] *sb.* The frame-work of a bed with webbing.
—*Weald*. (See also, *Beist*, *Boist*.)

BAIT [bai·t] *sb.* A luncheon taken by workmen in the fields.

BALD-PATES [bau·ld-pai·ts] *sb. pl.* Roman coins of the lesser and larger silver were so called in Thanet, by the country people, in Lewis's time.

BALK [bau·k] (1) *sb.* A raised pathway; a path on a bank; a pathway serving as a boundary.

BALK [bau·k] (2) *sb.* A cut tree.

BALLET [bal·et] *sb.* A ballad; a pamphlet; so called because ballads are usually published in pamphlet form.

"Use no tavernys where the jestis and fablis;
Syngyng of lewde *ballette*, *rondelettes*, or *virolais*."

—*MS. Laud*, 416, civ. *Written by a rustic of Kent*, 1460.

"De books an *ballets* flew about,
Like thatch from off the barn."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 77.

BALLOW [bal·oa] *sb.* A stick; a walking-stick; a cudgel.

"Keep out che vor'ye, or ise try whether your Costard or my *Ballow* be the harder."

—*King Lear*, act iv. sc. 6. (first folio ed.)

BALL SQUAB [bau·lskwob] *sb.* A young bird just hatched.

BANNA [ban·u], **BANNER** [ban·r] *phr.* For *be not*.

"*Banna* ye going hopping this year?"

BANNOCK [ban'uk] *vb.* To thrash; beat; chastise.

BANNOCKING [ban'uking] *sb.* A thrashing; beating.

"He's a tiresome young dog; but if he don't mind you, jest you give him a good *bannocking*."

BANYAN-DAY [ban'yun-dai] *sb.* A sea-term for those days on which no meat is served out to the sailors.

"Saddaday is a *banyan-day*." "What do'ye mean?"
"Oh! a day on which we eat up all the odds and ends."

BARBEL [baa'bl] *sb.* A sort of petticoat worn by fishermen at Folkestone. (See also *Barvel*.)

BARGAIN PENCE [baa'gin pens] *sb. pl.* Earnest money; money given on striking a bargain.

BAR-GOOSE [baa'goos] *sb.* The common species of shel-drake.—*Sittingbourne*.

BARM [baa'm] *sb.* Brewer's yeast. (See *Sizzn*.)

BARREL DREEN [barr'1 dre'un] *sb.* A round culvert; a sewer; a drain.

BARTH [baa'th] *sb.* A shelter for cattle; a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs.

BARVEL [baa'vul] *sb.* A short leathern apron used by washerwomen; a slabbering-bib. (See also *Barbel* above.)

BAR-WAY [baa-wai] *sb.* A gate constructed of bars or rails, so made as to be taken out of the posts.

BASH [bash'] *vb.* To dash; smash; beat in.

"His hat was *bashed* in."

BASTARD [bast'urd] *sb.* A gelding.

BASTARD-RIG [bast'urdrig'] *sb.* The smooth hound-fish, *mustelus levis*.—*Folkestone*.

BAT [bat] *sb.* French *Bâton*. A piece of timber rather long than broad; a staff; a stick; a walking-stick. The old Parish book of Wye—34, Hen. VIII.—speaks

of "a tymber-bat." *Boteler MS. Account Books* cir. 1664—"pd. John Sillwood, for fetching a *batt* from Canterb[ury] for a midle piece for my mill, o 10^s o."

Shakespeare, in the *Lover's Complaint*, has, "So slides he down upon his grained *bat*," i.e. his rough staff.

Some prisoners were tried in 1885, for breaking out of Walmer Barracks; when the constable said, "One of the prisoners struck at me with a *bat*;" which he afterwards defined as being, in this case, "the tarred butt-end of a hop-pole."

BAT [bat] *sb.* The long handle of a scythe. A large rough kind of rubber used for sharpening scythes. The stick used for keeping the traces of a plough-horse asunder is called "a *spread bat*."

BAULLY [bau'li] *sb.* A boat. (See *Bawley*.)

BAVEN [bav'in] **BAVIN**, *sb.* A little fagot; a fagot of brushwood bound with only one wiff, whilst a fagot is bound with two.

"The skipping king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters, and rash *bavin* wits
Soon kindled and soon burned. . ."

—*Henry IV.* act iii. sc. 1.

And

"It yearly cost five hundred pounds besides,
To fence the town from Hull and Humber's tides:
For stakes, for *bavins*, timber, stones, and piles."

—*Taylor's Merry Wherry Voyage.*

BAWLEY [bau'li] *sb.* A small fishing smack used on the coasts of Kent and Essex, about the mouth of the Thames and Medway. *Bawleys* are generally about 40-ft. in length, 13-ft. beam, 5-ft. draught, and 15 or 20 tons measurement; they differ in rig from a cutter, in having no boom to the mainsail, which is consequently easily brailled-up when working the trawl nets. They are half-decked with a wet well to keep fish alive.

"Hawley, Bawley—Hawley, Bawley,
What have you got in your trawley?"

is a taunting rhyme to use to a *bawley*-man, and has the same effect upon him as a red-flag upon a bull—or the poem of "the puppy pie" upon a bargeman.

BAY-BOARDS [bai·bordz] *sb. pl.* The large folding doors of a barn do not reach to the ground, and the intervening space is closed by four or five moveable boards which fit in a groove—these are called *bay-boards*.

BE [be] *vb.* For *are, am, &c.* “Where *be* you?” *i.e.*, “Where *are* you?” “I *be* comin’,” *i.e.*, “I *am* coming.” This use of the word is not uncommon in older English; thus, in 1st Collect in the Communion Office, we have—“Almighty God, unto Whom all hearts *be* open, all desires known, and from Whom no secrets are hid;” and in S. Luke xx. 25. “Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things which *be* Cæsar’s, and unto God the things which *be* God’s.”

BEAN-HOOK [bee·nhuok] *sb.* A small hook with a short handle, for cutting beans.

BEARBIND [bai·rbeind] *sb.* } Same as *Bindweed*.
BEARBINE [bai·rbein] *sb.* } *Convolvulus arvensis*.

BEARERS [bai·rr’urz] *sb. pl.* The persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave. In Kent, the bier is sometimes called a *bearer*.

BEASTS [bee·sts] *sb. pl.* The first two or three meals of milk after a cow has calved. (See *Biskins, Bismilk, Poad-milk*.)

BECAUSE WHY [bikau·z whei] *interog. adv.* Why? wherefore? A very common controversy amongst boys :—
 “No it ain’t”—
 “Cos why?”
 “Cos it ain’t.”

BECKETT [bek·it] *sb.* A tough bit of cord by which the hook is fastened to the snood in fishing for conger-eels.

BEDSTEDDLE [bed·stedl] *sb.* The wooden framework of a bed, which supports the actual bed itself. “Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, One fayer standing *bedsteddle*, one feather-bedd, one blanckett, one covertleed.”—*Boteler Inventories in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 224, *et seq.* (See also, *Steddle*.)

BEE-LIQUOR [bee'likur] *sb.* Mead, made of the washings of the combs.

BEETLE [bee'tl] *sb.* A wooden mallet, used for splitting wood (in conjunction with iron wedges), and for other purposes. Each side of the *beetle's* head is encircled with a stout band or ring of iron, to prevent the wood from splitting. The phrase—"as death [deaf] as a *beetle*," refers to this mallet, and is equivalent to the expression—"as deaf as a post."

BEFORE AFTER [bifoa'r'aaftr] *adv.* Until; after.

BEHOLDEN [bihoa'ldun] *vb.* Indebted to; under obligation to.

"I wunt be *beholden* to a Deal-clipper; leastways, not if I knows it."

BEIST, *sb.* A temporary bed made up on two chairs for a child.—*Sittingbourne*. (Same as *Baist*.)

BELATED [bilai'tid] *vb.* To be after time, especially at night, *e.g.*, "I must be off, or I shall get *belated*."

BELEFT [bileft] *vb.* For *believed*.

"I couldn't have *beleft* it."

BELOW LONDON, *phr.* An expression almost as common as "the Sheeres," meaning simply, "not in Kent."

BENDER AND ARRS [bend'ur-un-aarz] *sb. pl.* Bow and arrows.

BENERTH [ben'urth] *sb.* The service which the tenant owed the landlord by plough and cart.

BERBINE [bur'been] *sb.* The verberna.

BERTH [burth'] *vb.* To lay down floor boards. The word occurs in the old Parish Book of Wye—31 and 35, Henry VIII.

BEST, *vb.* To best, or get the better of.

"I shall *best* ye."

BESTID [bistid] *adj.* Destitute; forlorn; in evil case.

BETTERMY [bet-urmi] *adj.* Superior; used for "bettermost."

"They be rather *bettermy* sort of folk."

BEVER [bee-vur] *sb.* A slight meal, not necessarily accompanied by drink, taken between breakfast and dinner, or between dinner and tea.

BIB [bib] *sb.* Name among Folkestone fishermen for the pouter.

BIBBER [bib-ur] *vb.* To tremble.

"I saw his under lip *bibber*."

BIDE [bei'd] *vb.* To stay.

"Just you let that *bide*," *i.e.*, let it be as it is, and don't meddle with it.

BIER-BALKS [bee'r-bauks] *sb. pl.* Church ways or paths, along which a bier and coffin may be carried.

BIGAROO [big-ur'oo] *sb.* The whiteheart cherry.

BILLET [bil-it] *sb.* A spread bat or swingle bar, to which horses' traces are fastened.

BINDER [bei'ndur] *sb.* A long stick used for hedging; a long, pliable stick of any kind; thus, walnuts are thrashed with a *binder*. Also applied to the sticks used in binding on the thatch of houses or stacks.

"They shouted fire, and when Master Wood poked his head out of the top room window, they hit him as hard as they could with long *binders*, and then jumped the dyke, and hid in the barn."

BING-ALE [bing-ail] *sb.* Ale given at a tithe feast.

BIRDES NESTES [bir-diz nes'tiz] *sb. pl.* Birds' nests. This old-world phrase was constantly used some few years back by some of the ancients of Eastry, who have now adopted the more modern pronunciation.

BISHOP'S-FINGER, *sb.* A guide post; so called, according to Pegge, because it shows the right way, but does not go therein. (See also, *Pointing-post*.)

BISKINS [bisk'inz] *sb. pl.* In East Kent, they so call the two or three first meals of milk after the cow has calved. (See also *Beasts, Bismilk, Poad-milk.*)

BISMILK [bis'milk] *sb.* (See *Biskins.*)

BLACK-RIND [blak'reind] *sb.* A small oak that does not develop to any size.

"Them *blackrinds* won't saw into timber, but they'll do for postes."

BLACKIE [blak'i] *sb.* A black bird.—*Sittingbourne.*

BLACK-TAN [blak'tan] *sb.* Good for nothing.

"Dat dere pikey is a regler *black-tan.*"

BLAR [blaar], **BLARE** [blair] *vb.* To bellow; to bleat; to low.

"The old cow keeps all-on *blaring* after her calf."

BLEAT [bleet] *adj.* Bleak.

BLIGH [blei] *adj.* Lonely; dull.

BLIV, or BLUV (corruption of Believe) *vb.* Believe; believed.

"I *bliv* I haant caught sight of him dis three monts."

BLOOD [blud] *sb.* A term of pity and commiseration. In East Kent, the expression, *poor blood*, is commonly used by the elder people, just as the terms—"poor body," "poor old body," "poor soul," or "poor dear soul," are used elsewhere.

BLOODINGS [blud'ingz] *sb. pl.* Black puddings.

BLOOMAGE [bloo'mij] *sb.* Plumage of a bird.

BLOUSE [blouz] (1) *vb.* To sweat; perspire profusely. "I was in a *blousing* heat," is a very common expression.

"An dare we strain'd an stared an *bloused*,

And tried to get away;

But more we strain'd, de more dey scroug'd

And sung out, 'Give 'em play:'"

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 71.

BLOUSE [blouz] *sb.* A state of heat which brings high colour to the face; a red-faced wench.

BLOUSING [blou·zing] *adj.* Sanguine and red; applied to the colour often caused by great exertion and heat, "a *blousing* colour."

BLUE BOTTLES [bloo bot·lɪz] *sb.* The wild hyacinth. *Scilla nutans*.

BLUE-SLUTTERS [bloo-slut·rɪz]. A very large kind of jelly fish.—*Folkestone*.

BLUNDER [blund·ur] (1) *sb.* A heavy noise, as of a falling or stumbling.

"I knows dere's some rabbits in de bury, for I heerd de *blunder* o' one."

BLUNDER [blund·ur] (2) *vb.* To move awkwardly and noisily about; as, when a person moving in a confined space knocks some things over, and throws others down.

"He was here just now *blundering* about."

BLUSTROUS, *adj.* Blustering.

"Howsomever, you'll find the wind pretty *blustrous*, I'm thinking."

BLY [blei] *sb.* A resemblance; a general likeness. [A.S. *bleo*, hue, complexion.] (See *Favour*, which is now more commonly used in East Kent to describe a resemblance.)

"Ah! I can see who he be; he has just the *bly* of his father."

BOAR-CAT [boa·rkat] *sb.* A Tom-cat.

BOBBERY [bob·uri] *sb.* A squabble; a row; a fuss; a set out.

BOBBIN [bob·in] *sb.* A bundle of firewood (smaller than a fagot, and larger than a pimp), whereof each stick should be about 18 inches long. Thus, there are three kinds of firewood—the fagot, the bobbin, and the pimp. (See also, *Bavin*, *Kilnbrush*, &c.)

BOBBIN-TUG [bob·in-tug] *sb.* A light frame-work of wheels, somewhat like a timber-wagon, used for carrying *bobbins* about for sale. It has an upright stick at each of the four corners, to keep the bobbins in their places.

BOBLIGHT [bob·leit] *sb.* Twilight.

BO-BOY [boa·boi] *sb.* A scarecrow.

BODAR [boa·dur] *sb.* An officer of the Cinque Ports whose duty it was to arrest debtors and convey them to be imprisoned in Dover Castle.

BODGE [boj] (1) *sb.* A wooden basket, such as is used by gardeners; a scuttle-shaped box for holding coals, carrying ashes, &c. (See also *Trug*.) The *bodge* now holds an indefinite quantity, but formerly it was used as a peck measure.

1519.—“Paied for setting of iij bussshellis and iij *boggis* of benys and a galon . . . xvjd.”

—MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

BODGE [boj] (2) *sb.* An uncertain quantity, about a bushel or a bushel and a half.

“Just carry this *bodge* of corn to the stable.”

BODILY-ILL [bod·ili-il] *adj. phr.* A person ill with bronchitis, fever, shingles, would be *bodily-ill*; but of one who had hurt his hand, sprained his ankle, or broken his leg, they would say: “Oh, he's not, as you may say, *bodily-ill*.”

BOFFLE [bof·l] (1) *vb.* To baffle; to bother; to tease; to confuse; to obstruct.

“I should ha' been here afore now, only for de wind, that's what *boffled* me.”

BOFFLE (2) *sb.* A confusion; a blunder; a thing managed in a confused, blundering way.

“If you both run the saäme side, ye be saäfe to have a *boffle*.”—*Cricket Instruction*.

BOIST [boist] *sb.* A little extempore bed by a fireside for a sick person. *Boist*, originally meant a box with bedding in it, such as the Norwegian beds are now. (See *Baist*.)

BOLDRUMPTIOUS [boaldrumshus or boldrumshus] *adj.*
Presumptuous.

"That there upstandin' *boldrumptious* blousing gal of yours came blarin' down to our house last night all about nothin'; I be purty nigh tired of it."

BOND [bond] *sb.* The wiff or wisp of twisted straw or hay with which a sheaf of corn or truss of hay is bound.

"Where's Tom? He's with feyther making *bonds*."

BONELESS [boanlus] *sb.* A corruption of Boreas, the north wind. "In Kent when the wind blows violently they say, '*Boneless* is at the door.'"

BOOBY-HUTCH [boo'bi-huch] *sb.* A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat.

BOOTSHOES, *sb. pl.* Thick boots; half-boots. "*Bootshoe* high," is a common standard of measurement of grass.

"Dere an't but terr'ble little grass only in de furder eend of de fill, but 'tis *bootshoe* high dere."

BOP, *vb.* To throw anything down with a resounding noise.

BOROW [bor'oa] *sb.* A tithing; the number of ten families who were bound to the king for each other's good behaviour.

"That which in the West country was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a *borow*."
—*Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent*, p. 27.

BORSHOLDER [boss'oaldur] *sb.* A head-borough; a petty-constable; a constable's assistant. At Great Chart they had a curious custom of electing a *dumb borsholder*. This is still in existence, and is made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long; with an iron ring at the top, and four rings at the sides, by means of which it was held and propelled when used for breaking open the doors of houses supposed to contain stolen goods. (There is an engraving of it in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ii. p. 86.)

BORROW-PENCE, *sb. pl.* An old name for ancient coins; probably coins found in the tumuli or barrows.

BORSTAL [bor'stul] *sb.* "A pathway up a hill, generally a very steep one." (Perhaps from A.S. *beorg* a hill, *stal* a seat, dwelling.) *Bostal Heath*, acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works for an open space in 1878, is situated in the extreme south-eastern suburb of London, and is one of the most beautiful spots in Kent, abounding in hills, ravines, glens, and woods. Snakes, owls, and hawks abound in its vicinity, and the Heath was formerly occupied by a pure race of gipsies. At Whitstable there is a steep hill called *Bostal Hill*.

BOSS-EYED [boss'eid] *adj.* Squinting; purblind.

BOSTAL [bost'ul] *sb.* The same as *Borstal*.

BOSTLER [bost'ler] *sb.* A borsholder or constable.

"I reckon, when you move you'll want nine men and a *bostler*, shaän't ye?"

BOULT [boalt] *vb.* To cut pork in pieces, and so to pickle it.

BOULTING TUB [boa'lting tub] *sb.* The tub in which the pork is pickled.

1600.—"Item in the Buntinghouss, one *boultinge*, with one kneadinge trofe, and one meal tub."

—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 228.

BOUNDS, *sb.* The phrase, *no bounds*, is probably the one of all others most frequently on the lips of Kentish labourers, to express uncertainty.

"There ain't no *bounds* to him, he's here, there, and everywhere."

BOUT [bout] *sb.* A period of time; a "go," or turn. In Sussex, it answers to a "day's work;" but in East Kent, it is more often applied to a period of hard work, or of sickness, *e.g.* "Poor chap, he's had a long *bout* of it."

BOY-BEAT [boi-beet] *adj.* Beaten by a person younger than oneself.

"My father, he carried the sway at stack building for fifteen year; at last they begun to talk o' puttin' me up; 'Now I've done,' the ole chap says—'I wunt be *boy-beat*;' and so he guv up, and never did no more an't."

BRAND [*brænd*] *v.* To brand or mark with a hot iron, in clothes.

"The farmer's brand is made of iron, with a hot iron, and is used to mark the wool, etc."

—*Farmer and Merchant*.

"The farmer's brand is used to mark the wool, etc. when you put on that coat and you see the brand, you see the same id in!"

BRAND-PLANT [*brænd-plænt*] *s.* A plant for branding, or branding the ground between growing plants.

BRAND-PLANTING [*brænd-plænt-ing*] *v.* Branding the rows between the rows of plants with a brand or brand-plant.

BRAND-PLANT [*brænd-plænt*] *s.* The iron-rod or cob-rod which is used to brand or mark the ground.

"In the great brand, the brand is used to mark the ground, etc."

BRAND-PLANT [*brænd-plænt*] *s.* A row that is branded, or branded in brand.

BRAND-PLANT [*brænd-plænt*] *v.* Branding or brand.

BRAND-PLANT [*brænd-plænt*] *v.* Branding or brand.

BRAND-PLANT [*brænd-plænt*] *v.* Branding or brand.

BRAND-PLANT [*brænd-plænt*] *v.* Branding or brand.

"I've only had two small brand-plants for my dinner."

BRENT [*brænt*] *adj.* Steep. In a perambulation of the outskirts of the town of Faversham, made in 1611, "the Brent" and "the Brent gate" are mentioned. The Middle-English word *Brent* most commonly meant "burnt;" but there was another *Brent*, an adjective, which signified steep, and it was doubtless used here in the latter sense, to describe the conformation of the land.

BRET [*bræt*] (*1*) *sb.* To fade away; to alter. Standing corn so ripe that the grain falls out, is said to *bret out*. (See *Brill*.)

BRET [bret] (2) *vb.* A portion of wood torn off with the strig in gathering fruit. (See *Spalter.*)

BRIEF [breef] (1) *sb.* A petition drawn up and carried round for the purpose of collecting money. Formerly, money was collected in Churches, on *briefs*, for various charitable objects, both public and private; and in some old Churches you may even now find a Brief Book, containing the names of the persons or places on whose behalf the Brief was taken round, the object, and the amounts collected. Public briefs (see *Communion Office*, rubrics after the Creed), like Queen's Letters, have fallen into disuse; and now only private and local *Briefs* are in vogue.

BRIEF [breef] (2) *adj.* Common; plentiful; frequent; rife.
"Wipers are wery *brief* here," *i.e.*, Vipers are very common here.

BRIMP [brimp] *sb.* The breeze or gad fly which torments bullocks and sheep.

BRIMS [brimz]. The same as above.
Kennett, *MS. Lans.*, 1033, gives the phrase—
"You have *brims* in your tail," *i.e.*, "You are always restless."

BRIMSEY [brimz'i]. The same as above.

BRISH [brish] *vb.* To brush; to mow over lightly, or trim.
1636.—"For shredinge of the ashes and *brishinge* of the quicksettes . . . vj^d."
—*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

BRIT [brit] *vb.* To knock out; rub out; drop out. Spoken of corn dropping out, and of hops shattering. (See *Bret.*)

BROACH [broach] *sb.* A spit. This would seem to be the origin of the verb, "to *broach* a cask," "to *broach* a subject."

BROCKMAN [brok'man] *sb.* A horseman. (See *Brok.*) The name *Brockman* is still common in Kent.

BROK, BROCK [brok] *sb.* An inferior horse. The word is used by Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, 7125.

BROKE [broak] *sb.* A rupture.

BROOK [bruok] *vb.* To *brook* one's name, is to answer in one's disposition to the purport of one's name. In other places they would say, "Like by name and like by nature."

"Seems as though Mrs. Buck makes every week washin' week; she *brooks* her name middlin', anyhow."

BROOKS [bruoks] *sb. pl.* Low, marshy ground, but not necessarily containing running water or even springs.

BROOM-DASHER [broom-dash-ur] *sb.* One who goes about selling brooms; hence used to designate any careless, slovenly, or dirty person. "The word *dasher* is also combined in *haberdasher*."

BROWN-DEEP [brou'n-deep] *adj.* Lost in reflection.

BROWSELLS [brou:zlz] *sb. pl.* The remains of the *fleed* of a pig, after the lard has been extracted by boiling.

BRUCKLE [bruk:l] *adj.* Brittle.

BRUFF [bruf] *adj.* Blunt; rough; rude in manner.

BRUMPT [brumpt] *adj.* Broken; bankrupt.

"I'm quite *brumpt*," *i.e.*, I have no money.

BRUNGEON [brunj:yun] *sb.* A brat; a neglected child.

BRUSH [bruosh and brush] *vb.* To trim hedges; to mow rough grass growing thinly over a field.

"Jack's off hedge-*brushing*."

1540.—"To Saygood for *brusshyng* at Hobbis meadow . . . vj^d."

—*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

BRUSS [brus] *adj.* Brisk; forward; petulant; proud.

"Dese 'ere bees be middlin' *bruss* this marnin', there ain't no goin' into de garden for 'em, they've bit me three times already."

BRUT [brut] (1) *vb.* To browse or nibble off young shoots.

In the printed conditions of the sale of Kentish cherry-orchards, there is generally a clause against "excessive *brutting*," *i.e.*, that damage so done by the purchasers must be paid for.

BRUT [brut] (2) *vb.* To shoot, as buds or potatoes.

"My tatures be *brutted* pretty much dis year."

BRUT [brut] (3) *vb.* To break off the young shoots (*bruts*) of stored potatoes.

BUCK [buk] (1) *vb.* To wash.

BUCK [buk] (2) *sb.* A pile of clothes ready for washing.

It is now (1885) some 60 years ago since the farmers washed for their farm servants, or allowed them a guinea a year instead. Then the lye, soap, and other things were kept in the bunting house; and there, too, were piled the gaberdines, and other things waiting to be washed until there was enough for one *buck*.

Shakespeare uses the word *buck-basket* for what we now call "*a clothes basket*."

"*Fal.* . . . They conveyed me into a *buck-basket*. *Ford.*—A *buck-basket*! *Fal.*—By the Lord, a *buck-basket*; rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. . . ."

—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iii. sc. 5.

BUCK [buk] (3) *vb.* To fill a basket.

BUCKING [buk-ing] CHAMBER, *sb.* The room in which the clothes were bucked, or steeped in lye, preparatory to washing.

BUCK-WASH [buk-wash] *sb.* A great washing-tub, formerly used in farm-houses, when, once a quarter, they washed the clothes of the farm servants, soaking them in strong lye.

BUD [bud] *sb.* A weaned calf that has not yet grown into a heifer. So called, because the horns have not grown out, but are in the *bud*.

"His cow came to y^e racks a moneth before Christmas, and went away y^e 21 of January. His *bud* came at Michaelmas."—*Boteler MS. Account Book* of 1652.

BUFF [buf] *sb.* A clump of growing flowers; "a tuft or hassock."

"That's a nice *buff* of cloves" (pinks).

BUFFLE-HEADED [buff·l-hed·id] *adj.* Thick-headed; stupid.

"Yees; you shall pay, you truckle bed,
Ya *buffle-headed* ass."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 84.

BUG [bug] (1) *vb.* To bend.

BUG [bug] (2) *sb.* A general name for any insect, especially those of the fly and beetle kind; *e.g.*, *May-bug*, *Lady-bug*, *June-bug*, *July-bug*.

BULL-HUSS [bul·hus] *sb.* The large spotted dog-fish. — *Scyllium catulus*.

BULLOCK [bul·uk] *sb. pl.* A fattening beast of either sex.

BULL-ROUT [bul·rout] *sb.* The goby.

BUMBLE [bumb·l] *vb.* To make a humming noise. Hence, a *bumble bee*, a humble bee.

BUMBLESOME [bumb·lsum] *adj.* Awkward; clumsy; ill-fitting.

"That dress is far too *bumblesome*."

"You can't car' that, you'll find it wery *bumblesome*."

BUMBULATION [bumbulai·shn]. A humming noise.

BUNT [bunt] (1) *vb.* To shake to and fro; to sift the meal or flour from the bran.

BUNT [bunt] (2) *vb.* To butt.

"De old brandy-cow *bunted* her and purty nigh broke her arm."

BUNTING [bunt·ing] (1) *adj.* The *bunting* house is the out-house in which the meal is sifted. (See *Bunt* above.)

"Ite in the chamber over the *buntting* house, &c."

"Item in the *Buntinge* houss, one boulding with one kneading trofe, and one meale tub."—*Boteler Inventory*; in *Memorials of Eastry*, pp. 225, 228.

BUNTING [bunt'ing] (2) *sb.* A shrimp.

BUNTING [bunt'ing]-HUTCH [huch] *sb.* A boulting hutch, *i.e.*, the bin in which the meal is bunted or bolted.

1600.—“Ite in the buntting house, one *Bunting hutch*, two kneading showles, a meale tub wth other lumber there prized at vj^s. viij^d.—*Boteler Inventory; Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

BURR [bur] (1) *sb.* A coagulated mass of bricks, which by some accident have refused to become separated, but are a sort of conglomerate.

BURR [bur] (2) *sb.* The halo or circle round the moon is so called, *e.g.*, “There was a *burr* round the moon last night.”

The weather-wise in East Kent will tell you, “The larger the *burr* the nearer the rain.”

BURR [bur] (3) *sb.* The blossom of the hop.
“The hops are just coming out in *burr*.”

BURY [berr'i] *sb.* A rabbit burrow.

BUSH [bush] *sb.* Used specially and particularly of the gooseberry *bush*. “Them there *bushes* want pruning sadly.”

BUTT [but] *sb.* A small flat fish, otherwise called the flounder. They are caught in the river at Sandwich by spearing them in the mud, like eels. But at Margate they call turbot *butts*.

BY-BUSH [bei'bush] *adv.* In ambush, or hiding.
“I just stood *by-bush* and heard all they said.”

BYSACK [bei'sak] *sb.* A satchel, or small wallet.

BYTHE [beith] *sb.* The black spots on linen produced by mildew. (See *Abited*.)

BYTHY [bei'thi] *adj.* Spotted with black marks left by mildew.

“When she took the cloth out it was all *bythy*.”

BYST [beist] *sb.* A settle or sofa. (See *Baist*, *Boist*, above.)

C.

CAD [kad] *sb.* A journeyman shoemaker; a cobbler; hence a contemptuous name for any assistant.

"His uncle, the shoemaker's *cad*."

CADE [kaid] *sb.* A barrel containing six hundred herrings; any parcel, or quantity of pieces of beef, less than a whole quarter.

"*Cade*.—We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.

Dick.—Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings."

—II. *King Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 2.

CADE-LAMB [kaid-lam] *sb.* A house-lamb; pet lamb.

CADLOCK [ked-luk] *sb.* Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*.

CAILES [kailz] *sb. pl.* Skittles; ninepins.

CAKE-BAIL. A tin or pan in which a cake is baked.

CALIVER [kal-ivur] *sb.* A large pistol or blunderbuss.

1600.—"It in Jonathan Boteler's chamb^r fower chestes wth certain furniture for the warrs, viz., two corsletts, one Jack, two musketts, fur one Horseman's piec, fur one case of daggs, *two caliurs*, fur wth swords and daggers prized at . . . iiij^{li}."—*Boteler Inventory; Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225.

CALL [kaul] (1) *sb.* A word in every-day use denoting necessity, business, but always with the negative prefixed.

"There ain't *no call* for you to get into a passion."

CALL-OVER [kaul-oa-vur] *vb.* To find fault with; to abuse.

"Didn't he *call* me *over* jist about."

CALLOW [kal'oa] *adj.* Smooth; bald; bare; with little covering; also used of underwood thin on the ground.

"'Tis middlin' rough in them springs, but you'll find it as *callow* more, in the high wood."

In Sussex the woods are said to be getting *callow* when they are just beginning to bud out.

CARF [kaaf] *sb.* A cutting of hay; a quarter of a stack cut through from top to bottom.

"Dick staggered with a *carf* of hay
To feed the bleating sheep;
Proud thus to usher in the day,
While half the world's asleep."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 2.

CANKER-BERRY [kank'ur-ber-i] *sb.* The hip; hence *canker-rose*, the rose that grows upon the wild briar. *Rosa canina*.

"The *canker*-blossoms have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses."

—*Shakespeare—Sonnets*, liv.

CANT [kant] (1) *sb.* A portion of corn or woodland.

Every farm-bailiff draws his *cant* furrows through the growing corn in the spring, and has his cant-book for harvest, in which the measurements of the *cants* appear, and the prices paid for cutting each of them.

CANT [kant] (2) *vb.* To tilt over; to upset; to throw.

"The form *canted* up, and over we went."

CANT [kant] (3) *sb.* A push, or throw.

"I gave him a *cant*, jus' for a bit of fun, and fancy he jus was spiteful, and called me over, he did."

CANTEL [kant'l] *sb.* An indefinite number; a cantel of people, or cattle; diminutive of *cant* (1). A corner or portion of indefinite dimension; a *cantel* of wood, bread, cheese, &c.

"See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out."

—*King Henry IV.* pt. I. act iii. sc. 1.

CANTERBURY-BELLS, *sb. pl.* The wild campanula. *Campanula medicus*. The name is probably connected with the idea of the resemblance of the flowers to the small bells carried on the trappings of the horses of the pilgrims to the shrine of S. Thomas, at Canterbury. There are two kinds, large and small; both abound in the neighbourhood of Canterbury.

CAP [kap] *sb.* Part of the flail which secures the *middle-fans* to the *handstaff* or the *springel*, as the case may be. A flail has two *caps*, viz., the hand-staff *cap*, generally made of wood, and the swingel *cap*, made of leather.

CAPONS [kai-punz] *sb. pl.* Red herrings. (See the list of *Nicknames*—Ramsgate.)

CAR [kaa] *vb.* To carry.

“He said dare was a teejus fair
Da: lasted for a wick;
And all de ploughmen dat went dare,
Must *car* dair shining stick.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 8.

CARD [kaad]. (See *Cade*.)

Lewis, p. 129, mentions a *card* of red-herrings amongst the merchandise paying rates at Margate harbour.

CARPET-WAY [kaa-pit-wai] *sb.* A green-way; a smooth grass road; or lyste way.

CARRY-ON [kar-r'i-on] *vb.* To be in a passion; to act unreasonably.

“He’s been *carrying-on* any-how.”

CARVET [kaa-vet] *sb.* A thick hedge-row; a copse by the roadside; a piece of land carved out of another. Used in the neighbourhood of Lympne, in Dr. Pegge’s time; so also, in *Boteler MS. Account Books*, there are the following entries—“Y^e Chappell *caruet* at Sopeshall that I sold this year to John Birch at 5 0 0 y^e acre, cont[ained] beside the w[oo]dfall round, 1 acre and 9 perches, as Dick Simons saith, who felled it.” “I have valued one *caruet* at Brinssdale at 7¹ 0 0 y^e acre, y^e other *caruet* at 6 0 0 the acre.” “Y^e one *caruet* cont[ained] 1 yerd and 1 perch; y^e other halfe a yerd want[ing] 1 perch” [*i.e.*, one perch wanting half a yard].

CAST [kaast] *sb.* The earth thrown up above the level of the ground by moles, ants, and worms, and therefore called a worm-*cast*, an emmet-*cast*, or a mole-*cast*, as the case might be.

“Them *wum-caastes* do make the lawn so wery unlevel.”

CAST [kaast] *vb.* To be thwarted; defeated; to lose an action at law.

"They talk of carr'ing it into court, but I lay he'll be *cast*."

CATER [kai'tur] *vb.* To cut diagonally.

CATERWAYS [kai'turwaiz] *adv.* Obliquely; slantingly; cross-ways.

"He stood aback of a tree and skeeted water *caterways* at me with a squib."

CAVING [kai'vin] *sb.* The refuse of beans and peas after threshing, used for horse-meat.—W. Kent. Called *tauf*, *toff*, in E. Kent.

CAWL [kaul] *sb.* A coop.

CAXES [kaks'ez] *sb. pl.* Dry hollow stalks; pieces of bean stalk about eight inches long, used for catching earwigs in peach and other wall-fruit trees.

CEREMONY [ser'r'imuni] *sb.* A fuss; bother; *set-out*. Thus a woman once said to me, "There's quite a *ceremony* if you want to keep a child at home half-a-day." By which she meant that the school regulations were very troublesome, and required a great deal to be done before the child could be excused.—*W. F. S.*

CHAMPIONING [champ'yuning] *partic.* The lads and men who go round as mummers at Christmastide, singing carols and songs, are said to go *championing*. Probably the word is connected with St. George the Champion, who is a leading character in the Mummers' play.

CHANGES [chai'njiz] *sb. pl.* Changes of raiment, especially of the underclothing; body-linen, shirts, or shifts.

"I have just put on clean *changes*," *i.e.*, I have just put on clean underclothing.

1651.—"For two *changes* for John Smith's boy, o 4 o.
For two *changes* for Spaynes girle, o 2 10."

—*MS. Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

CHARN ['charn] *vf.* To chew.

CHARN **CHARN** *sf.* A hinge. Perhaps *Char-nail*, a nail in the iron.

1822 — "For i' hooks and a *char-nail* it."

— *1822 Account of Saint's Hospital, Canterbury.*

1822 — "For *char-nails* and hinges for the two chests in our hall." — *1822 Account of Saint's Hospital, Canterbury.*

CHARRED ['charəd] *ad.* Drink that is soured in the brewing. If in brewing, the water be too hot when it is first added to the malt, the malt is said to be *charred* and will not give its strength, hence beer that is brewed from it will soon turn sour. The word *charred* thus first applies properly to the malt, and then passes to the drink brewed from it. To *char* is to turn: we speak of beer being "turned."

CHART ['chart] *sf.* A rough common, overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, &c. Thus we have several places in Kent called *Chart*, e.g., Great *Chart*, Little *Chart*, *Chart Sutton*, *Brasted Chart*.

CHARTY ['charti] *adj.* Rough, uncultivated land, like a *chart*.

CHASTISE ['chasteiz] *vf.* To accuse; to examine; cross question; catechize.

"He had his hearings at Faversham t'other day, and they *chastised* him of it, but they couldn't make nothin' of him."

CHAT, *sb.* A rumour; report.

"They say he's a-going to live out at *Hoo*, leastways, that's the *chat*."

CHATS ['chats] *sb. pl.* Small potatoes; generally the pickings from those intended for the market.

CHATSOME [chat'sum] *adj.* Talkative.

CHAVISH [chair'vish] *adj.* Peevish; fretful.

CHEE [chee], or **HEN-CHEE** [hen-chee] *sb.* A roost.

"The fowls are gone to *chee*."

CHEEGE [cheeg] *sb.* A frolic.

CHEER [cheer] *sb.* Constantly used in N. Kent, in the phrase, "What *cheer*, meät?" as a greeting; instead of "How d'ye do, mate?" or "How 're ye getting on?"

CHEERLY [cheer'li] *adv.* Cheerfully.

"The bailiff's boy had overslept,
The cows were not put in;
But rosy Mary *cheerly* stept
To milk them on the green."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 1.

CHEESE-BUG [chee'z-bug] *sb.* The wood-louse.

CHEF [chef] *sb.* The part of a plough on which the share is placed, and to which the *reece* is fixed.

CHERRY APPLES [cher'r'i ap'lz] *sb. pl.* Siberian crabs, or choke cherries.

CHERRY-BEER, *sb.* A kind of drink made from cherries.

Pudding-pies and *cherry-beer* usually go together at these feasts [at Easter].

—*Brand's Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis i. 180.

CHIDLINGS [chid'linz] *sb. pl.* Chitterlings.

CHILLERY [chil'uri] *adj.* Chilly.

CHILL-WATER [chil-wau'tr] *sb.* Water luke-warm.

CHILTED [chilt'id] *pp.* Strong local form of *chilled*, meaning thoroughly and injuriously affected by the cold.

CHINCH [chinch] *vb.* To point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, &c., with mortar.—*E. Kent*.

CHITTER [chit'ur] *sb.* The wren.

"In the N. of England they call the bird *Chitty Wren*."

CHIZZEL [chiz'l] *sb.* Bran.

CHOATY [choa'ti] *adj.* Chubby; broad faced.

"He's a *choaty* boy."

CHOCK [chok] *vb.* To choke. Anything over-full is said to be *chock*-full.

CHOFF [chof] *adj.* Stern; morose.

CHOICE [chois] *adj.* Careful of; setting great store by anything.

"Sure, he is *choice* over his peas, and no mistake!"

CHOP-STICKS [chop-stiks] *sb. pl.* Cross-sticks to which the lines are fastened in pout-fishing.

"Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital *chop-sticks*."—*F. Buckland*.

CHRIST-CROSS [kris-kras] *sb.* The alphabet. An early school lesson preserved in *MS. Rawl.*, 1032, commences "Christe crosse me speed in alle my worke." The signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

"She larnt her A B C ya know,
Wid D for dunce and dame,
An all dats in de *criss-crass* row,
An how to spell her name."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 57.

CHUCK [chuk] *sb.* A chip; a chunk; a short, thick clubbed piece of wood; a good thick piece of bread and cheese; the chips made by sharpening the ends of hop-poles.

CHUCK-HEADED [chuk-hed'id] CHUCKLE-HEADED [chuk'l-hed'id] *adj.* A stupid, doltish, wooden-headed fellow.

CHUFF [chuf] *adj.* Fat; chubby. (See *Choaty* above.)

CHUMMIE [chum'i] *sb.* A chimney sweep.

CHUNK [chungk] *sb.* A log of wood.

CHURCHING, *sb.* The Church service generally, not the particular Office so called.

"What time's *Churchin'* now of afternoons?"

CLAM [klam] *sb.* A rat-trap, like a gin.

CLAMP [klamp] *sb.* A heap of mangolds, turnips, or potatoes covered with straw and earth to preserve them during the winter. It is also used of bricks.

"We must heal in that *clamp* afore the frostes set in."

CLAMS [klamz] *sb. pl.* *Pholades*. Rock and wood-boring mollusks.

CLAPPERS [klap·urz] *sb. pl.* Planks laid on supports for foot passengers to walk on when the roads are flooded.

CLAPSE [klaps] *sb.* A clasp, or fastening.

1651.—“For Goodwife Spaynes girles peticoate and waistcoate making, and *clapses*, and bindinge, and a pockett, o 1 8^d.”

—*Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

CLAT [klat] *vb.* To remove the clots of dirt, wool, &c., from between the hind legs of sheep. (Romney Marsh.) (See also *Dag*.)

CLAVEL [klav·l] *sb.* A grain of corn free from the husk.

CLAYT [klaait] *sb.* Clay, or mire.

CLEAN [kleen] *adv.* Wholly; entirely.

“He's *clean* gone, that's certain.”

1611.—“Until all the people were passed *clean* over Jordan.”—Joshua iii. 17.

CLEANSE [klenz] *vb.* To tun, or put beer up into the barrel.

CLEDGE [klej] *sb.* Clay; stiff loam.

CLEDGY [klej·i] *adj.* Stiff and sticky.

CLEVEL [klev·l] *sb.* A grain of corn, clean and free from husk. As our Blessed Lord is supposed to have left the mark of a Cross on the shoulder of the ass' colt, upon which He rode at His triumphal entry into Jerusalem (St. Mark xi. 7); and as the mark of a thumb and fore-finger may still be traced in the head of a haddock, as though left by St. Peter when he opened the fish's mouth to find the piece of money (St. Matthew xvii. 27), even so it is a popular belief in East Kent that each clevel of wheat bears the likeness of Him who is the True Corn of Wheat (St. John xii. 24). As a man said to me at Eastry (1887)—“Brown wheat shews it more than white, because it's a bigger *clevel*.” To see this likeness the *clevel* must be held with the seam of the grain from you.—*W. F. S.*

CLEVER [klev-ur] *adj.* In good health.

Thus, it is used in reply to the question, "How are you to-day?" "Well, thankee, not very *clever*," *i.e.*, not very active; not up to much exertion.

CLITE [kleit] *sb.* Clay.

CLITEY [klei-ti] *adj.* Clayey.

CLIMBERS [klei-murz] *sb.* The wild clematis; *clematis vitalba*, otherwise known as *old man's beard*.

CLINKERS [klingk-urz] *sb. pl.* The hard refuse cinders of a furnace, stove, or forge, which have run together in large clots.

CLIP [klip] *vb.* To shear sheep.

CLIVER [kliv-r] *sb.* Goose-grass; elsewhere called cleavers. *Gallium aparine*.

CLODGE [kloj] *sb.* A lump of clay.

CLOSE [kloas] *sb.* The enclosed yard, or fenced-in field adjoining a farm house.

Thus, at Eastry we speak of Hamel *Close*, which is an enclosed field immediately adjoining Eastry Court. So, a Kentish gentleman writes in 1645: "This was the third crop of hay some *closes* about Burges had yealded that yeare."—*Bargrave MS. Diary*.

The word is often met with in Kentish wills; thus, Will of Thomas Godfrey, 1542, has, "My barne . . . with the *crosses* to the same appertayning."

CLOUT [klout] (1) *sb.* A blow with the palm of the hand.

"Mind what ye'r 'bout or I will gie ye a *clout* on the head."

(2) A clod, or lump of earth, in a ploughed field.

CLUCK [kluk] *adj.* Drooping; slightly unwell; used, also, of a hen when she wants to sit.

"I didn't get up so wery early dis marnin', as I felt rather *cluck*."

CLUNG [klung] *adj.* Withered; dull; out of temper.

CLUTHER [kluth·r], **CLUTTER** [klut·r] (1) *sb.* (i.) A great noise. (ii.) A litter.

"There's always such a lot of *clutter* about his room."

CLUTHER [kludh·ur], **CLUTTER** [klut·ur] (2) *vb.* To make a noise generally, as by knocking things together. Used also of the special sound made by rabbits in their hole, just before they bolt out, *e.g.*, "I 'eerd 'im *cluther*," *i.e.*, I heard him make a noise; and implying, "Therefore, he will soon make a bolt." A variant of *clatter*.

COAL-SHOOT [koa·l-shoo·t] *sb.* A coal scuttle.

COARSE [koars] *adj.* Rough, snowy, windy weather.

COB [kob] *vb.* To throw gently.

COBBLE [kob·l] *sb.* An icicle.

COB-IRONS [kob-eirnz] *sb. pl.* And-irons; irons standing on the hearth, and intended to keep the brands and burning coals in their place; also the irons by which the spit is supported.

"One payer of standing *cob-yrons*." "One payer of *cob-irons* or brand-irons." . . . "Item in the Greate Hall a payer of *cob-irons*."—*Boteler Inventories in the Memorials of Eastry*.

COCK-BELL [kok-bel] *sb.* An icicle.

The *Bargrave MS. Diary*, describing the weather in France in the winter of 1645 says, "My beard had sometimes yce on it as big as my little finger, my breath turning into many *cock-bells* as I walked."

COCKER [kok·ur] *vb.* To indulge; to spoil.

Ecclus. xxx. 9.—"Cocker thy child and he shall make thee afraid."

COCKLE [kok·l] *sb.* A stove used for drying hops.

COG-BELL [kog-bel] *sb. pl.* An icicle. (See *Cock-bell* above); Lewis writes *cog-bells*; and so the word is now pronounced in Eastry.

"There are some large *cog-bells* hanging from the thatch."

COGUE [koag] *sb.* A dram of brandy.

COILER-HARNESS. The trace harness.

COLD [koald] *sb.* In phrase, "Out of *cold*."

Water is said to be *out of cold* when it has just got the chill off.

COLLAR [kol·ur] *sb.* Smut in wheat.

COLLARMAKER [kol·ur-mai·kur] *sb.* A saddler who works for farmers; so called, because he has chiefly to do with the mending and making of horses' collars.

COMB [koam] *sb.* An instrument used by thatchers to beat down the straw, and then smooth it afterwards.

COMBE [koom] *sb.* A valley. This word occurs in a great number of place-names in Kent.

COME [kum] *prep.* *On* such a day, or *at* such a time when it arrives.

"It'll be nine wiks *come* Sadderday sin' he were took bad."

COMPOSANT [kom·puzant] *sb.* The luminous appearance sometimes seen on the masts and yards of ships at sea, the result of electricity in the air.

"Besides hearing strange sounds, the poor fisherman often sees the *composant*. As he sails along, a ball of fire appears dancing about the top of his mast; it is of a bluish, unearthly colour, and quivers like a candle going out; sometimes it shifts from the mast-head to some other portion of the vessel, where there is a bit of pointed iron; and sometimes there are two or three of them on different parts of the boat. It never does anybody any harm, and it always comes when squally weather is about.

"Englishmen are not good hands at inventing names and I think the Folkestone people most likely picked up the word from the Frenchmen whom they meet out at sea in pursuit of herrings."—*F. Buckland*.

CONCLUDE [konkleu·d] *vb.* To decide.

"So he *concluded* to stay at home for a bit."

CONE [koan] *vb.* To crack or split with the sun, as timber is apt to do; as though a wedge had been inserted in it. A derivative of Anglo-Saxon *ctnan*, to split.

CONE-WHEAT [koan-weet] *sb.* Bearded wheat.

CONNIVER [konei·vur] *sb.* To stare; gape.

“An so we sasselsail’d along
And crass de fields we stiver’d,
While dickey lark kept up his song
An at de clouds *conniver’d*.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 26.

CONTRAIRY [contrai·r’i] *adj.* Disagreeable; unmanageable.

“Drat that child, he’s downright *contrairy* to-day.”

CONTRAIRIWISE [contrai·r’iweiz] *adv.* On the contrary.

CONYGARTHE [kun·igaath] *sb.* A rabbit warren.

Lambarde, 1596.—“The Isle of Thanet, and those Easterne partes are the grayner; the Weald was the wood; Rumney Marsh is the meadow plot; the North downes towards the Thaymse be the *conygarte* or warreine.”

COOCH GRASS, *sb.* *Triticum repens*, a coarse, bad species of grass, which grows rapidly on arable land, and does much mischief with its long stringy roots.

COOL-BACK [kool-bak] *sb.* A shallow vat, or tub, about 12 or 18 inches deep, wherein beer is cooled.

“Item in the brewhouse, two brewinge tonns, one *coole-back*, two furnisses, fower tubbs with other . . . vj^{li}. xiiij^s.”—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

COP [kop] *sb.* A shock of corn; a stack of hay or straw.
vb. To throw; to heap anything up.

COPE [koap] *vb.* To muzzle; thus, “to *cope* a ferret” is to sew up its mouth.

COPSE [kops] *sb.* A fence across a dyke which has no opening. A term used in marshy districts.

CORBEAU [kor'boa] *sb.* The fish *Cottus gobio*, elsewhere called the miller's thumb, or bull-head.

CORD-WOOD [kord-wuod] *sb.* A pile of wood, such as split-up roots and trunks of trees stacked for fuel. A *cord* of wood should measure eight feet long × four feet high × four feet thick.

CORSE [kors] *sb.* The largest of the cleavers used by a butcher.

COSSET [kos'it] *vb.* To fondle; to caress; to pet.

COSSETY [kos'iti] *adj.* Used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed.

COST [koast] *sb.* A fore-quarter of lamb; "a rib."

COTCHERING [koch'uring] *partic.* Gossiping.

COTERELL [kot'ir'el] *sb.* A little raised mound in the marshes to which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the salterns are submerged by the tide.

COTTON [kot'on] *vb.* To agree together, or please each other.

"They cannot *cotton* no-how!"

COUCH-GRASS [kooch-grass] *sb.* (See *Cooch-grass*.)

COUPLING BAT [kup'lin bat] *sb.* A piece of round wood attached to the bit (in W. Kent), or ringle (in E. Kent), of two plough horses to keep them together.

COURT [koart], or COURT LODGE [koart loj] *sb.* The manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held. Thus, *Eastry Court* is the old house, standing on the foundations of the ancient palace of the Kings of Kent, wherein is held annually the Court of the Manor of Eastry.

COURT-CUPBOARD [koart-cub'urd] *sb.* A sideboard or cabinet used formerly to display the silver flagons, cups, beakers, ewers, &c., *i.e.*, the family plate, and distinguished from "the livery cupboard," or wardrobe.

In the *Boteler Inventory*, we find that there were in the best chamber "Half-a-dowson of high joynd stooles, fower low joynd cushian stooles, two chayers, one *court cubbard*, &c."—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225; and again on p. 227: "In the greate parler, one greate table . . . one *courte cubbard*, one greate chayer, &c."

"Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court cupboard*, look to the plate."
—*Romeo and Juliet*, act i. sc. 5.

COURT FAGGOT [koart fag'ut] *sb.* This seems to have been the name, anciently given, to the best and choicest kind of fagot.

1523.—"For makynge of x loodis of *court fagot*,
iiij^s., iiij^d." —*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

COVE [koav] *sb.* A shed; a lean-to or low building with a shelving roof, joined to the wall of another; the shelter which is formed by the projection of the eaves of a house acting as a roof to an outbuilding.

COVED [koa'vd] *adj.* With sloping sides; used of a room, the walls of which are not perpendicular, but slant inwards, thus forming sides and roof.

"Your bedsteddle couldn't stand there, because the sides are *coved*."

COVE-KEYS [koa'v-keez] *sb. pl.* Cowslips. (See also *Culver keys*, *Horsebuckle*, *Peigle*.)

COVEL [kov'1] *sb.* A water tub with two ears.

COVERTLID [kuv'urtlid], **COVERLYD** [kuv'urlid] *sb.* The outer covering of the bed which lies above the blankets; a counterpane.

In the *Boteler Inventory* we find "In the best chamber . . . one fether bedd, one blannkett, one *covertleed*. Item in the lower chamber . . . two *coverleeds*. Item in the midell chamber . . . a *coverlyd* and boulder." —*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 224.

COVEN [koa'vn] *adj.* Sloped; slanted.

"It has a *coven* ceiling." (See also, *Cove*, *Coved*.)

COW [kou] *sb.* A pitcher.

COW' [kou], COWL [koul] *sb.* The moveable wooden top of the chimney of a hop-oast or malt-house.

COW-CRIB [kou-krib] *sb.* The square manger for holding hay, &c., which stands in the straw-yard, and is so constructed as to be low at the sides and high at the corners.

CRACK-NUT [krak-nut] *sb.* A hazel nut, as opposed to cocoa nuts, Brazil nuts, &c.

CRAMP-WORD, *sb.* A word difficult to be understood.

“Our new parson, he's out of the sheeres, and he uses so many of these here *cramp-words*.”

CRANK [krangk] (1) *adj.* Merry ; cheery.

CRANK [krangk] (2) *vb.* To mark cross-wise.

CREAM [kreem] *vb.* To crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried are said to *cream*, *i.e.*, to crumble to pieces.

CREET [kreet] *sb.* A cradle, or frame-work of wood, placed on a scythe when used to cut corn.

CRIPS [krips] *adj.* Crisp. Formed by transposition, as *Asps* for *Asp*, &c. (See *Crup* below.)

CRIPT [kript] *adj.* Depressed ; out of spirits. (See also, *Cruppish*.)

CROCK [krok] (1) *sb.* An earthen pan or pot, to be found in every kitchen, and often used for keeping butter, salt, &c. It is a popular superstition that if a man goes to the place where the end of a rainbow rests he find there a *crock* of gold.

LD. 1536.—“Layd owt for a *crok*. . . .”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

cr] (2) *vb.* To put away ; lay by ; save up ; hide.

by half give that butter away, instead
‘ll it's no use to nobody.”

CROCK BUTTER [krok but·ur] *sb.* Salt butter which has been put into earthenware *crocks* to keep during the winter.

CROFT [krauft] *sb.* A vault.

CROSHABELL [krosh·ubel] *sb.* A courtesan.

CROW [kroa] *sb.* The fat adhering to a pig's liver; hence, "liver and *crow*" are generally spoken of and eaten together.

CROW-FISH [kroa-fish] *sb.* The common stickleback.
Gasterosteus aculeatus.

CRUMMY [krum·i] *adj.* Filthy and dirty, and covered with vermin.

CRUP [krup] (1) *sb.* The crisp, hard skin of a roasted pig, or of roast pork (crackling); a crisp spice-nut; a nest.
"There's a wapes *crup* in that doated tree."

CRUP [krup] (2) *adj.* Crisp.
"You'll have a nice walk, as the snow is very *crup*."

CRUPPISH [krup·ish] *adj.* Peevish; out of sorts. A man who has been drinking overnight will sometimes say in the morning: "I feel *cruppish*."

CUCKOO BREAD, *sb.* The wood sorrel. *Oxalis acetosella.*

CUCKOO'S BREAD AND CHEESE, *sb.* The seed of the mallow.

CUCKOO-CORN, *sb.* Corn sown too late in the spring.

CULCH [kulch] *sb.* (i.) Rags; bits of thread; shoddy.
(ii.) Any and every kind of rubbish, *e.g.*, broken tiles, slates, and stones. (See also, *Pelt*.)

"Much may be done in the way of culture, by placing the oysters in favourable breeding beds, strewn with tiles, slates, old oyster shells, or other suitable *culch* for the spat to adhere to."—*Life of Frank Buckland.*

CULL [kul] (1) *vb.* To pick; choose; select.

CULL [kul] (2) *sb.* The *culls* of a flock are the worst; picked out to be parted with.

CULVER KEY [kult-vurkee] *sb.* The cowslip. *Primula veris*.

CUMBERSOME [kumb-rursum] *adj.* Awkward; inconvenient.

“I reckon you’ll find that gurt coat mighty *cumbersome*.”

CURRENTBERRIES [kurr-unt-berriz] *sb. pl.* Currants.

CURS [kurs] *adj.* Cross; shrewish; surly.

CYPRESS, CYPRUS [sei-prus] *sb.* A material like crape.

D.

DABBERRIES [dab-eriz] *sb. pl.* Gooseberries.

DAFFY [daf-i] *sb.* A large number or quantity, as “a rare *daffy* of people.”

DAG [dag] (1) *vb.* To remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, &c., from between the hind legs of sheep. (See also *Clat*.)

DAG [dag] (2) *sb.* A lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dirt.

DAGG, sb. A large pistol.

Boteler Inventory, 1600.—“It. in Jonathan Boteler’s chamb^r: fower chestes wth certain furniture for the warrs, viz., two corsletts, one Jack, two muskets fur[nished], one horseman’s piec fur[nished] one case of *daggs*, two caliu^{rs} wth swords and daggers, prized at iiiij^{li}.”—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225.

DAG-WOOL, *sb.* Refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

DANG [dang] *interj.* A substitution for "damn."

"*Dang* your young boānes, doānt ye give me no more o' your sarce."

DAWTHER [dau·dhur], or DODDER [dodh·ur] (1) *vb.* To tremble or shake; to move in an infirm manner.

"He be gettin' in years now, and caant do s'much as he did, but he manages jus' to *dawther* about the shop a little otherwhile."

DAWTHER-[dau·dhur], or DODDER-[dod·ur] GRASS (2) *sb.* A long shaking grass, elsewhere called *Quaker*, or *quaking, grass.* *Briza media.*

DAWTHERY [dau·dhur·i] *adj.* Shaky; tottery; trembling; feeble. Used commonly of old people—"He begins to get very *dawthery*."

DEAD-ALIVE [ded·ulei·v] *adj.* Dull; stupid.

"It's a *dead-alive* place."

DEAL [deel] (1) *sb.* A part; portion. Anglo Saxon *dæl*, from *dælan*, to divide; hence our expression, to *deal* cards, *i.e.*, giving a fair portion to each; and *dole*, a gift divided or distributed.

Leviticus xiv. 10.—"And on the eighth day he shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and two tenth *deals* of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil."

DEAL [dee·l] (2) *sb.* The nipple of a sow, bitch, fox or rat.

DEATH [deth] *adj.* Deaf.

"It's a gurt denial to be so werry *death*."

"De ooman was so plaguey *death*
She cou'den make 'ar hear."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 59.

DEATHNESS [deth·nes] *sb.* Deafness.

DEEK [dee·k] *sb.* A dyke, or ditch.

The *i* in Kent and Sussex is often pronounced as *i* in French.

DEEKERS [dee·kurz] *sb. pl.* Men who dig ditches (*deeks*) and keep them in order.

DENCHER-POUT [dench·ur-pout], DENSHER-POUT [den·shur-pout] *sb.* A *pout*, or pile of weeds, stubble, or rubbish, made in the fields for burning, a *cooch-fire*, as it is elsewhere called.

DENE [dee·n], DENNE [den], DEN [den] *sb.* A wooded valley, affording pasturage; also a measure of land; as in Somner, *Antiquities of Canterbury*, p. 27, ed. 1703, where we read: "The Manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 ploughlands and 13 *denes*." This word *den* is a very common one as a place-name, thus there are several *Denne* Courts in East Kent; and in the Weald especially, *den* is the termination of the name of many parishes, as well as of places in those parishes, thus we have Biddenden, Benenden, Bethersden, Halden, Marden, Smarden, Tenterden, Ibornden, &c.

DENIAL [denei·ul] *sb.* A detriment; drawback; hindrance; prejudice.

"It's a *denial* to a farm to lie so far off the road."

DESTINY [dest·ini] *sb.* Destination.

"When we have rounded the shaw, we can keep the boat straight for her *destiny*."

DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH, *sb.* The flower otherwise called *Love-in-a-mist*. *Nigella damascena*.

DEVIL'S THREAD, *sb.* A weed which grows out in the fields, among the clover; it comes in the second cut, but does not come in the first. Otherwise called *Hellweed*. *Cuscuta epithymum*.

DEWLAPS, *sb. pl.* Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others, to keep the legs warm and dry.

DIBBLE [dib·l], DIBBER [dib·ur] *sb.* An agricultural implement for making holes in the ground, wherein to set plants or seeds.

DICK [dik] *sb.* A ditch. (See *Deek*, above.)

DICKY-HEDGE-POKER [dik·i-hej-poa·ker] *sb.* A hedge-sparrow.

DICKY [dik·i] *adj.* Poorly; out of sorts; poor; miserable.

"When I has the *dicky* feelins', I wishes I hadn't been so neglackful o' Sundays."

DIDAPPER and DIVEDAPPER. The dab-chick.

DIDOS [dei·doaz] *sb. pl.* Capers; pranks; tricks.

"Dreckly ye be backturned, there he be, a-cutting all manners o' *didos*."

DIN-A-LITTLE, *adv.* Within a little; nearly.

"I knows *din-a-little* where I be now."

DISABIL [dis·ubil] *sb.* Disorder; untidy dress. Fr. *Dishabillé*.

"Dear heart alive! I never expected for to see you, sir! I'm all in a *disabil*."

DISGUISED, *adj.* Tipsy.

"I'd raàther not say as he was exactly drunk, but he seemed as though he was jes' a little bit *disguised*."

DISH-MEAT [dish-meet] *sb.* Spoon meat, *i.e.*, soft food, which requires no cutting up and can be eaten with a spoon.

DISHWASHER [dish·wosh·r] *sb.* The water wagtail. Generally called "Peggy Dishwasher."

DISSIGHT [disei·t] *sb.* That which renders a person or place unsightly; a blemish; a defect.

"Them there tumble-down cottages are a great *dissight* to the street."

DO [doo] *vb.* To *do* for anyone is to keep house for him.

"Now the old lady's dead, Miss Gamble she goos in and *doos* for him."

DOATED [doa·tid] *adj.* Rotten. Generally applied to wood.

"That thurruck is all out-o'-tilter; the helers are all *doated*." (See also *Doited*.)

DOB [dob] *vb.* To put down.

"So den I *dobb'd* him down de stuff,
A plaguey sight to pay." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 82.

DOBBIN [dob·in] *sb.* Temper.

"He lowered his *dobbin*," *i.e.*, he lost his temper.

DODDER [dod·ur] *vb.* (See *Dawther*, above.)

DODGER [doj·ur] *sb.* A night-cap.

DOG [dau·g or dog] *sb.* An instrument for getting up hop-poles, called in Sussex a pole-puller.

DOGS [dogz] *sb. pl.* Two pieces of wood connected by a piece of string, and used by thatchers for carrying up the straw to its place on the roof, when arranged for thatching.

DOGS' DAISY, *sb.* The May weed, *Anthemis cotula*; so called, "'Cause it blows in the dog-days, ma'am."

DOG-WHIPPER [dog-wip·ur] *sb.* The beadle of a church, whose duty it was, in former days, to whip the dogs out of church. The word frequently occurs in old Churchwardens' accounts.

DOINGS [doo·ingz] *sb. pl.* Odd jobs. When a person keeps a small farm, and works with his team for hire, he is said to do *doings* for people.

DOITED [doi·tid] *adj.* Decayed (used of wood).

"That 'ere old eelm (elm) is reglar *doited*, and fit for nothin' only cord-wood." (See *Doated*.)

DOLE [doa·l] (1) *sb.* A set parcel, or distribution; an alms; a bale or bundle of nets.

"60 awlms make a *dole* of shot-nets, and 20 awlms make a *dole* of herring-nets."—*Lewis*, p. 24.

DOLE [doa·l] (2) *sb.* A boundary stone; the stump of an old tree left standing.

DOLES [doa'lz] *sb. pl.* The short handles which project from the *bat* of a scythe, and by which the mower holds it when mowing. The several parts of a scythe are: (i.) the scythe proper, or cutting part, of shear steel; (ii.) the trai-ring and trai-wedge by which it is fastened to the bat; (iii.) the bat or long staff, by which it is held when sharpening, and which is cut peaked, so that it cannot slip; and (iv.) the *doles*, as above described.

DOLEING [doa'ling] *sb.* Almsgiving. (See *Deal*.)

DOLE-STONE [doa'l-stoa'n] *sb.* A landmark.

DOLING [doa'ling] *sb.* A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*, speaks of them as "ships for the King's use, furnished by the Cinque Ports."

DOLLOP [dol'up] *sb.* A parcel of tea sewn up in canvas for smuggling purposes; a piece, or portion, of anything, especially food.

"Shall I gie ye some?" "Thankee, not too big a *dollop*."

DOLLYMOSH [dol'imosh] *vb.* To demolish; destroy; entirely spoil.

DOLOURS [dol'urz] *vb.* A word expressive of the moaning of the wind, when blowing up for rain.

DOLPHIN [dol'fin] *sb.* A kind of fly (*aphis*) which comes as a blight upon roses, honeysuckles, cinerarias, &c.; also upon beans. It is sometimes black, as on beans and honeysuckles; and sometimes green, as on roses and cinerarias.

DOODLE-SACK [doo'dl-sak] *sb.* A bagpipe.

DORICK [doa'rik] *vb.* A frolic; lark; spree; a trick.
"Now then, none o' your *doricks*."

DOSS [dos] *vb.* To sit down rudely.

DOSSET [dos'it] *sb.* A very small quantity of any liquid.

DOUGH [doa] *sb.* A thick clay soil.

DOVER-HOUSE [doa·vur-hous] *sb.* A necessary house.

DOWAL [dou·ul], DOWL [dou·l] *sb.* A boundary post. (See also *Dole-stone*, above.)

1630.—“Layd out for seauen *dowlstones* . . . xviii^d.
For . . . to carrye these *dowl stones* from place to
place, ij^s.” —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

DOWELS [dou·lz] *sb. pl.* Low marshes.

DOWN [doun] *sb.* A piece of high open ground, not peculiar to Kent, but perhaps more used here than elsewhere. Thus we have *Up-down* in Eastry; *Harts-down* and *North-down* in Thanet; *Leys-down* in Sheppey; *Barham Downs*, &c. The open sea off Deal is termed the *Downs*.

DOWNWARD [dou·nwur'd] *adv.* The wind is said to be downward when it is in the south.

DRAB [drab] *vb.* To drub; to flog; to beat.

DRAGGLETAIL [drag·ltail] *sb.* A slut, or dirty, untidy, and slovenly woman.

DRAGON'S TONGUE [drag·unz tung] *sb.* *Iris foetidissima.*

DRAUGHT [dr'aa·ft] *sb.* The bar, billet, or spread-bat, to which the traces of all the horses are fixed when four are being used at plough.

DRAWHOOK [drau·uok] *sb.* An implement for cleaning out dykes, and freeing them of weeds, consisting of a three-tined fork, bent round so as to form a hook, and fitted to a long handle.—*E. Kent.*

1627.—“For mending on of the *drawe hoookes*.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

rau-wel] *sb.* A hole or well sunk for the obtaining chalk.

sb. A squirrel's nest.

DRAY [drai] (2) *sb.* A word usually applied to places where there is a narrow passage through the slime and mud.

DREÄN [dree'un] (1) *sb.* A drain.

DREÄN [dree'un] (2) *vb.* To drip.

"He was just *dreäning* wet when he came in."

DRECKLY-MINUTE [drek·li-min·it] *adv.* Immediately; at once; without delay; contracted from "directly this minute."

DREDGE [drej] *sb.* A bush-harrow. To drag a bundle of bushes over a field like a harrow.

DRILL [dril] *vb.* To waste away by degrees.

DRIV [driv] *vb.* To drive.

"I want ye *driv* some cattle!" "Very sorry, but I'm that *druv* up I caan't do't!"

DRIZZLE [driz:l] *vb.* To bowl a ball close to the ground.

DROITS [droit·s] *sb. pl.* Rights; dues; customary payments.

DROKE [droa·k] *sb.* A filmy weed very common in standing water.

DROPHANDKERCHIEF [drop·angk'urchif] *sb.* The game elsewhere called "kiss-in-the-ring."

DROP-ROD, *sb.* "To go *drop-rod*," is an expression used of carrying hay or corn to the stack, when there are two wagons and only one team of horses; the load is then left at the stack, and the horses taken out of the rods or shafts, and sent to bring the other wagon from the field.

DROSE [droa·z] *vb.* To gutter. Spoken of a candle flaring away, and causing the wax to run down the sides. Also spelt, *Drosley*.

"The candlestick is all *drosed*," *i.e.*, covered with grease.

ROASINGS [droa·zingz] *sb. pl.* Dregs of tallow.

DROVE WAY [droa·v wai] *sb.* A road for driving cattle to and from the marshes, &c., wherein they pasture.

DRUV [druv] *vb.* Driven.

“We wunt be *druv*.”

DRYTH [drei·th] *sb.* Drought; thirst.

“I call cold tea very purty stuff to squench your *dryth*.”

DUFF [duf] *sb.* A dark coloured clay.

DULL [dul] *vb.* To make blunt.

“As for fish-skins—’tis a terr’ble thing to *dull* your knife.”—*Folkestone*.

DUMBLEDORE [dumb·ldoar] *sb.* A bumble bee; an imitative word allied to *boom*, to hum.

DUN-CROW [dun-kroa] *sb.* The hooded or Royston crow, which is found in great numbers in North Kent during the winter. *Corvus cornix*.

DUNES [deu·nz] *sb. pl.* Sand hills and hillocks, near the margin of the sea. At Sandwich, thieves were anciently buried alive in these *dunes*, or sand-hills. Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*, pp. 464-465, gives us the “Customal of Sandwich,” from which it appears that “. . . in an appeal of theft or robbery if the person be found with the goods upon him, it behoves him to shew, on a day appointed, how he came by them, and, upon failure, he shall not be able to acquit himself. . . . If the person, however, upon whom the goods are, avows that they are his own, and that he is not guilty of the appeal, he may acquit himself by 36 good men and true . . . and save himself and the goods. When the names of the 36 compurgators are delivered to the Bailiff in writing they are to be distinctly called over . . . and, if any one of them shall be absent, or will not answer, the appellee must suffer death. But if they all separately answer to their names, the Bailiff, on the part of the King, then puts aside 12 of the number, and the Mayor and Jurats 12 more, thereby being together in fixing of the 12 of the 36 to swear

with the Appellee that he is not guilty of the matters laid to his charge. . . . The Accused is first sworn that he is not guilty, kissing the book, and then the others come up as they are called, and separately swear that the oath which the Appellee has taken is good and true, . . . and that he is not guilty of what is alleged against him, kissing the book, . . . by which the Appellee is acquitted and the Appellant becomes liable to an attachment, and his goods are at the disposal of the King. If, however, one of the 12 withdraws his hand from the book and will not swear, the Appellee must be executed; and all who are condemned in such cases are to be buried alive, in a place set apart for the purpose, at Sandown [near Deal] called 'The Thief Downs,' which ground is the property of the Corporation."

DUNNAMANY [dun·umeni] *adj. phr.* I don't know how many.

"'Tis no use what ye say to him, I've told him an't a *dunnamany* times."

DUNNAMUCH [dun·umuch] *adj. phr.* I don't know how much.

DUNTY [dunt·i] *adj.* Stupid; confused. It also sometimes means stunted; dwarfish.

DURGAN-WHEAT [durg·un·weet] *sb.* Bearded wheat.

DWARFS-MONEY, *sb.* Ancient coins. So called in some places on the coast.

DWINDLE, *sb.* A poor sickly child.

"Ah! he's a terr'ble poor little *dwindle*, I doänt think he wun't never come to much."

DYKERS [dei·kurz] *sb. pl.* Men who make and clean out dykes and ditches. (See also *Deekers* above.)

1536.—"Paid to a man for helping the *dykers*."

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

DYSTER [dei·str] *sb.* The pole of an ox-plough. (See *Neb.*)

E.

EAR [ee'r] *vb.* To plough.

"*Eryng* of land three times."—*Old Parish Book of Wye*, 28 Henry VIII.

"Cæsar, I bring thee word :
Menocrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind . . ."

—*Anthony and Cleopatra*, act. i. sc. 4.

EARING [eer'ring] *sb.* Ploughing, *i.e.*, the time of ploughing.

. . . "And yet there are five years in the which there shall be neither *earring* nor harvest."—Gen. xlv. 6.

EARTH [urth] *vb.* To cover up with earth.

"I've *earthed* up my potatoes."

EÄXE [ee'uks] *sb.* An ax, or axle.

ECKER [ek'ur] *vb.* To stammer; stutter.

ECHE [ee'ch] (1) *sb.* An *eke*, or addition; as, an additional piece to a bell rope, to *eke* it out and make it longer. So we have *Eche-Ënd* near Ash-next-Sandwich.

1525.—"For ij ropes for *eches* for the bell ropys, ij^d."

—*Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*.

(2) *vb.* To eke out; to augment.

EELM [ee'lm] *sb.* Elm.

EEL-SHEER [ee'lsheer] *sb.* A three-pronged spear for catching eels.

E'EN A'MOST [ee'numoa'st] *adv.* Almost. Generally used with some emphasis.

EEND [ee'nd] *sb.* A term in ploughing; the end of a plough-furrow. Two furrows make one *eend*. Always so pronounced.

"I ain't only got two or three *eends* to-day, to finish he field."

EFFET [ef'it] *sb.* An eft; a newt. Anglo-Saxon, *efete*.

ELDERN [eld·urn] *sb.* The elder tree, and its wood.

ELEVENSES [elev·nziz] *sb.* A drink or snack of refreshment at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Called in Essex, *Beevors*; and in Sussex, *Eleveners*.

ELLINGE [el·inj] *adj.* Solitary; lonely; far from neighbours; ghostly.

1470.—“Nowe the crowe calleth reyne with an *eleyng* voice.” —*Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum*.

ELVIN [el·vin] *sb.* An elm. Still used, though rarely.

EMMET [em·ut] *sb.* An ant.

EMMET-CASTES [em·ut kaa·stiz]. Ant hills. (See *Cast*.)

END [end] *sb.* (See *Eend* above.)

ENOW [enou·] *sb.* Enough.

“Have ye got *enow*?”

ENTETIG [ent·itig] *vb.* To introduce.

EPS [eps] *sb.* The asp tree.

ERNFUL [urn·ful] *adj.* and *adv.* Lamentable. “*Ernful bad*,” lamentably bad; “*ernful* tunes,” sorrowful tunes.

ERSH [ur·sh] *sb.* The stubble after the corn has been cut.

ESS [es] *sb. pl.* A large worm.

EVERYTHING SOMETHING [ev·rithing sup·m] *sb.* Something of everything; all sorts of things.

“She called me *everything something*,” *i.e.*, she called me every name she could think of.

EYESORE [ei·soar] *sb.* A disfigurement; a *dissight*; something which offends the eye, and spoils the appearance of a thing; a detriment.

“A sickly wife is a great *eyesore* to a man.”

EYLEBOURNE [ai'lboarn] *sb.* An intermittent spring.

"There is a famous *eylebourn* which rises in this parish [Petham] and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground."—*Harris's History of Kent*, p. 240. (See *Nailbourn*.)

F.

FACK [fak] *sb.* The first stomach of a ruminating animal, from which the herbage is resumed into the mouth.

FADER [faa'dur] *sb.* Father.

Extract from the will of Sir John Spyoer, Vicar of Monkton, A.D. 1450. . . . "The same 10 marc shall be for a priest's salary; one whole yere to pray for my soule, my *fadyr* soule, my modyr soul, and all crystyn soules."—*Lewis*, p. 12. This pronunciation still prevails.

FAGS [fagz], FAGGS, *interj. adv.* A cant word of affirmation; in good faith; indeed; truly.

Shakespeare has: "*I' fecks*" = in faith, in *Winter's Tale*, act i. sc. 2, where we see the word in process of abbreviation.

FAIRISIES [fai'r'iseez] *sb. pl.* Fairies. This reduplicated plural of fairy—fairyses—gives rise to endless mistakes between the fairies of the story-books and the Pharisees of the Bible.

FAIRY-SPARKS [fai'r'i-sparks] *sb. pl.* Phosphoric light, sometimes seen on clothes at night, and in former times attributed to the fairies. Otherwise called *shell-fire*.

FAKEMENT [fai'kmu'nt] *sb.* Pain; uneasiness; distress.

"Walking does give me *fakement* to-day."—*Sittingbourne*.

FALL [faul] (1) *vb.* To fell; to cut down.

FALL [faul] (2) *sb.* A portion of growing underwood, ready to fell or cut.

FANTEEG [fanteeg·] *sb.* A state of worry; excitement; passion.

"We couldn't help laughing at the old lady, she put herself in such a *fanteeg*."

FANTOD [fan·tud] *adj.* Fidgetty; restless; uneasy.

FARDLE [faa·dl] *sb.* A bundle; a little pack.

Amongst the rates or dues of Margate Pier and Harbour, Lewis gives—"For every *fardle* . . . 1^d." Italian, *fardello*.

FAT [fat] *sb.* A large open tub; a vat; a *ton* or *tun*.

"And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil."—Joel ii. 24.

FATTEN [fat·un] *sb.* A weed.

FAVOUR [fai·vur] *vb.* To resemble; have a likeness to another person.

"You *favour* your father," *i.e.*, you have a strong likeness to your father. (See also *Bly*.)

"Joseph was a goodly person and *well-favoured*."—Genesis xxxix. 6.

FAZEN [fai·zn] *adj.* The *fazen* eel is a large brown eel, and is so called at Sandwich in contradistinction to the silver eel.

FEAR [feer] *vb.* To frighten.

"To see his face the lion walk'd along
Behind some hedge, because he would not *fear* him."

—*Shakespeare—Venus and Adonis.*

FEASE [feez] (1) *vb.* To fret; worry. (See also *Frape*.)

FEASE [feez] (2) *sb.* A feasy, fretting, whining child.
Formed from *adj. feasy*.

FEASY [fee·zi] *adj.* Whining; peevish; troublesome.

"He's a *feasy* child." (See also *Tattery*.)

FEETENS [fit'nz] *sb. pl.* Foot-marks ; foot-prints ; hoof-marks.

"The rain do lodge so in the horses' *feetens*."

FELD [feld] *sb.* A field.—*Sittingbourne*. In other parts of Kent it is usually *fill*.

"Which is the way to Sittingbourne?" "Cater across that ere *feld* of wuts (oats)."

FELLET [fel'it] *sb.* A portion of a wood divided up for felling ; a portion of felled wood.

FELLOWLY [fel'oali] *adj.* Familiar ; free.

FENNY [fen'i] *adj.* Dirty ; mouldy as cheese.

FET [fet] *vb.* To fetch.

FEW [feu] *adj.* This word is used as a substantive in such phrases as "a good *few*," "a goodish *few*," which mean "pretty many," or "a nice little lot."

FICKLE [fik'l] *vb.* To *fickle* a person in the head with this or that, is to put it into his head ; in a rather bad sense.

FID [fid] *sb.* A portion of straw pulled out and arranged for thatching. Four or five *fids* are about as much as a thatcher will carry up in his dogs.

FIDDLER [fid'lur] *sb.* The angel, or shark-ray.

"We calls these *fiddlers* because they're like a fiddle."

The following couplet is current in West Kent :

"Never a fisherman need there be,
If fishes could hear as well as see."

FILD [fild] *sb.* A field. (See also *Feld*.)

FILL [fil] *sb.* A field.

FILL-NOR-FALL [fil-nor-faul]. An expression frequently used of any person or anything lost.

"My dog went off last Monday, and I can't hear of him."
"*Fill-nor-fall* of him."

FINGER-COLD [fin'gur koal'd] *adj.* Cold to the fingers; spoken of the weather, when the cold may not be very intense, and yet enough to make the fingers tingle. (See also *Hand-cold*.)

"We shall very soon have the winter 'pon us, 'twas downright *finger-cold* first thing this marning."

FINKLE [fin'kl] *sb.* Wild fennel. *Faniculum vulgare*.

FIRE-FORK, *sb.* A shovel for the fire, made in the form of a three-pronged fork, as broad as a shovel, and fitted with a handle made of bamboo or other wood.

"Item in the kitchen one payer of tongs, one *fire-forke* of iron, &c."

—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 227.

FLABERGASTED [flab'urgastid] *adj.* or *pp.* Astonished and rather frightened.

FLAM *vb.* To deceive or cheat; *sb.* a falsehood.

FLAW [flau] *vb.* To flay; to strip the bark off timber.

"I told him to goo down into de wood *flawin'*, and he looked as tho' he was downright flabbergasted."

FLAZZ, *adj.* Newly fledged.

FLECK [flek] *sb.* Hares; rabbits; ground-game.

"They killed over two hundred pheasants, but not but terr'ble little *fleck*."

FLEED [flood] *sb.* The inside fat of a pig, from which lard is made.

FLEED-CAKES [flood-kaiks] *sb. pl.* Cakes made with the fresh *flood* of a pig.

FLEEKY [flee'ki] *adj.* Flaky; in flakes.

FLEET [fleet], FLETE (1) *sb.* A creek; a bay or inlet; a channel for the passage of boats and vessels, hence the name of *North-fleet*. Anglo-Saxon, *fleet*.

"A certain Abbot . . . made there a certain *flete* in his own proper soil, through which little boats used to come to the aforesaid town [of Mynster].—*Lewis* p. 78.

The word is still used about Sittingbourne, and is applied to sheets of salt and brackish water in the marshes adjoining the Medway and the Swale. Most of them have no communication with the tidal water, except through water-gates, but they generally represent the channels of streams which have been partly diverted by draining operations.

FLEET [fleet] (2) *vb.* To float. The word is much used by North Kent bargemen, and occasionally by "inlanders."

"The barge *fleeted* about four o'clock to-day."

FLEET [fleet] (3) *vb.* To skim any liquor, especially milk.

FLEET [fleet] (4) *sb.* Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a *fleet* of nets, and sixty nets make a *fleet*.

FLEETING-DISH, *sb.* A shallow dish for cream. (See *Fleet*, 3.)

FLEET MILK, *sb.* Skimmed milk. (See also *Flit milk*.)

FLICK [flik] *sb.* The hair of a cat, or the fur of a rabbit. (See *Fleck* above.)

FLICKING-TOOTH-COMB [flik'in-tooth-koam] *sb.* A comb for a horse's mane.

FLIG, *sb.* The strands of grass.

FLINDER [flind'ur] *sb.* A butterfly.

FLINDER-MOUSE [flind'ur-mous] *sb.* A bat.

FLINTER-MOUSE [flint'ur-mous] *sb.* A bat. This form is intermediate between *flinder-mouse* and *flitter-mouse*. The plural form is *flinter-mees*.

FLIT-MILK [flit-milk] *sb.* Skim milk; the milk after the cream has been taken off it. (See *Fleet milk* above.)

FLIT-MOUSE [flit'ur-mous] *sb.* (See *Flinter-mouse* above.)

sb. A wooden frame, sloping outward, the sides, head, or back, of a cart, enabling a larger load than would otherwise be

FLOWER [flou'r] *sb.* The floor (always pronounced thus).

FLUE [flo] *adj.* Delicate; weak; sickly. In East Kent it is more commonly applied to persons than to animals.

FLUFF [fluff] *sb.* Anger; choler.

"Dat raised my *fluff*." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 74.

FLUMP, *sb.* A fall causing a loud noise.

"She came down with a *flump* on the floor."

FOAL'S FOOT, *sb.* Colt's foot. *Fussilago farfara*.

FOGO [foa'goa] *sb.* A stench.

FOG [fog] *sb.* The second crop of grass. (See *Aftermeath*.)
From Low Latin, *fogagium*, or *foragium*.

FOLD-PITCHER [foald-pich'r] *sb.* An iron implement, otherwise called a *peeler*, for making holes in the ground, wherein to put wattles or hop-poles.

FOLKS [foa'ks] *sb. pl.* The men-servants.—*East Kent*.

"Our *folks* are all out in de fill."

FOLKESTONE-BEEF [foa'ksun beef] *sb.* Dried dog-fish.

"Most of the fishermen's houses in Folkestone harbour are adorned with festoons of fish hung out to dry; some of these look like gigantic whiting. There was no head, tail, or fins to them, and I could not make out their nature without close examination. The rough skin on their reverse side told me at once that they were a species of dog-fish. I asked what they were? '*Folkestone-beef*,' was the reply." —*F. Buckland*.

FOLKESTONE GIRLS [foa'ksun galz] *sb. pl.* Folkestone girls; the name given to heavy rain clouds.—*Chilham*.

"De *Folkston gals* looked houghed black;

Old Waller'd roar'd about;

Says I to Sal 'shall we go back?'

'No, no!' says she, 'kip out.'

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 23.

FOLKESTONE LASSES [foa'ksun las'sez] *sb. pl.* } Same as
 FOLKESTONE WASHERWOMEN, *sb. pl.* } the above.

FOR [for] *prep.* Used in adjectival sense, thus, "What *for* horse is he?" *i.e.*, What kind of horse is he?
 "What *for* day is it?" *i.e.*, What kind of day is it?

FORCED [foa'st] *vb.* Obligated; compelled.

"He's kep' going until last Saddaday he was *forced* to give up."

FORE-ACRE [for'u'-kur] *sb.* A headland; the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross.

FORECAST [foa'rkaast] *sb.* Forethought.

FORE-DOOR [foa'r-door] *sb.* The front door.

"He come to the *fore-door*."

FOREIGNER [fur'inur] *sb.* A stanger who comes out of the sheeres, and is not a Kentish man.

FOREHORSE [foa'r-hors] *sb.* The front horse in a team of four.—*East Kent.*

FORE-LAY [foa'r-lai] *vb.* To way-lay.

"I slipped across the field and *fore-laid* him."

FORERIGHT [foa'rr'eit] *adj.* or *adv.* Direct; right in front; straight forward. "It (*i.e.*, the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and *foreright* continued current and passage as to Appledore, so from thence to Romney."
 —Somner, *Ports and Forts*, p. 50.

FORICAL [for'ikl] *sb.* A headland in ploughing. (See *Foreacre*.)

FORSTAL [for'stul], FORESTAL [foa'rstul], FOSTAL [fost-ul] *sb.* A farm-yard before a house; a paddock near a farm house; the house and home-building of a farm; a small opening in a street or lane, not large enough to be called a common. As a local name, *forestalls* seem to have abounded in Kent; as for instance, *en Forestall*, near Buckley; Clare's *Forestall*, *hrowley*, and several others.

FOUT [fou't] *vb.* Fought; being *p.t.* and *pret.*, of to fight.
—*Sittingbourne.*

“Two joskins *fout* one day in a chalk pet, until the blood ran all over their gaberdines.”

POWER [fou'ur] *num. adj.* Four. So pronounced to this day in East Kent, and constantly so spelled in old documents.

FOY [foi] *sb.* A treat given by a person on going abroad or returning home.

There is a tavern at Ramsgate called the *Foy Boat*.

“I took him home to number 2, the house beside ‘The Foy;’
I bade him wipe his dirty shoes, that little vulgar boy.”

—*Ingoldsby Legends, Misadventures at Margate.*

FOYING [foi'ing] *part.* Victualling ships; helping them in distress, and acting generally as agents for them.

“They who live by the seaside are generally fishermen, or those who go voyages to foreign parts, or such as depend upon what they call *foying*.”—*Lewis*, p. 32.

FRAIL [fr'ail] (1) *sb.* A small basket; a flail. The flail is rapidly disappearing and going out of use before the modern steam threshing machine. It consists of the following parts:—(i.) the *hand-staff* or part grasped by the thresher's hands; (ii.) the *hand-staff-cap* (made of wood), which secured the thong to the *hand-staff*; (iii.) the *middle-bun* or flexible leathern thong, which served as the connecting link between *hand-staff* and *swingel*; (iv.) the *swingel-cap* made of leather, which secured the *middle-bun* to the *swingel*; (v.) the *swingel* [swinj'l] itself, which swung free and struck the corn. There is a proverbial saying, which alludes to the hard work of threshing:

“Two sticks, a leather and thong,
Will tire a man be he ever so strong.”

FRAIL [frail] (2) *adj.* Peevish; hasty.

FRAPE [fraip] (1) *vb.* To worry; fidget; fuss; scold.

“Don't *frape* about it.”

FRAPE [fraip] (2) *sb.* A woman of an anxious temperament, who grows thin with care and worry.

“Oh! she’s a regular *frape*.”

FRENCH MAY [french mai] *sb.* The lilac, whether white or purple. *Syringa vulgaris*.

FRESH CHEESE [fresh cheez] *sb.* Curds and whey.

FRIGHT-WOODS, *sb. pl.* (See *Frith*.)

FRIMSY [frimzɪ] *adj.* Slight; thin; soft.

FRITH, *sb.* A hedge or coppice. A thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths such as are found on poor soils, intermixed with heath, &c. Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now, by modern treatment, have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, *fright-woods*, as the *Fright Woods*, near Bedgebury.

In the *MS. Accounts of St. John’s Hospital, Canterbury*, we find *frith* used for a quick-set hedge—“To enclose the vij acres wt. a *quyk fryth* before the Fest of the Purification.”

FROME [froaːr] *pp.* Frozen.

“ The parching air
Burns *frome* and cold performs the effect of fire.”

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 595.

FRUZ [fruz] *pp.* Frozen.

FURNER [furnːr] *sb.* A baker. French, *fournier*.

FURRICK [furːɪk] *vb.* Same as *furrige* below.

FURRIGE [furːɪdʒ] *vb.* To forage; to hunt about and rummage, and put everything into disorder whilst looking for something.

G.

GABERDINE [gab·ur·din] *sb.* A coarse loose frock ; a smock frock, sometimes called a *cow-gown*, formerly worn by labouring men in many counties, now fast disappearing.

“ You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaber-dine*.”

—*Merchant of Venice*, act i. sc. 3.

“ Next he disrob'd his *gaber-dine*,
And with it did himself resign.”

—*Hudibras*, pt. I. canto iii.

GADS [gadz] *sb. pl.* Rushes growing in marshy ground.

GAFFER [gaf·ur] *sb.* A master.

“ Here comes our *gaffer* !”

GALLIGASKINS, *sb. pl.* Trowsers.

GALLON [gal·un] *sb.* Used as a *dry* measure for corn, flour, bread, potatoes. In Kent these dry goods are always sold by the gallon.

“ I'd far rather pay a shilling for a *gallon* of bread
than have it so very cheap.”

GALLS [gaulz] *sb. pl.* Jelly fish.

GALORE [guloa·r] *sb.* Plenty.

GALEY [gai·li] *adj.* Boisterous ; stormy. “ The wind is *galey*,” *i.e.*, blows in *gales*, by fits and intervals.

GAMBREL [gamb·ril] or GAMBLE STICK [gamb·l·stik] *sb.* A stick used to spread open and hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal.

GAMMY [gam·i] *adj.* Sticky ; dirty.

GANCE [gaans or gans] *adj.* Thin ; slender ; gaunt.

“ Them sheep are doing middlin', but there's here
and there a one looks rather *gance*.”

GANGWAY [gang-wai] *sb.* A thoroughfare; a passage; an entry. Properly a sea term.

GARBAGE [gaa·bij] *sb.* A sheaf of corn, Latin *garba*; a cock of hay; a fagot of wood, or any other bundle of the product or fruits of the earth.

GARRET [gar·r'it] *vb.* To drive small wedges of flint into the joints of a flint wall.

GARRETED, *adj.* The phrase, "not rightly *garreted*," means, something wrong in "*the top storey*." Spoken of a weak and silly person, whose brain is not well furnished.

GASKIN [gas·kin] *sb.* *Prunus avium*, a half-wild variety of the damson, common in hedgerows, and occasionally gathered to send to London, with the common kinds of black cherry, for the manufacture of "port wine."

GATE [gait] *sb.* A way from the cliffs down to the sea:—*Ramsgate, Margate, Kingsgate, Sandgate, Westgate.*

"Through these chalky cliffs the inhabitants whose farms adjoin to them, have cut several *gates* or ways into the sea, for the conveniency either of fishing, carrying the sea ooze on their land, &c. But these *gates* or passages, they have been forced to fill up in time of war, to prevent their being made use of by the enemy to surprise them, and plunder the country."—*Lewis, Tenet* p. 10.

GATTERIDGE TREE [gat·ur'ij tree] *sb.* Prickwood. *Euonymus Europæus*.

GAU [gau], GEU [geu], or GOO [goo], *interj.* An exclamation, in constant use, expressive of doubt; surprise; astonishment.

GAUSE [gaus] *adj.* Thin; slender.

GAVELKIND [gav·l·kend] *sb.* An ancient tenure in Kent, by which the lands of a father were divided among all his sons; or the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children.

GAY [gai] *adj.* Lively; hearty; in good health.

"I don't feel very *gay* this morning."

GAYZELS [gai·zɪz] *sb. pl.* Black currants, *Ribes nigrum*; wild plums. *Prunus communis*.

GEÄT [ge·ut] *sb.* Gate.

GEE [jee] *sb.* A lodging; roost. (Same as *Chee*.)

GEE [jee] *interj.* Go to the off side; command to a horse.
—*West Kent*.

GENTAIL [jen·tail] *sb.* An ass.

GENTLEMAN, *sb.* A person who from age or any other cause is incapacitated from work.

"He's a *gentleman* now, but he just manages to doddle about his garden with a weedin'-spud."

GIBLETS [jib·lets] *sb. pl.* Rags; tatters.

GIFTS [gifts] *sb. pl.* White specks which appear on the finger nails and are supposed to indicate something coming, thus—

A *gift* on the thumb indicates a present.

„ on the fore-finger indicates a friend or lover.

„ on the middle finger indicates a foe.

„ on the fourth finger indicates a visit to pay.

„ on the little finger indicates a journey to go.

—*W. F. S.*

GIG [gig] *sb.* A billet, or spread bat, used to keep the traces of plough horses apart.

GILL [gill] *sb.* A little, narrow, wooded valley with a stream of water running through it; a rivulet; a beck.

GIMMER [gim·ur] *sb.* A mistress.

"My *gimmer* always wore those blue and white checked aprons" (1817).

GIN [gin *not* jin] *vb.* Given.

"I cou'd a *gin* de man a smack." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 86.

GIVE [giv] *vb.* To give way; to yield; to thaw. "It *gives* now," *i.e.*, it is thawing. So, too, the phrase, "it's all on the *give*," means, that a thaw has set in.

GIVE OVER [give oa'vur] *vb.* To leave off; to cease; to stop.

"*Give over!* will ye! I won't have no more an't."

GIVEY [giv'i] *adj.* The ground is said to be *givey* when the frost breaks up and the roads become soft and rotten.

GLEAN, *sb.* A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner.

GLIMIGRIM, *sb.* Punch.

"Tom Julmot, a rapscallion souldier, and Mary Leekin, married by license, January 4th, 1748-9. Caspian bowls of well acidulated *glimigrim*."

—*Extract from Parish Register of Sea Salter, near Whitstable.*

GLINCE [glins], GLINCEY [glins'i] *adj.* Slippery.

"The ice is terr'ble *glincey*."

GO [goa] *vb.* To get about and do one's work.

"He's troubled to *go*," *i.e.*, he has great difficulty in getting about and doing his work. "He's *gone* in great misery for some time," *i.e.*, he has gone about his work in great pain and suffering.

GOD'S GOOD [Godz good] *sb.* Yeast; barm.

It was a pious custom in former days to invoke a benediction, by making the sign of the cross over the yeast.

GOFF [gof] *sb.* The commonest kind of apple.

GOING [goa'in] *sb.* The departure.

"I didn't see the *going* of him."

GOING TO'T [goa'in tuot] *i.e.*, going to do it; as "do this or that;" the answer is "I am *going to't*." The frequency with which it is used in some parts of Kent renders the phrase a striking one.

GOL [gol], GULL, *sb.* A young gosling. (See *Willow-gull*.)

GOLDING [goa'lding] *sb.* A lady-bird, so called from the golden hue of its back. (See *Bug*.)

GOLLOP [gol'up] *vb.* To swallow greedily; to gulp.

"You *golloped* that down as if you liked it."

GOODING [guod'ing] *sb.* The custom of going about asking for gifts on St. Thomas' Day, December 21. Still kept up in many parts of Kent.

GOODMAN, *sb.* An old title of address to the master of a house.

1671.—"To *Goodman* Davis in his sicknes
o o 6." —*Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

" . . . If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched."—St. Matthew xxiv. 43.

GOODY [guod'i] *sb.* The title of an elderly widow, contracted from goodwife.

"Old *Goody* Knowler lives agin de stile."

GO-TO [goa too] *vb.* To set.

"The sun *goes to*."

GOULE [goul] *sb.* Sweet willow. *Myrica gale*.

GOYSTER [goi'stur] *vb.* To laugh noisily and in a vulgar manner. A *goystering* wench is a Tom-boy.

GRABBY [grab'i] *adj.* Grimy; filthy.

GRAN NIGH [gran nei] *adv.* Very nearly.

GRANABLE [granai'bl] *adv.* Very.

"De clover was *granable* wet,
So when we crast de medder,
We both upan de hardle set,
An den begun concedir."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 22.

GRANADA [gran'aada] *sb.* A golden pippin.

GRANDLY [grand·li] *adv.* Greatly: as, "I want it *grandly*."

⁴ GRANDMOTHER'S NIGHT CAP, *sb.* The flower called monk's hood or aconite. *Aconitum napellus*.

GRAPE-VINE [graip·vein] *sb.* A vine which bears grapes. In other counties, when they say *vine*, they mean a *grape-vine*, as a matter of course; so, when they use the word *orchard*, they mean an *apple-orchard*; but in Kent, it is necessary to use distinguishing terms, because we have *apple-orchards*, and *cherry-orchards*, *hop-vines* and *grape-vines*.

GRATTAN [grat·un], GRATTEN [grat·un], GRATTON [grat·un] *sb.* Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called *ersh*, or *eddish*, *grotten*, *podder-grotten*.

GRATTEN (2) *vb.* To feed on a *gratten*, or stubble field.

To turn pigs out *grattening*, is to turn them out to find their own food.

GRAUM [grau·m] *vb.* To grime; dirty; blacken.

GREAT [gurt] (1) *adv.* Very; as "*great* much," very much. Commonly pronounced *gurt*.

GREAT [grait] (2) *sb.* "To work by the *great*," is to work by the piece.

GREAT CHURCH [grait church] *sb.* The Cathedral at Canterbury is always so called at Eastry.

"That fil belongs to the *Great Church*," *i.e.*, is part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

GREATEN [grai·tn] *vb.* To enlarge.

GREEDS [greedz] *sb. pl.* Straw thrown on to the dung-hill.

GREEN-BAG, *sb.* The bag in which the hops are brought from the garden to the oast. (See also *Poke*.)

GREYBIRD [grai·burd] *sb.* A thrush.

GRIDGIRON [grij·eirn] *sb.* Gridiron.

GRINSTONE [grin·stun] *sb.* A grindstone.

GRIP [grip] *sb.* A dry ditch; but about Sittingbourne it is applied to natural channels of a few feet in width, in the *saltings* on the Kentish coasts.

“I crawled along the *grip* with my gun in my hand until I got within a few rods of 'em.”

GRIPING [grei·pin] *vb.* The name given in North Kent to the operation of groping at arms' length in the soft mud of the tidal streams for dabs and flounders.

GRIST [greist] *sb.* Anything which has been ground—meal, flour.

GRISTING [grei·sting], GRYSTING, *sb.* The flour which is got from the lease-wheat.

GRIT [grit] *vb.* To set the teeth on edge; to grate.

GRIZZLE [griz·l] *vb.* To fret; complain; grumble.

“She's such a *grizzling* woman.”

GROSS [groas] *adj.* Gruff, deep-sounding.

GROVETT [groa·vit] *sb.* A small grove or wood.

“Just by it is a *grovette* of oaks, the only one in the whole island.”—*Lewis*, p. 115.

GRUBBY [grub·i] *adj.* Dirty.

“You are grubby, and no mistake.” (See also *Grabby*.)

GRUPPER [grup·ur] *sb.* That part of the harness of a cart-horse which is called elsewhere the *quoilers*; the breeching.—*East Kent*.

GRUPPER-TREE [grup·ur-tree] *sb.* That part of a cart horse's harness which is made of wood, padded next the horse's back, and which carries the *redger*.—*East Kent*.

GAGEY [gai·ji] *adj.* Uncertain; showery; spoken of the weather.

“Well, what d'ye think o' the weather? will it be fine? It looks to me rather *gagey*.”

GUESS-COW [ges-kou] *sb.* A dry or barren cow.

GUESTING [gest-ing] *vb.* Gossiping.

GUESTLING [ges·lin] (1) *sb.* An ancient water-course at Sandwich, in which it was formerly the custom to drown prisoners.

GUESTLING [gest·ling] (2) *sb.* The ancient court of the Cinque Ports, held at Shepway, near Hythe, and other places.

“In July, 1688, the Common Council of Faversham commissioned their Deputy-Mayor, two Jurats, the Town Clerk, and a Commoner ‘to go to a *guestling*, which was summoned from the ancient town of Winchelsea, to be holden at the town and port of New Romney, on Tuesday, July 21st;’ and ‘there to act on the town’s behalf, as they should find convenient.’ They were absent at the *guestling* five days.”

—*Archæologia Cantiana*, xvi. p. 271.

GUILE-SHARES [gei·l-shairz] *sb. pl.* Cheating shares; division of spoils; or shares of “wreckage.”

“Under the pretence of assisting the distressed masters [of stranded vessels] and saving theirs and the merchant’s goods, they convert them to their own use by making what they call *guile-shares*.”—*Lewis*, 34.

GULLIDGE [gul·ij] *sb.* The sides of a barn boarded off from the middle; where the caving is generally stored.

GUMBLE [gumb·l] *vb.* To fit very badly, and be too large, as clothes.

GUNNER [gun·ur] *sb.* A man who makes his living by shooting wild fowl, is so called on the north coast of Kent and about Sheppey.

GURT [gurt] *adj.* Great.

GUTTER GRUB [gut·ur-grub] *sb.* One who delights in doing dirty work and getting himself into a mess; a low person.

GUTTERMUD [gut·urmud] *sb.* The black mud of the gutter, hence any dirt or filth.

“As black as *guttermud*.”

GUT-WEED, *sb.* *Sonchus arvensis*.

H.

HAAZES [haa·ziz] *sb. pl.* Haws. (See also *Harves*.) Fruit of *Cratægus oxyacantha*.

HADN'T OUGHT [had·nt aut] *phr.* Ought not. (See also *No ought*.)

“He *hadn't ought* to go swishing along as that, no-how.”

HAGGED [hag·rid] *adj.* Thin; lean; shrivelled; haggard.

“They did look so very old and *hagged*,” spoken of some maiden ladies living in another parish, who had not been seen for some time by the speaker.

HAGISTER [hag·ister] *sb.* A magpie.

HAIR [hair] *sb.* The cloth on the oast above the fires where the hops are dried.

HALF-AMON [haaf·ai·mun] *sb.* (See *Amon*.)

HALF-BAPTIZED. Privately baptized.

“Can such things be!” exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick. “Lord bless your heart, sir,” said Sam, “why, where was you *half-baptised*? — that’s nothin’, that a’nt.” — *Pickwick Papers*, chapter xiii.

HALM [haam], HAULM [haum], HELM [helm] *sb.* Stubble gathered after the corn is carried, especially pease and beans’ straw; applied, also, to the stalks or stems of potatoes and other vegetables.

HALMOT [hal·mut] *sb.* The hall mote; court leet or manor court; from the Saxon *heal-mot*, a little council.

HAME [haim] *sb.* Pease straw. (See *Halm*.)

HAMPER [hamp'ur] *vb.* To injure, or throw anything out of gear.

"The door is *hampered*."

HAMPERY [ham'pur'i] *adj.* Shaky; crazy; ricketty; weak; feeble; sickly.

HAND-COLD, *adj.* Cold enough to chill the hands. (See also *Finger-cold*.)

"There was a frost down in the bottoms, for I was right-down *hand-cold* as I come up to the great house."

HANFAST, *adj.* Able to hold tight.

"Old George is middlin' *hanfast* to-day" (said of a good catch at cricket).

HANDFUL, *sb.* An anxiety; *to have a handful* is to have as much as a person can do and bear.

"Mrs. S. says she has a sad *handful* with her mother."

HAND-HOLD, *sb.* A holding for the hands.

"'Tis a plaguey queer job to climb up there, there an't no *hand-hold*."

HANDSTAFF [hand'staaf] *sb.* The handle of a flail.

HANGER [hang'r] *sb.* A hanging wood on the side of a hill. It occurs in the names of several places in Kent—*Betteshanger*, *Westenhanger*, &c.

HANK [hangk], HINK [hingk] *sb.* A skein of silk or thread.

So we say a man has a *hank* on another; or, he has him entangled in a skein or string.

HAPPY-HO, *adj.* Apropos.

"My father was drowned and so was my brother; now that's very *happy-ho*!" meaning that it was a curious coincidence.

HAPS [haps] (r) or HASP [haasp] *sb.* A hasp or fastening of a gate.—*P.* (See *Hapse*.)

1631.—"For charnells and *hapses* for the two chests in our hall." —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

HAPS [haps] (2) *vb.* Happens.

"Now *haps* you doänt know."

HAPSE [haps] *vb.* To fasten with a hasp; to fasten. In the Weald of Kent *hapse* is used for the verb, and *hasp* for the noun, *e.g.*, "*Hapse* the gate after you!" "I can't, the *hasp* is gone."

HARCELET [haa'slit], **HASLET** [haz'lit], *sb.* The heart, liver, and lights of a hog. (See *Acelot*, *Arslet*, *Harslet*.)

HARD-FRUIT, *sb.* Stone-fruit; plums, &c.

HARDHEWER [haa'dheur] *sb.* A stonemason.

The word occurs in the articles for building Wye Bridge, 1637.

HARKY [haa'ki] *interj.* Hark!

HARSLEM [haa'zlum] *sb.* Asylum.

"When he got to settin' on de hob and pokin' de fire wid's fingers, dey thought 'twas purty nigh time dey had him away to de *harslem*."

HARSLET [haa'zlet] *sb.* (See *Acelot*.)

HARVES [haa'vz] *sb. pl.* Haws. (See *Haazes*.)

HARVEST [haa'vist] *vb.* To gather in the corn; to work in the harvest-field, *e.g.*, "Where's Harry?" "Oh! he's *harvesting* 'long with his father."

HARVESTER [haa'vistur] *sb.* A stranger who comes into the parish to assist in the harvest.

HASSOCK [has'ok] *sb.* A large pond.

HASTY [hai'sti] *adj.* Heavy; violent. Often used of rain.

"It did come down *hasty*, an' no mistake."

HATCH [hach] *sb.* A gate in the roads; a *half-hatch* is where a horse may pass, but not a cart.

HATCH-UP [hach up] *vb.* To prepare for.

"I think it's *hatching up* for snow." "She's *hatching up* a cold."

HAUL [hau'l] *vb.* To halloo; to shout.

HAULMS AND FIGS [hau'mz und figz] *sb. pl.* Hips and haws, the fruit of the hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*) and the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).

HAVE [hav] *vb.* To take; lead; as, "*Have* the horse to the field."

"*Have* her forth of the ranges and whoso followeth her let him be slain with the sword."—2 Chron. xxiii. 14.

HAW [hau] *sb.* A small yard or inclosure. Chaucer has it for a churchyard.

HAWK [hauk] *vb.* To make a noise when clearing the throat of phlegm. An imitative word.

"He was *hawking* and spetting for near an hour after he first got up."

HAWMELL, *sb.* A small close or paddock.

HAYNET, *sb.* A long net, often an old fish net, used in cover shooting to keep the birds and flick from running out of the beat.

HEAF [heef] *sb.* The gaff-hook used by fishermen at Folkestone.

HEAL [heel] *vb.* To hide; to cover anything up; to roof-in.

"All right! I'll work 'im; I've only just got this 'ere row o' tatures to *heal*."

HEART [haat] *sb.* Condition; spoken of ground.

"My garden's in better *heart* than common *this* year."

HEARTENING, *adj.* Strengthening.

"Home-made bread is more *heartening* than baker's bread."

HEART-GRIEF, *sb.* Severe grief.

HEARTH [hee'rth] *sb.* Hearing; hearing-distance.

"I called out as loud's ever I could, but he warn't no wheres widin *hearth*."

HEARTS ALIVE! [haats ulei·v] *interj.* An expression of astonishment at some strange or startling intelligence.

"*Hearts alive!* what ever upon *ëarth* be ye got at?"

HEAVE [heev] *vb.* To throw; to *heave* a card; to play it; it being, as it were, lifted up or *heav'd*, before it is laid down upon the table.

HEAVE-GATE [heev-gait] *sb.* A gate which does not work on hinges, but which has to be lifted (*heaved*) out of the sockets or mortises, which otherwise keep it in place, and make it look like a part of the fence.

HEAVENSHARD [hevnz-haa'd] *adv.* Heavily; said of rain.
"It rains *heavenshard*."

HEAVER [hee·vur] *sb.* A crab.—*Folkestone*.

"Lord, sir, it's hard times; I've not caught a *pung* or a *heaver* in my stalkers this week; the man-suckers and slutters gets into them, and the congers knocks them all to pieces."

HEED [heed] *sb.* Head.

HEEVE [heev] (1) *sb.* A hive; a bee-hive.

"I doänt make no account of dese here new-fangled boxes and set-outs; you may 'pend upon it de old *heeves* is best after all."

HEEVE [heev] (2) *vb.* To hive bees.

HEFT [heft] *sb.* The weight of a thing, as ascertained by heaving or lifting it.

"This here *heeve* 'll stand very well for the winter, just feel the *heft* of it."

HEG, *sb.* A hag; a witch; a fairy.

"Old coins found in Kent were called *hegs pence* by the country people."

HELE [heel] *vb.* To cover. (See *Heal*.)

HELER [hee'ler] *sb.* Anything which is laid over another; as, for instance, the cover of a thurrick or wooden drain.

HELL-WEED, *sb.* A peculiar tangled weed, without any perceptible root, which appears in clover, sanfoin or lucerne, and spreads very rapidly, entirely destroying the plant. Curiously enough, it appears in the second cut of clover, but does not come in the first. (See *Devil's Thread*.) *Cuscuta epithymum*.

HELVING [helv'in] *partic.* Gossiping, or "hung up by the tongue."—*Tenterden*.

"Where have you been *helving*?"

HEM, *adv.* An intensitive adverb = very, exceedingly.

"*Hem* queer old chap, he is!"

HEMWOODS [hem·wuodz] *sb. pl.* Part of a cart-horses' harness which goes round the collar, and to which the tees are fixed; called *aines* (hames) in West Kent.

HEN AND CHICKENS, *sb.* The ivy-leaved toad-flax, otherwise called *Mother of Thousands*; and sometimes *Roving Sailor*. *Linaria vulgaris*.

HERE AND THERE A ONE, *adj. phr.* Very few and scattered.

"There wasn't nobody in church to-day, only *here and there a one*."

HERNSHAW [hurn'shau] *sb.* A heron. (See also *Kitty Hearn*, *Kitty Hearn Shrow*.)

HERRING-FARE [her'r'ing-fair] *sb.* The season for catching herrings, which begins about the end of harvest.

HERRING-HANG, *sb.* A lofty square brick room, made perfectly smoke-tight, in which the herrings are hung to dry.

HERRING-SPEAR, *sb.* The noise of the flight and cries of the red-wings; whose migration takes place about the herring fishing time.

"I like's to hear it," says an old Folkestone fisherman, "I always catches more fish when it's about."

HETHER [hedh'ur] *adv.* Hither.

"Come *hether*, my son."

HEYCOURT [hai-koart] *sb.* The High Court, or principal Court of the Abbot's Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury.

HICKET [hik-it] *vb.* To hiccup, or hiccough.

HIDE, *sb.* A place in which smugglers used to conceal their goods. There were formerly many such places in the neighbourhood of Romney-marsh and Folkestone.

HIDE AND FOX [heid und foks] *sb.* Hide and seek; a children's game.

"*Hide* fox, and after all."—*Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 2., means, let the fox *hide* and the others all go to seek him.

HIGGLER [hig'lur] *sb.* A middleman who goes round the country and buys up eggs, poultry, &c., to sell again. So called, because he *higgles* or *haggles* over his bargains.

HIKE [heik] *vb.* To turn out.

"He *hiked* 'im out purty quick."

HILL [hil] *sb.* The small mound on which hops are planted; a heap of potatoes or mangold wurzel.

HINK [hink] *sb.* A hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and *hink* always went together.

HIS-SELF, *pron.* Himself.

"Ah! when he's been married two or three weeks he won't scarcely know *his-self*. He'll find the difference, I lay!"

- HOATH [hoa·th], HOTH [hoth] *sb.* Heath; a word which is found in many place-names, as *Hothfield*, *Oxenhoth*, *Kingshoth*.
- HOBBLE [hob·l] *sb.* An entanglement; difficulty; puzzle; scrape.
 "I'm in a reg'lar *hobble*."
- HOBBL'D [hobl·d] *pp.* Puzzled; baffled; put to a difficulty.
- HOCKATTY KICK [hok·utikik·] *sb.* A lame person.
- HOCKER-HEADED [hok·ur-hed·id] *adj.* Fretful; passionate.
- HODENING [hod·ning] *partic.* A custom formerly prevalent in Kent on Christmas Eve; it is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called *hoden—ing*. (See *Hoodening*.)
- HOG-BACKED [hog-bakt] *adj.* Round backed; applied to a vessel when, from weakness, the stem and stern fall lower than the middle of the ship.
- HOG-HEADED, *adj.* Obstinate.
 "He's such a *hog-headed* old mortal, 'taint no use saying nothing to him."
- HOG-PAT, *sb.* A trough made of boards.
- HOILE [hoi·l] *sb.* The beard or stalk of barley or other corn. (See *Iles*.)
- HOLL [hol], HULL [hul] *vb.* To throw; to hurl.
 "Ha! there, leave off *hulling* o' stones."
- HOLLY-BOYS AND IVY-GIRLS, *sb. pl.* It was the custom on Shrove Tuesday in West Kent to have two figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy. A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of a village in burning the *holly-boy*, which they had stolen from the boys, while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning the *ivy-girl*, which they had stolen from the girls, the ceremony being, in both cases, accompanied by loud huzzas.

HOLP [hoalp] *vb.* Helped; gave; delivered.

"Assur also is joined with them, and have *holpen* the children of Lot."—Psalm lxxxiii. 8.

"What did you do with that letter I gave you to the wheelwright?" "I *holp* it to his wife."

HOLP-UP, *vb.* Over-worked.

"I dunno as I shaänt purty soon look out another plääce, I be purty nigh *holp-up* here, I think."

HOLT [hoa'lt] *sb.* A wood. Much used in names of places, as *Bircholt*, *Knockholt*, &c.

HOMESTALL [hoa'mstaul] *sb.* The place of a mansion-house; the inclosure of ground immediately connected with the mansion-house.

HOMMUCKS [hom'uks] *sb. pl.* Great, awkward feet.

HOODENING [huod'ning] *sb.* The name formerly given to a mumming or masquerade. Carol singing, on Christmas Eve, is still so called at Monckton, in East Kent.

The late Rev. H. Bennett Smith, Vicar of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, the adjoining parish to Monckton, wrote as follows in 1876,—“I made enquiry of an old retired farmer in my parish, as to the custom called *Hoodning*. He tells me that formerly the farmer used to send annually round the neighbourhood the best horse under the charge of the wagoner, and that afterwards instead, a man used to represent the horse, being supplied with a tail, and with a wooden [pronounced ooden or hooden] figure of a horse's head, and plenty of horse-hair for a mane. The horse's head was fitted with hob-nails for teeth; the mouth being made to open by means of a string, and in closing made a loud crack. The custom has long since ceased.” (See *Hodening* above.)

HOOGOO [hoo'goo] *sb.* A bad smell; a horrible stench; evidently a corruption of the French *haut gout*.

“A Kentish gamekeeper, noticing a horrible stench, exclaimed: “Well, this is a pretty *hoogoo*, I think!”

HOOK [huok] *sb.* An agricultural tool for cutting, of which there are several kinds, viz., the *bagging-hook*, the *ripping-hook*, &c.

HOP [hop] (1) *vb.* To pick hops.
 "Mother's gone out *hopping*."

HOP (2) *sb.* Wood fit for hop-poles.

HOP-BIND [hop-beind] *sb.* The stem of the hop, whether dead or alive. (See also *Bine*.)

HOP-DOG [hop-dog] (1) *sb.* A beautiful green caterpillar which infests the hop-bine, and feeds on the leaves.

(2) An iron instrument for drawing the hop-poles out of the ground, before carrying them to the hop-pickers.

HOPE [hoap] *sb.* A place of anchorage for ships.

HOPKIN [hop·kin] *sb.* A supper for the work-people, after the hop-picking is over. Not often given in East Kent now-a-days, though the name survives in a kind of small cake called *huffkin*, formerly made for such entertainments. (See *Huffkin*, *Wheatkin*.)

HOPPER [hop·ur] *sb.* A hop-picker.
 "I seed the poor *hoppers* coming home all drenched."

HOPPING [hop·ing] *sb.* The season of hop-picking.
 "A fine harvest, a wet *hopping*."—*Eastry Proverb*.

HOP-PITCHER [hop·pichur] *sb.* The pointed iron bar used to make holes for setting the hop-poles, otherwise called a *dog*, a *hop-dog*, or a *fold-pitcher*.

HOP-SPUD, *sb.* A three-pronged fork, with which hop grounds are dug.

HORN [haun] *sb.* A corner.

HORN-FAIR, *sb.* An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's Day, the 18th of October. It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons, disperse through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession,

through that town and Greenwich to Charlton, with horns of different kinds upon their heads; and, at the fair, there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the ginger-bread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to *Horn-fair* in women's clothes.

HORNICLE [horn'ikl] *sb.* A hornet.

HORSE [hors] (1) *sb.* The arrangement of hop-poles, tied across from hill to hill, upon which the pole-pullers rest the poles, for the pickers to gather the hops into the bins or baskets.

HORSE [hors] (2) *vb.* To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

HORSEBUCKLE [hor'sbuk'l] *sb.* A cowslip. *Primula veris*.

HORSE EMMETS [hor's em'utz] *sb. pl.* Large ants.

HORSE-KNOT, *sb.* The knap-weed; sometimes also called hard-weed. *Centaurea nigra*.

HORSE-LOCK [hors-lok] *sb.* A padlock.

A.D. 1528.—“Paid for a *hors lok* . . . vjd.”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

HORSENAILS [hors'nailz] *sb. pl.* Tadpoles. Probably so called because, in shape, they somewhat resemble large nails.

HORSE PEPPERMINT [hors pep'r'mint] *sb.* The common mint. *Mentha sylvestris*.

HORSE-ROAD [hors'road] *sb.* In Kent, a road is not divided as elsewhere, into the *carriage-road* and the *footpath*; but into the *horse-road* and the *foot-road*. This name carries us back to the olden times when journeys were mostly made on horseback.

HORSES, *sb. pl.* To set horses together, is to agree.

“Muster Nidgett and his old 'ooman can't set their *horses* together at all, I understan'.”

HORT [hort] *vb.* Hurt.

"Fell off de roof o' de house, he did; fell on's head, he did; *hort* 'im purty much, I can tell ye."

HOTCH [hotsh] *vb.* To move awkwardly or with difficulty in an irregular and scrambling way. French, *hocher*, to shake, jog, &c. "He *hotched* along on the floor to the top of the stairs." "I hustled through the crowd and she *hotched* after me." So, when a man walking with a boy keeps him on the run, he is described as keeping him *hotching*.

HOUGHED [huffid] *vb.*, *past p.* from *hough*, to hamstring, but often used as a mere expletive.

"Snuff boxes, shows and whirligigs,
An *houghed* sight of folks." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 9.

HOUSE [houz] *vb.* To get the corn in from the fields into the barn.

"We've *housed* all our corn."

HOUSEL [hous'l] *sb.* Household stuff or furniture.

"I doänt think these here new-comers be up to much; leastways, they didn't want a terr'ble big cart to fetch their *housel* along; they had most of it home in a wheelbar'."

HOVEL [hov'l] (1) *vb.* To carry on the business of a *hoveler*.

HOVEL [hov'l] (2) *sb.* A piece of good luck; a good haul; a good turn or time of *hovelling*.

In some families, the children are taught to say in their prayers, "God bless father and mother, and send them a good *hovel* to-night."

HOVELER [hov'iler] *sb.* A *hoveler's* vessel. A Deal boatman who goes out to the assistance of ships in distress, The *hovellers* also carry out provisions, and recover lost anchors, chains and gear. They are first-rate seamen, and their vessels are well built and well manned.

HOVER [hov'r] *adj.* Light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched-up. Hence, poorly, unwell.

HOVER [hov·r] *vb.* To throw together lightly. There is a special use of this word with regard to hops. In East Kent it is the custom to pick, not in bins, but in baskets holding five or six bushels. The pickers gather the hops into a number of small baskets or boxes (I have often seen an umbrella used), until they have got enough to fill the great basket; they then call the tallyman, who comes with two men with the *green-bag*; one of the pickers (generally a woman) then comes to *hover* the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket, into which the hops out of the smaller ones are emptied as quickly but gently as possible, the woman all the while raising the hops with her hands; as soon as they reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to *sag* or sink. Thus, very inadequate measure is obtained, as, probably, a bushel is lost in every tally; indeed, *hovering* is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud, but he would be a brave man who attempted to forbid it.

HOWSOMEDEVER [hou·sumdev·r], **HOWSOMEVER** [hou·sum-ev·r] *adv.* Howsoever.

"But *howsomdever*, doänt ram it down tight, but hover it up a bit."

HUCK [huk] (1) *sb.* The husk, pod, or shell of peas, beans, but especially of hazel nuts and walnuts.

HUCK [huk] (2) *vb., act. and neut.* To shell peas; to get walnuts out of their pods.

"Are the walnuts ready to pick?" "No, sir, I tried some and they won't *huck*."

HUFFKIN [huf·kin], **HUFKIN**, *sb.* A kind of bun or light cake, which is cut open, buttered, and so eaten. (See *Hopkin*.)

HUFFLE [huf·l] *sb.* A merry meeting; a feast.

HUGE [heuj], **HUGY** [heuj·i] *adv.* Very. "I'm not *huge* well." Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, *hugy*. The saying *hugy* for *huge* is merely the sounding of the final *e*, as in the case of the name Anne, commonly pronounced An·ni. It is *not* Annie.

HULL [hul] (1) *sb.* The shell of a pea.

“After we have sheel'd them we throw the *hulls* away.”

HULL [hul] (2) *vb.* To throw; to hurl. (See *Holl.*)

“He took and *hulled* a gurt libbet at me.”

HUM [hum] *vb.* To whip a top.

HUNG UP [hung up] *vb.* Hindered; foiled; prevented.

“He is quite *hung up*,” *i.e.*, so circumstanced that he is hindered from doing what otherwise he would.

HURR [hur] *adj.* Harsh; astringent; crude; tart.

“These 'ere damsons be terr'ble *hurr*.”

HUSBAND [huz·bund] *sb.* A pollard.

HUSS [hus] *sb.* Small spotted dog-fish. *Scyttium canicula*.

HUSSLE [hus·l] *vb.* To wheeze; breathe roughly.

“Jest listen to un how he *hussles*.”

HUSSLING [hus·ling] *sb.* A wheezing; a sound of rough breathing.


“He had such a *hussling* on his chest.”

HUSSY [hus·i] *vb.* To chafe or rub the hands when they are cold.

HUTCH [huch] *sb.* The upper part of a wagon which carries the load. A wagon consists of these three parts: (1) the *hutch*, or open box (sometimes enlarged by the addition of *floats*) which carries the corn or other load, and is supported by the wheels; (2) the *tug*, by which it is drawn; and (3) the wheels *on* which it runs.

HUXON [huks·n] *sb. pl.* The hocks or hams.

HYSTE [heist] *sb.* A call; a signal.

“Just give me a *hyste*, mate, when 'tis time to go 

I.

ICE [eis] *vb.* To freeze.

"The pond *iced* over, one day last week."

ICILY [ei·sili] *sb.* An icicle.

IKEY [ei·ki] *adj.* Proud.

ILES [eilz] *sb. pl.* Ails, or beards of barley. (See also *Hoile.*)

ILLCONVENIENT [il·konveen·yunt] *adj.* Inconvenient.

INNARDLY [in·urdli] *adv.* Inwardly.

"He's got hurt *innardly* som'ere."

"He says his words *innardly*," *i.e.*, he mumbles.

INNARDS [in·urdz] *sb.* The entrails or intestines; an innings at cricket.

"They bested 'em first *innards*."

INKSPEWER [ink·speu·r] *sb.* Cuttle-fish.

INNOCENT [in·oasent] *adj.* Small and pretty; applied to flowers.

"I do always think they paigles looks so *innocent*-like."

IN 'OPES [in·oaps] *phr.* For *in hopes*. It is very singular how common this phrase is, and how very rarely East Kent people will say *I hope*; it is almost always, "I'm *in 'opes*." If an enquiry is made how a sick person is, the answer will constantly be, "I'm *in 'opes* he's better;" if a girl goes to a new place, her mother will say, "I'm *in 'opes* she'll like herself and stay."

IN SUNDER [in sun·durz] *adv.* Asunder.

"And brake their bands *in sunder*."—Psalm cvii. 14.

INTERFERE [in·turfee·r] *vb.* To cause annoyance or hindrance.

"I was obliged to cut my harnd tother-day, that's what *interferes* with me."

INTERRUPT [in·turrpt·] *vb.* To annoy; to interfere with anyone by word or deed; to assault.

A man whose companion, at cricket, kept running against him was heard to say: "It does *interrupt* me to think you can't run your right side; what a thick head you must have!"

ISLAND [ei·lund] *sb.* In East Kent *the island* means the Isle of Thanet.

"He lives up in the *island*, som'er," *i.e.*, he lives somewhere in Thanet.

ITCH [ich] *vb.* (i.) To creep; (ii.) to be very anxious.

IVY GIRL [ei·vi gurl] *sb.* (See *Holly boys*.)

J.

JACK IN THE BOX, *sb.* A reddish-purple, double polyanthus.

JACK-UP [jak-up] *vb.* To throw-up work; or give up anything from pride, impudence, or bad temper.

"They kep' on one wik, and then they all *jacked-up*!"

JAUL [jau·l] *vb.* To throw the earth about and get the grain out of the ground when it is sown, as birds do.

"The bothering old rooks have *jauled* all de seeds out o' de groun'."

JAWSY [jau·zi] *adj.* Talkative. From the *jaws*.

JOCK [jok] *vb.* To jolt; (the hard form of *jog*).

JOCKEY [jok·i] *adj.* Rough; uneven.

JOCLET [jok·lit] *sb.* A small manor, or farm.

JOIND- }
JOYND- } STOOL [joi·nd-stool] *sb.* A stool framed with joints, instead of being roughly fashioned out of a single block.

"It. in the great parlo^r, one table, half-a-dowsin of high *joind-stooles* . . ."—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225.

JOKEYS [joa'ksi] *adj.* Full of jokes; amusing; full of fun.
 "He's a very *jokesy* man."

JOLE [joal] *sb.* The jowl, jaw or cheek; proverbial expression, "cheek by *jole*" = side by side.
 "He claa'd hold on her round de nick
 An 'gun to suck har *jole*," [*i.e.*, to kiss her.]

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 67.

JOLLY [jol'i] *adj.* Fat; plump; sleek; in good condition, used to describe the condition of the body, not of the temperament.

JOSKIN, *sb.* A farm labourer (more especially a driver of horses, or carter's mate,) engaged to work the whole year round for one master.

JOSS-BLOCK [jos-blok] *sb.* A step used in mounting a horse.

JOUN [jou'n] *vb.* joined.

"He *jouned* in with a party o' runagate chaps, and 'twarn't long before he'd made away wid all he'd got."

JOY [jau'i] *sb.* The common English jay.

JUDGMATICAL, *adj.* With sense of judgment.

JULY-BUG [jeu'lei-bug] *sb.* A brownish beetle, commonly called elsewhere a *cockchafer*, which appears in *July*. (See also *Bug*.)

JUNE-BUG [jeu'n-bug] *sb.* A green beetle, smaller than the *July-bug*, which is generally to be found in *June*.

JUSTLY [just'li] *adv.* Exactly; precisely; for certain.

"I cannot *justly* say," *i.e.*, I cannot say for certain.

JUST, *intensive adv.* Very; extremely.

"I *just* was mad with him." "Didn't it hurt me *just*?"

JUST-SO [just-soa] *adv.* Very exactly and precisely; thoroughly; in one particular way.

"He's not a bad master, but he will have everything done *just-so*; and you wunt please him without everything is *just-so*, I can tell ye!"

JUT [jut] *sb.* A pail with a long handle.

K.

KARFE [kaa'f] *sb.* The cut made by a saw; the hole made by the first strokes of an axe in felling or chopping wood; from the verb to carve. (See *Carf*, which is out of place on p. 25.)

KEALS [keelz] *sb. pl.* Ninepins.

KEEKLEGS [kee'klegz] *sb.* An orchis. *Orchis mascula*. (See *Kites legs*.)

KEELER [kee'lur] *sb.* A cooler; being the special name given to a broad shallow vessel of wood, wherein milk is set to cream or wort to cool.

In the *Boteler Inventory*, we find: "In the milke house one brinestock, two dozen of trugs, ix. bowles, three milk *keelers*, one charne and one table."

—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 228.

"Half a butter-tub makes as good a *keeler* as anything."

KEEN, *sb.* A weasel.

KEEP-ALL-ON, *vb.* To continue or persevere in doing something.

"He *kep-all-on* actin' the silly."

KEG-MEG [keg-meg] *sb.* A newsmonger; a gossip; a term generally applied to women.

KELL [kel] *sb.* A kiln.

KENTISH MAN, *sb.* A name given by the inhabitants of the Weald to persons who live in other parts of the county.

KEPT GOING [kep' goa'ing] *vb.* Kept about (*i.e.*, up and out of bed); continued to go to work.

"He's not bin well for some time, but he's *kep'* 'l last Saddaday he was forced to give up."

KERN [kur'n] *vb.* To corn; produce corn.

"There's plenty of good *kerning* land in that parish."

KETTLE-MAN [ket'l-man] *sb.* *Lophius piscatorius*, or sea-devil.

KEYS [keez] *sb. pl.* Sycamore-seeds.

"The sycamore is a quick-growing tree, but troublesome near a house, because the *keys* do get into the gutters so, and in between the stones in the stable-yard."

KICK - UP - JENNY [kik-up-jin'i] *sb.* A game played, formerly in every public-house, with ninepins (smaller than skittles) and a leaden ball which was fastened to a cord suspended from the ceiling, exactly over the centre pin; when skilfully handled the ball was swung from the extreme length of the cord, so as to bring down all the pins at once.

KIDWARE [kid'wair] *sb.* Peas; beans, &c.

KILK [kilk], KINKLE [kingk'l] *sb.* Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*, the wild mustard.

KILN-BRUSH [kil'n-brush] *sb.* A large kind of fagot, bound with two wiffs or withs, used for heating kilns. (See *Bobbin*, *Pimp* and *Wiff*.)

KINDLY [kei'ndli] *adj.* Productive; used with reference to land which pays for cultivation.

"Some on it is *kindly* land and som' on it ain't."

KING JOHN'S MEN, one of. A term applied to a short man.

"He's one of King John's men, six score to the hundred."

Six score, 120, was the old hundred, or long-hundred.

KINK [kingk] (1) *sb.*, KINKLE [kingk'l] *sb.* A tangle; a hitch or knot in a rope.

"Take care, or you'll get it into a *kink*."

KINK [kingk] (2) *vb.* To hitch; twist; get into a tangle.

KINTLE [kint'l] *sb.* A small piece; a little corner. So *Bargrave M.S. Diary*, 1645.—“Cutt owt a *kintle*.” (See also *Cantle*.)

KIPPERED [kip'urd] *adj.* Chapped; spoken of the hands and lips, when the outer skin is cracked in cold weather.
“My hands are *kippered*.”

KIPPER-TIME, *sb.* The close season for salmon.

A.D. 1376.—“The Commons pray that no salmon be caught in the Thames between Gravesend and Henly Bridge in *kipper-time*, i.e., between the Feast of the Invention of the Cross [14 Sept.] and the Epiphany [6 Jan.] and that the wardens suffer no unlawful net to be used therein.”—*Dunkin's History of Kent*, p. 46.

KITE'S LEGS [keets'legs]. *Orchis mascula*.

KITTENS [kit'nz] *sb. pl.* The baskets in which the fish are packed on the beach at Folkestone to be sent by train to London and elsewhere.

KITTLE [kit'l] (1), **KIDDLE** [kid'l] *vb.* To tickle.

KITTLE [kit'l] (2), **KITTLISH** [kit'lish] *adj.* Ticklish; uncertain; difficult to manage.

“Upon what *kittle*, tottering, and uncertain terms they held it.”—*Somner, of Gavelkind*, p. 129.

KITTY-COME-DOWN-THE-LANE-JUMP-UP-AND-KISS-ME, *sb.*
The cuckoo pint is so called in West Kent. *Arum maculatum*.

KITTY HEARN [kit'i hurn] *sb.* The heron.

— **KN SHROW** [kit'i hurn shroa] *sb.* The heron.

TREET, *sb.* The flower, otherwise called heartsease. *Viola tricolor*.

A hill or bank; a *knole* of sand; a **ll**; used in place names—*Knowle*, *Knowl-*

KNOWED [noa'd] *vb.* Knew.

"I've *knowned* 'im ever since he was a boy."

KNUCKER [nuk'r] *vb.* To neigh.

L.

LACE [lais] *vb.* To flog. The number of words used in Kent for chastising is somewhat remarkable.

LADY-BUG [lai-di-bug] *sb.* A lady-bird. (See *Bug*.) This little insect is highly esteemed. In Kent (as elsewhere), it is considered unlucky to kill one, and its name has reference to our Lady, the blessed Virgin Mary, as is seen by its other name, *Marygold*.

LADY-LORDS [lai-di-lordz] *sb. pl.* Lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum. *Arum maculatum*.

LADY-KEYS [lai'dikee'z] *sb. pl.* Same as *Lady-lords*.

LAIID IN [lai'd in] *vb.* A meadow is said to be *laid in* for hay, when stock are kept out to allow the grass to grow.

LAIN [lain] *sb.* A thin coat (a laying) of snow on the ground.

"There's quite a *lain* of snow."

LANT-FLOUR [lau'nt-flou'r] *sb.* Fine flour.

LASHHORSE [losh'us] *sb.* The third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a *pinhorse* in the team.—*East Kent*.

LASH OUT [lash out] *vb.* To be extravagant with money, &c.; to be in a passion.

"Ye see, he's old uncle he left 'im ten pound. Ah! fancy, he jus' did *lash out* upon that; treated everybody, he did."

LAST [laast] (1) *sb.* Ten thousand herrings, with a hundred given in for broken fish, make a *last*.

LAST [laa'st] (2) *sb.* An ancient court in Romney Marsh, held for levying rates for the preservation of the marshes.

LATHE [laidh] (Anglo-Saxon, *læth*) (1) *sb.* A division of the county of Kent, in which there are five *lathes*, viz., Sutton-at-Hone, Aylesford, Scray, St. Augustine's, and Shepway.

LATHE [laidh] (2) *vb.* To meet.

LATH [ʔ laidh or lath] *sb.* The name of an annual court, held at Dymchurch. One was held 15th June, 1876, which was reported in the *Sussex Express* of 17th June, 1876.

LATHER [ladh·ur] *sb.* Ladder.

“They went up a *lather* to the stage.”—*MS. Diary* of Mr. John Bargrave, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1645. Mr. Bargrave was nephew of the Dean of Canterbury of that name, and a Kentish man. The family were long resident at Eastry Court, in East Kent. This pronunciation is still common:

LAVAST [lav·ust] *sb.* Unenclosed stubble.

LORCUS-HEART [lau·kus - hart] *interj.* As “*O lorcus-heart,*” which means “O Lord Christ's heart.”

LAWYER [laa·yur] *sb.* A long thorny bramble, from which it is not easy to disentangle oneself.

Y, LEY [lai] *sb.* Land untilled. We find this in place-names, as *Ley*sdown in Sheppey.

LAY-INTO, *vb.* To give a beating.

“It's no use making friends with such beasts as *tham* (bulls), the best way is to take a stick and *lay* *am*.

LAYSTOLE [lai'stoal] *sb.* A rubbish heap.

"Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*
Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay
Without remorse or decent funerall."

—*The Faerie Queene*, I. v. 53.

LEACON [lee'kun] *sb.* A wet swampy common; as, Wye
Leacon, Westwell *Leacon*.

LEAD [leed] (1) *sb.* The hempen rein of a plough-horse,
fixed to the halter by a chain, with which it is driven.

LEAD [leed] (2) *sb.* Way; manner.

"Do it in this *lead*," *i.e.*, in this way.

LEARN [lurn] *vb.* To teach.

"O *learn* me true understanding and knowledge."
—Psalm cxix. 66 (Prayer Book version).

LEASE [leez] *vb.* To glean; gather up the stray ears of
corn left in the fields.

LEASE-WHEAT [lee'zweet] *sb.* The ears picked up by the
gleaners.

LEASING [lee'zing] *partic.* Gleaning.

LEASTWISE [lee'stweiz] *adv.* At least; at all events; any-
how; that is to say.

"Tom's gone up int' island, *leastwise*, he told me as
how he was to go a wik come Monday."

LEATHER, *vb.* To beat.

"Caught 'im among de cherries, he did: and *leathered*
'im middlin', he did."

LEAVENER [lev'unur, lev'nur] *sb.* A snack taken at eleven
o'clock; hence, any light, intermediate meal. (See
Elevenses.)

LEER [leer] *sb.* Leather; tape.

"I meane so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of
silks I wil weare sackcloth; for owches and bracel-
letes, *leere* and caddys; for the lute vse the distaffe."

—*Lilly's Euphues*, ed. Arber, p. 70

LEES [leez] (1) *sb.* A common, or open space of pasture ground. The *Leas* [leez] is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs.

LEES [leez] (2) *sb.* A row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. (See *Lew*.)

LEETY [lee-ti] *adj.* Slow; behind-hand; slovenly. Thus they say:

“Purty *leety* sort of a farmer, I calls ‘im.”

LEF-SILVER, *sb.* A composition paid in money by the tenants in the wealds of Kent, to their lord, for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage.

LEG-TIRED, *adj.*

“Are ye tired, maäte?” “No, not so terr’bly, only a little *leg-tired*.”

LERRY [ler-ri] *sb.* The “part” which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round *championing*. — *Sitting-bourne*. (See *Lorry*.)

LET, *vb.* To leak; to drip.

“That tap *lets* the water.”

LETCH [let·ch] *sb.* A vessel, wherein they put ashes, and then run water through, in making lye.

LEW [loo] (1) *sb.* A shelter. Anglo-Saxon *hlew*, a covering; a shelter.

(2) A thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, &c., from the wind.

“The lambs ‘ud ‘ave been froze if so be I hadn’t made a few *lews*.”

LEW [loo] (3) *adj.* Sheltered.

“That house lies *lew* there down in the hollow.”

LEW [loo] (4) *vb.* To shelter, especially to screen and protect from wind.

“Those trees will *lew* the house when they’re up-grown,” *i.e.*, those trees will shelter the house and keep off the wind when they are grown up.

LIB, *vb.* To get walnuts off the trees with libbats.

LIBBAT, *sb.* A billet of wood ; a stick.

1592.—“ With that he took a *libbat* up and beateth out his braines.”
—Warner, *Albion's England*.

LID [lid] *sb.* A coverlet.

LIEF [leef] *adv.* Soon ; rather ; fain ; gladly.

“ I'd as *lief* come to-morrow.”

LIEF-COUP [leef-koop] *sb.* An auction of household goods.

LIGHT [leit] (1) *sb.* The whole quantity of eggs the hen lays at one laying. (2) The droppings of sheep. (See also *Treddles*.)

LIGHT UPON [leit upon] *vb.* To meet ; to fall in with any person or thing rather unexpectedly

“ He *lit on* him goin' down de roãd.”

LIGHTLY [lei·tli] *adv.* Mostly.

LIKE [leik] (1) *vb.* To be pleased with ; suited for ; in phrase, to *like one's self*.

“ How do you *like yourself* ? ” *i.e.*, how do you like your present position and its surrounding ?

LIKE [leik] (2). Adverbial suffix to other words, as pleasant-*like*, comfortable-*like*, home-*like*, &c.

“ It's too clammy-*like*.”

LINCH, LYNCH [lin·ch] *sb.* A little strip of land, to mark the boundary of the fields in open countries, called elsewhere landshire or landsherd, to distinguish a share of land. In Easry the wooded ridge, which lies over against the church, is called by the name of the *Lynch*.

LINGER [ling·ur] *vb.* To long after a thing.

“ She *lingers* after it.”

LINGERING [ling·uring] *adj.* Used with reference to a protracted sickness of a consumptive character.

“ He's in a poor *lingering* way.”

LINGY [linj·i] *adj.* Idle and loitering.

LINK [link] *vb.* To entice; beguile; mislead.

“They *linked* him in along with a passel o’ good-for-nothin’ runagates.”

LIRRY [lir·r·i] *sb.* A blow on the ear.

LISHY [lish·i] *adj.* Flexible; lissome. Spoken of corn, plants and shrubs running up apace, and so growing tall and weak.

LISSOM [lis·um] *adj.* Pliant; supple. Contracted from lithesome.

LIST, *adj.* The condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily.

“It’s a wonderful *list* morning.”

LITCOP [lit-kup] *sb.* Same as *Lief-coup*.

LITHER [lidh·ur] *adj.* Supple; limber; pliant; gentle.

LIVERY [livur·i] *adj.* The hops which are at the bottom of the poles, and do not get enough sun to ripen them are called white *livery* hops.

LOB [lob] *vb.* To throw underhand.

LODGE [loj] (1) *sb.* An outbuilding; a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. The particular use to which the *lodge* is put is often stated, as a cart-*lodge*, a wagon-*lodge*.

“The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers.”—Isaiah i. 8.

“As melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren.”

—*Much Ado About Nothing*, act ii. sc. 1.

LODGE [loj] (2) *vb.* To lie fast without moving.

“That libbat has *lodged* up there in the gutter, and you can’t get it down, leastways not without a lather.”

LODGED [loj'd] *adj.* Laid flat; spoken of corn that has been beaten down by the wind or rain.

"We'll make foul weather with despised tears,
Our sighs, and they shall *lodge* the summer corn."

—*Richard II.* act iii. sc. 3. (See also *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 55.)

LOMPY [lomp'i] *adj.* Thick; clumsy; fat.

LONESOME [loa'nsum] *adj.* Lonely.

LONG-DOG [long-dog] *sb.* The greyhound.

LONGTAILS [long·tailz] *sb. pl.* An old nickname for the natives of Kent.

In the library at Dulwich College is a printed broadside entitled "Advice to the Kentish *long-tails* by the wise men of Gotham, in answer to their late sawcy petition to Parliament."—Fol. 1701.

LOOKER [luok·ur] (1) *sb.* One who looks after sheep and cattle grazing in the marshes. His duties with sheep are rather different from those of a shepherd in the uplands.

LOOKER [luok·ur] (2) *vb.* To perform the work of a looker.

"John? Oh! he's *lookering*."

LOOKING-AT [luok·ing-at] *sb.* In phrase, "It wants no *looking-at*," *i.e.*, it's plain; clear; self-evident.

LOOK UPON [luok upon·] *vb.* To favour; to regard kindly.

"He's bin an ole sarvent, and therefore I dessay they *look upon* 'im."

LOPE-WAY [loap-wai] *sb.* A private footpath.

LORRY [lor·r'i], LURRY [lur·r'i] *sb.* Jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others. (See *Lerry*.)

LOSH-HORSE, *sb.* The third horse of a team. (See *Rod-horse*.)

LOVE [luv; loov] *sb.* A widow.

“John Stoleker’s *loove*.”

—*Burn’s History of Parish Registers*, p. 115.

1492.—“Item rec. of Belser’s *loue* the full
of our kene xvj^s viij^d.

“Item rec. of Sarjanti’s *loue* xiiij^s ivj^d.

“Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge’s
loue and her monythis mynde iiij^s.

—*Churchwardens’ Accounts of St. Dunstan’s, Canterbury*.

1505.—“Rec. of Chadborny’s *loove* for waste
of ij torchys [at his funeral] viij^d.

“Rec. of Chadborny’s *widow* for the bequest
of her husband iiij^s iiij^d.

—*Churchwardens’ Accounts of St. Andrew’s, Canterbury*.

’LOW [lou] *vb.* To allow; to suppose, *e.g.*, “I ’low not,”
for “I *allow* not.”

’LOWANCE [lou’ans] *sb.* An allowance; bread and cheese
and ale given to the wagoners when they have brought
home the load, hence any recompense for little jobs of
work. (See *Elevenes*.)

LOWEY [loa’i] *sb.* The ancient liberty of the family of
Clare at Tunbridge, extending three miles from the
castle on every side.

“The arrangements made by the King for the ward-
ship of Richard de Clare and the custody of the castle
appear to have given umbrage to the Archbishop, who
(*circa*, A.D. 1230) made a formal complaint to the King
that the Chief Justiciary had, on the death of the late
Earl, seized the castle and *lowey* of Tunbridge, which
he claimed as fief of the archbishopric.”

—*Archæologia Cantiana*, xvi. p. 21.

LOWS [loaz] *sb. pl.* The hollows in marsh land where the
water stagnates.

LUBBER HOLE, *sb.* A place made in a haystack when it is
three-parts built, where a man may stand to reach the
hay from the men in the wagon, and pitch it up to those
on the top of the stack.

LUCKING-MILL, *sb.* A fulling-mill.

LUG-SAND [lug'-sand] *sb.* The sand where the lugworm is found by fishermen searching for bait.

LUG [lug], **SIR PETER**, *sb.* A person that comes last to any meeting is called *Sir Peter Lug*; *lug* is probably a corruption of *lag*. (See *Peter Grievous* below.)

LUSHINGTON, *sb.* A man fond of drink.

"He's a reg'lar *lushington*, 'most always drunk."

LUSTY [lust-i] *adj.* Fat; flourishing; well grown; in good order.

"You've growed quite *lusty* sin' we seed ye last."

LYSTE-WAY [list-wai] *sb.* A green way on the edge of a field. This word occurs in a MS. dated 1356, which describes the bounds and limits of the parish of Eastry, "And froo the weye foreseyd called wenis, extende the boundes and lymmites of the pishe of Eastrye by a wey called *lyste* toward the easte."

—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 28.

M.

MABBLED [mab'ld] *vb.* Mixed; confused.

"An books and such like *mabbled* up." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 70.

MAD [mad] *adj.* Enraged; furious.

"Being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them."—Acts xxvi. 11.

MAGGOTY [mag-uti] *adj.* Whimsical; restless; unreliable.

"He's a *maggoty* kind o' chap, he is."

MAID [maid] *sb.* A little frame to stand before the fire to dry small articles. (See *Tamsin*.)

MAN OF KENT, *phr.* A title claimed by the inhabitants of the Weald as their peculiar designation; all others they regard as Kentish men.

MANNISH [man'ish] *adj.* Like a man; manly.

“He's a very *mannish* little chap.”

MAN-SUCKER [man-suk'r] *sb.* The cuttle fish.—*Folkestone.*

MARCH [mar'ch] *sb.* Called in East Kent “*March* many weathers.”

MARM [maam] *sb.* A jelly.

MARSH [maa'sh] *sb.* In East Kent *the Marsh* means Romney Marsh, as *the Island* means the Isle of Thanet in East Kent, or *Sheppy* in North Kent.

Romney Marsh is the fifth quarter of the world, which consists of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and *Romney Marsh*. (See *Mash*.)

MARYGOLD [mar'r'igold] *sb.* A lady bird. The first part of the name refers to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the latter, *gold*, to the bright orange, or orange-red, colour of the insect. This little insect is highly esteemed in Kent, and is of great service in hop-gardens in eating up the fleas and other insects which attack the hops. (See *Golding*.)

MASH [mash] *sb.* A marsh. (See *Marsh*, *Mesh*.)

MATCH-ME-IF-YOU-CAN, *sb.* The appropriate name of the variegated ribbon-grass of our gardens, anciently called our lady's laces, and subsequently painted laces, ladies' laces, and gardener's garters. *Phalaris arundinacea*.

MATCH-RUNNING, MATCH-A-RUNNING, *sb.* A game peculiar to Kent, and somewhat resembling prisoner's base. (See also *Stroke-bias*.)

MATE [mait, and also mee'ut] *sb.* A companion; comrade; fellow-labourer; friend; used especially by husband or wife to one another.

MAUDRING [mau'dring] *vb.* Mumbling.

MAUND (1) [maand, maund], **MAUN** [maun], **MOAN** [moan], *sb.* A large, round, open, deep wicker basket, larger at top than bottom, with a handle on each side near the top (some have two handles, others of more modern pattern have four); commonly used for carrying chaff, fodder, hops, &c., and for unloading coals.

Shakespeare uses the word—

"A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew,
Of amber, crystal and of braided jet."

—*Lovers' Complaint*, st. vi.

MAUND (2) *sb.* A hay-cock is called a *maund* of hay (? a mound of hay).

MAUNDER [mau'nder] *vb.* (i.) to scold; murmur; complain.

(ii.) To walk with unsteady gait; to wander about with no fixed purpose.

MAXUL [maks'ul] *sb.* A dungheap; also called *maxhill*; *maxon*; *mixon*; *misken*.

MAY-BUG [mai-bug] *sb.* A cockchafer, otherwise called a *July-bug*.

MAY HILL [mai hil] *sb.* Used in the phrase, "I don't think he'll ever get up *May hill*," *i.e.*, I don't think he will live through the month of May. March, April and May especially, owing to the fluctuations of temperature, are very trying months in East Kent. So, again, the uncertain, trying nature of this month, owing to the cold east or out winds, is further alluded to in the saying—

"Ne'er cast a clout
Till May is out."

MAY-WEED, *sb.* *Anthemis cotula*.

MAZZARD [maz'urd] *sb.* *Prunus avium*.

MEAL, *sb.* Ground wheat or any other grain before it is bolted. In bolting, the bran is divided into two qualities, the coarser retains the name of bran, and the finer is called pollard.

MEASURE-FOR-A-NEW-JACKET, TO, *vb.* To flog; to beat.

"Now, you be off, or I'll *measure you for a new jacket.*"

MEASURING-BUG, *sb.* The caterpillar.

MEECE [*mees*] *sb. pl.* Mice.

"Jus' fancy de *meece* have terrified my peas."

MEACH [*mee'ch*] *vb.* To creep about softly. (Sometimes *Meecher.*)

MEEN, *vb.* To shiver slightly.

MEENING [*meen'ing*] *sb.* An imperfect fit of the ague.

MEGPY [*meg'pi*] *sb.* The common magpie.

MELT [*melt*] *sb.* A measure of two bushels of coals.

MENAGERIE [*menaaj'uri*] *sb.* Management; a surprising and clever contrivance.

"That is a *menagerie!*"

MENDMENT, *sb.* (Amendment.) Manure.

MENNYS [*men'is*] *sb.* Same as *Minnis*.

MERCIFUL [*mer'siful*] *adj.* Used as an intensive expletive, much in the same way as "blessed" or "mortal" are used elsewhere.

"They took every *merciful* thing they could find."

MERRIGO [*merr'igoa*] *sb.* A lady bird. (Corruption of *Marygold.*)

MESH [*mesh and maish*] *sb.* A marsh. (See *Mash.*)

MESS-ABOUT, *vb.* To waste time.

"Don't keep all-on *messing-about* like that, but come here directly-minute."

METT [*met*] *sb.* A measure containing a bushel. Anglo-Saxon *metan*, to measure.

1539.—"Paid for a *mett* of salt xj^d."

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

MEWSE [meuz] *sb.* An opening through the bottom of a hedge, forming a run for game.

MIDDLEBUN [mid·lbun] *sb.* The leathern thong which connects the hand-staff of a flail with the swingel.

MIDDLEMAS [mid·lmus] *sb.* Michaelmas.

MIDDLING [mid·ling] *adj.* A word with several shades of meaning, from very much or very good, to very little or very bad. The particular sense in which the word is to be taken for the time is determined by the tone of the speaker's voice alone.

MIDDLINGS, *sb.* An instalment of shoe-money, sometimes given to the pickers in the middle of the hopping time.

MILCH-HEARTED [milch-haat·id] *adj.* Timid; mild; tender-hearted; nervous.

“Jack won't hurt him, he's ever so much too *milch-hearted*.”

MILL [mil] *vb.* To melt.

MILLER'S EYE [mil·urz ei] *sb.* To put the *miller's eye* out is when a person, in mixing mortar or dough, pours too much water into the hole made to receive it; then they say, “I reckon you've put the *miller's eye* out now!”—*Eastry*.

MILLER'S EYES [mil·urz-eiz] *sb. pl.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover*.

MILLER'S THUMB [mil·urz-thum] *sb.* A fish which is otherwise known as bull-head. *Cottus gobio*.

MIND [meind] (1) *sb.* To be a *mind* to a thing; to intend; purpose; design it. The complete phrase runs thus, “I'm a *mind* to it.”

MIND [meind] (2) *vb.* To remember.

“Do you *mind* what happen'd that time up in Island?”

MINE [mein] *sb.* Any kind of mineral, especially iron-stone.

MINNIS [min·is] *sb.* A wide tract of ground, partly copse and partly moor; a high common; a waste piece of rising ground.

There are many such in East Kent, as Swingfield *Minnis*, Ewell *Minnis*, &c.

MINT [mint] *sb.* The spleen.

MINTY [mint·i] *adj.* Full of mites, used of meal, or cheese.

MINUTE [min·it] *sb.* A Kentish man would say, "a little *minute*," where another would say, "a *minute*." So, "a little *moment*," in Isaiah xxvi. 20, "Hide thyself as it were for a little *moment*, until the indignation be overpast."

MINUTE [min·it] *sb.* Directly-*minute*, immediately. (See *Dreckly-minute*.)

MISCHEEVIOUS, *adj.* Mischievous.

MISERY [miz·ur·i] *sb.* Acute bodily pain; not sorrow or distress of mind, as commonly.

"He's gone in great *misery* for some time."

MISHEROON, *sb.* A mushroom.

MISKEN [mis·kin] *sb.* A dunghill. (See *Mixon*, *Maxon*, *Maxul*.)

MISS, *sb.* Abbreviation of mistress. Always used for Mrs., as the title of a married woman.

MIST [mist] *impers. vb.* "It *mists*," *i.e.*, rains very fine rain.

MISTUS [mis·tus] *sb.* Mistress; the title of a married woman.

"My *mistus* and me's done very well and comfortable together for 'bove fifty year; not but what we've had a misword otherwhile, for she can be middlin' contrary when she likes, I can tell ye."

MISWORD [mis·wurd] *sb.* A cross, angry, or abusive word.

"He's never given me one *misword*."

MITHERWAY, *interj. phr.* Come hither away. A call by a wagoner to his horses.

MITTENS [mit'nz] *sb. pl.* Large, thick, leathern gloves without separate fingers, used by hedgers to protect their hands from thorns.

MIXON [miks'un] (Anglo-Saxon, *mix*, dung; *mixen*, a dung-hill) *sb.* A dung-heap; dung-hill. Properly one which is made of earth and dung; or, as in Thanet, of seaweed, lime and dung. Otherwise called *maxon*; in Eastry, *maxul*.

MIZMAZE, *sb.* Confusion; a puzzle.

"Time I fell off de stack, soonsever I begun to look about a little, things seemed all of a *mizmaze*."

1678.—"But how to pleasure such worthy flesh and blood, and not the direct way of nature, is such a *miz-maze* to manhood."—Howard, *Man of Newmarket*.

MOAN, *sb.* A basket, used for carrying chaff or roots for food; and for unloading coals. (See *Maun*, *Maund*.)

MOKE [moak] *sb.* A mesh of a net.

MOLLIE [mol'i] *sb.* A hedge sparrow; otherwise called *dicky hedge-poker*.

MONEY [mun'i] *sb.* The phrase, "good *money*," means good pay, high wages.

"He's getting good *money*, I reckon."

MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS, *sb.* *Lunaria biennis*. The plant otherwise known as *honesty*, or *white satin-flower*, as it is sometimes called from the silvery lustre of its large circular-shaped saliques, which, when dried, were used to dress up fire-places in summer and decorate the chimney-mantels of cottages and village inns. The curious seed-vessels, which grow in pairs, and are semi-transparent, show the flat disc-shaped seeds like little coins within them, an appearance which no doubt originated the name, *Money-in-both-pockets*.

MONEY-PURSE [mun'i-pus] *sb.* A purse.

"He brought our Jack a leather cap
An' Sal a *money-puss*." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 16.

MONEY-SPINNER, *sb.* A small spider supposed to bring good luck.

MONKEY-PEA [mun'kipee] *sb.* Wood-louse; also the *ligea oceanica*, which resembles the wood-louse, and lives in the holes made in the stone by the pholades.

MONT [munt] *sb.* Month.

MOOCH [mooch] *vb.* To dawdle.

MOOR [moor] *sb.* Swampy and wet pieces of ground.

MOORNEN [moo'rneen] *sb.* A moor hen.

MOOT [moo't] *sb.* The root or stump of a tree, which, when felled, is divided into three parts; 1st, the *moot*; 2nd, the stem; 3rd, the branches.

MORE [moa'r] *adv.* Used of size or dimensions; as, "as big *more*," *i.e.*, as big again.

MORT [mor't], MOT [mot] *sb.* Abundance; a large quantity; a multitude. A *mort* of money, apples, birds, men, &c.

MOSES [moa'ziz] *sb.* A young frog.—*East Kent*.

MOST-TIMES [moa'st-teimz] *adv.* Generally; usually.

MOSTEST [moa'stist] *adv.* Farthest; greatest distance.

"The *mostest* that he's bin from home is 'bout eighteen miles."

East Kent people seldom travel far from home.

MOTHER OF THOUSANDS [mudh'ur uv thou'zundz] *sb.*
Linaria cymbularia.

MOTHERY [mudh·ur'i] *adj.* Out of condition ; muddy ; thick ; with a scum or mould upon it.

"The beer's got pretty *mothery*, seeminly."

MOVE, *sb.* An action or plan.

"Well, that's a middlin' silly *move*, let be how 'twill."

MOWL [moul] *sb.* Mould.

MUCH [much] (1) *vb.* To fondle ; caress ; pet.

"However did you manage to tame those wild sheep?" "Well, I *mutched* 'em, ye see."

MUCH [much] (2) *adj.* Used with regard to the state of the health.

"How are ye to-day?" "Not *much*, thank ye."

MUCH AS EVER [much az ev'r] *adv.* Hardly ; scarcely ; only just ; with difficulty.

"Shall you get done (*i.e.*, finish your job) to-day?" "*Much as ever.*"

MUCH OF A MUCHNESS, *advl. phrase.* Very much alike ; as like as two peas.

MUCK [muk] (1) *vb.* To dirty ; to work over-hard.

MUCK [muk] (2) *sb.* A busy person.

"De squire was quite head *muck* over this here Jubilee job."

MUCK ABOUT [muk ubou't] *vb.* To work hard.

"He's most times *mucking about* somewhere's or another."

MUCKED UP [muk·t-up] *adv.* All in confusion and disorder.

"I lay you never see such a place as what master's study is ; 'tis quite entirely *mucked-up* with books."

MUDDLE ABOUT [mud·l ubou't] *vb.* To do a little work.

"As long as I can just *muddle about* I don't mind."

MULLOCK [mul'uk] *vb.* To damp the heat of an oven. A diminutive of Old English *mull*, which is merely a variant of *mould*.

MUNTON [munt'n] *sb.* The mullion of a window. This is nearer to the medieval form *munzion*.

MUSH [mush] *sb.* A marsh.

MUSHEROON [mush'iroon] *sb.* A mushroom. French, *moucheron*.

MUSTER [must'r] *sb.* Mister (Mr.), the title given to an employer, and often contracted into *muss*. The labourer's title is *master*, contracted into *mass*.

"Where be you goin', *Mass* Tompsett?"

"Well, I be goin' 'cross to *Muss* Chickses."

N.

NABBLER [nab'lur] *sb.* An argumentative, captious person; a gossip; a mischief-maker.

NAIL [nai'l] *sb.* A weight of eight pounds.

NAILBOURN [nai'lburn or nai'lboarn] *sb.* An intermittent stream.

Harris, in his *History of Kent*, p. 240, writes, "There is a famous *eylebourn* which rises in this parish [Petham] and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground;" and again at p. 179, Harris writes, "Kilburn saith that A.D. 1472, here (at Lewisham) newly broke out of the earth a great spring;" by which he probably meant an *eylebourn* or *nailbourn*.

"Why! the *nailbourn's* begun to run a' ready."

NATCHES [nach'ez] *sb.* The notches or battlements of a church tower.

NATE [nait] *sb.* Naught; bad.

NATIVE [nai·tiv] *sb.* Native place ; birthplace.

“Timblestun (Tilmanstone) is my *native*, but I’ve lived in Eastry nearly forty years come Michaelmas.”

NATURE [nai·chur] *sb.* Way ; manner. “In this nature,” in this way.

NAWN STEERS [naun steerz] *sb. pl.* Small steers. Cf. French *nain*, dwarf.

NEAT [neet] *vb.* To make neat and clean.

NEB [neb] *sb.* A peg used to fasten the pole of an ox-plough to the yoke. (See *Dyster*.)

NE’ER A ONCE, *adv.* Not once.

NEIGHBOUR, *vb.* To associate.

“Though we live next door we don’t *neighbour*.”

NESS [nes] *sb.* A promontory ; a cape ; a headland. Seen in place names as *Dungeness*, *Sheerness*, &c. French, *Nez* ; Scandinavian, *Naze*. So the English sailors call *Blanc Nez*, opposite Dover, *Blank-ness* or *Black-ness*.

NET [net] *sb.* A knitted woollen scarf.

NEWLAND [neu·lund] *sb.* Land newly broke up or ploughed.

NICKOPIT [nik·upit·] *sb.* A bog ; a quagmire ; a deep hole in a dyke.

NIDGET [nij·it] *sb.* A shim or horse-hoe with nine irons, used for cleaning the ground between the rows of hops or beans.

NIGGLING [nig·lin] *adj.* Trifling ; petty ; troublesome on account of smallness.

“There, I tell ye, I aint got no time for no sich *niggling* jobs.”

NIMBLE DICK [nimb·l dik] *sb.* A species of horse-fly or gad-fly, differing somewhat from the *Brims*.

NIPPER [nip·ur] *sb.* A nickname given to the youngest or smallest member of a family.

NISY [nei'si] *sb.* A ninny ; simpleton.

NIT, *sb.* The egg of a louse or small insect.

“Dead as a *nit*,” is a common expression.

NOD [nod] *sb.* The nape of the neck. With this are connected *noddle*, *noddy*; as in the nursery rhyme—

“Little Tom Noddy,
All head and no body.”

NOHOW [noa'hau] *adv.* In no way ; not at all.

“I doänt see as how as I can do it, not *nohow*.”

NONCE [nons] *sb.* The phrase, “for the *nonce*,” means for the once, for that particular occasion ; hence, on purpose with design or intent.

NONE [nun] *adj.* “None of 'em both,” *i.e.*, neither of 'em.

NONE-SO-PRETTY, *sb.* The name of the little flower, otherwise known as London pride. *Dianthus barbatus*.

NOOKIT, *sb.* A nook.

NO OUGHT [noa aut] *advbl. phrase.* Ought not.

“The doctor said I *no ought* to get out.” The expression “you ought not” is seldom used ; it is almost invariably *no ought*. A similar use of prepositions occurs in such phrases as up-grown, out-asked, &c.

NO PRINCIPLE. This expression is only applied in Kent to people who do not pay their debts.

NORATION [noar'ai'shun] *sb.* A fuss ; a row ; a set out or disturbance by word or deed. (See also *Oration*.)

“What a *noration* there is over this here start, surelye!”

NO SENSE, *adj. phr.* Nothing to speak of ; nothing to signify.

“It don't rain ; leastways, not *no sense*.”

NOTCH [noch] *vb.* "To *notch up*," to reckon or count ; alluding to the old method of reckoning at cricket, where they used to take a stick and cut a notch in it for every run that was made.

NOYES [noiz] *adj.* Noisome; noxious; dangerous; bad to travel on.

"I will it be putt for to mende fowle and *noves* ways at Collyswood and at Hayne."—*Lewis*, p. 104.

NUNCHEON [nunch·yun] *sb.* A mid-day meal. The original meaning was a noon-drink, as shewn by the old spelling, none-chenche, in *Riley's Memorials of London*, p. 265.

"When laying by their swords and truncheons
They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons*."

—*Hudibras*, pt. I. canto 1.

NURITY [neur·iti] *sb.* Goodness.

"The bruts run away with all the *nurity* of the potato."—*West Kent*.

NUTHER [nudh·ur] *conj.* Neither; giving an emphatic termination to a sentence.

"And I'm not going to it, *nuther*," *i.e.*, I am not going to do it, you may be sure!

O.

OARE [oar] *sb.* Seaweed; seawrack. This is the name of a parish in North Kent, near Faversham, which is bounded on the north by the river Swale, where probably great quantities of seaweed collected.

" To forbid and restrain the burning or taking up of any sea *oare* within the Isle of Thanet."
—*Lewis*, p. 89.

OAST [oast] *sb.* A kiln for drying malt or hops, but anciently used for any kind of kiln, as a bryk-host, *i.e.*, brick-kiln.—*Old Parish Book of Wye*, 34 Henry VIII.

Canon W. A. Scott-Robertson, says, "This name for a kiln was used in Kent long before hops were introduced." In a deed, dated 28 Edward I. (copied by Mr. Burt, in the Record Office), we find, "Roger de Faukham granting to William de Wykewane, and Sarah, his wife, 3 acres of land which 'jacent apud le Lymoste in parochia de Faukham." "During Wat Tyler's insurrection, some of the insurgents went to a place called the *Lymost*, in Preston-next-Faversham, on the 5th of June, 1381, and ejected . . . goods and chattels of Philip Bode, found there, to wit, lime, sacks, &c." — *Archæologia Cantiana*, III. 90. In a lease, dated 1455, and granted by the Churchwardens of Dartford to John Grey and John Vynor, we read, "The tenants to build a new lime-oast that shall burn eight quarters of lime at once." — *Landale's Documents of Dartford*, p. 8. Limehouse, a suburb of London, seems to have been named from a *lym-oste*; it was not formed into a parish until the 18th century. In a valuation of the town of Dartford, 29 Edward I., we find mention of "John *Ost*, William *Ost* and Walter *Ost*."

OBEDIENCE [oabee·dyuns] *sb.* A bow or curtsy; an obeisance.

"Now Polly, make your *obedience* to the gentleman; there's a good girl."

'OD RABBIT IT [od rab·it it] *interj.* A profane expression, meaning, "May God subvert it." From French *rabattre*.

OF [ov] *prep.* Used for *with*, in phrase, "I have no acquaintance *of* such a person."

OFFER [of·ur] *vb.* To lift up; to hold up anything for the purpose of displaying it to the best advantage.

I once heard a master paperhanger say to his assistant, when a customer was inspecting some wall-papers, "Just *offer* this paper up for the lady to see."

OFF FROM, *vb.* To avoid; prevent.

"I couldn't be *off from* going, he made such a point of it."

OLD, *adj.* This word is constantly applied to anything or anybody without any reference to age.

OLD MAN, *sb.* Southernwood. *Artemisia abrotanum.*

ONE-EYED, *adj.* Inconvenient ; a general expression of disapproval.

“That’s a middlin’ *one-eyed* place.”

“I can’t make nothin’ of these here *one-eyed* new-fashioned tunes they’ve took-to in church ; why they’re a’most done afore I can make a start.”

OO [oo] *sb.* In phrase, “I feel all of a oo,” *i.e.*, I feel ill ; or, “That’s all of a oo,” *i.e.*, that is all in confusion.

OOD [ood] *sb.* Seaweed ; also wood.

ORDER, *sb.* To be “in order” is a common expression for being in a passion.

“When the old chap knows them cows have been out in the clover he’ll be in middlin’ *order* ; he’ll begin to storm and no mistake !”

ORNARY [aun’ur’i] *adj.* Ordinary ; common ; poor ; inferior ; bad.

“Them wuts be terr’ble *ornary*.”

OTHERSOME [udh’ursum] *phr.* Some others.

“And some said, what will this babbler say ? *Othersome*, he seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods.”
—Acts xvii. 18.

OTHERWHERE-ELSE [udh’urwair’els] *adv.* Elsewhere.

OTHERWHILE [udh’ur-wei’l] *adv.* Occasionally. “Every *otherwhile* a little,” *i.e.*, a little now and then.

“And *otherwhiles* with bitter mocks and mowes
He would him scorne.” —*Faerie Queen*, b. 6, c. vii. xlix.

OURN [ou’urn] *poss. adj.* Ours. (See *Hism.*)

OUR SAVIOUR'S FLANNEL [Our Saiv'yurz flan'l] *sb.* At Bridge, near Canterbury, this name is given to *Echium vulgare* (L.), and at Faversham to *Verbascum thapsus* (L.)—*Britten's Dictionary of English Plant Names.*

OUT [ou:t] *adj.* A north, north-east, or east wind.

"The wind is *out* to-day," *i.e.*, it is in the east, north-east, or north. (See also *Upward.*)

OUT-ASKED [ou:traa'st] *adjl. phrase.* Used of persons whose banns have been *asked* or published three times, and who have come *out* of that stage unchallenged.

OUTFACE [outfai:s] *vb.* To withstand; resist face to face; brazen it out.

OUT-OF-DOORS, *adj.* Out of fashion.

"I played de clarrynet, time we had a band in church and used to sing de psalms; but 'tis all upset now; dere's nothing goos down but a harmonium and a passel o' squallin' children, and dese here new-fangled hymns. As for poor old David, he's quite entirely put *out o' doors.*"

OUTROOPE [outroo:p] *sb.* An auction of household goods.
—*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

OUTRUNNINGS, *sb. pl.* Straggling wood beyond a hedge-row, not measured-in with the part to be cut.

OUTSTAND [outstand:] *vb.* To oppose; to stand out against, either in making a bargain or an assertion. (*Foreright, Upstand, &c.*)

"He *outstood* me that he hadn't seen him among de currants."

OVEN [uv:n] *sb.* "To go to *oven*," is to bake. (See also *Forge.*)

OVER [oa:vur] *prep.* To. "I'm goooing *over* Oare," *i.e.*, I'm going to Oare.

OVER-RUN [oa:ver'un] *vb.* To overtake and pass.

OXBIRD [oks:burd] *sb.* The common dunlin. *Tringa variabilis*. Called *Oxybird* in Sheppy.

P.

PADDOCK [pad'uk] *sb.* A toad.

PADDY [pad'i] *adj.* Worm-eaten.

PAIGLE [pai'gl] *sb.* Cowslip.—*East Kent.* (See also *Pegle.*)

PALM-TREE [paa'mtree] *sb.* The yew tree.

Dr. Pegge says: "They will sometimes, on Palm Sunday, dress a church with yew-branches, which I think very strange, because this was always esteemed a funeral tree, but after they once called it the *palm-tree*, the other mistake follow'd as it were on course."
—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1779, p. 578.

To this day (1885) the old people in East Kent call the yew-tree the *palm-tree*, and there is, in the parish of Woodnesborough, a public-house called "The *Palm-tree*," which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree.—See *Memorials of Eastry*, p. 116.

PALTER [pau'tur]. To wreck or pilfer stranded vessels and ill-use shipwrecked sailors.

PANDLE [pand'l] *sb.* A shrimp. (Low Latin, *pandalus*.)

PARCEL [paa'sl] *sb.* A portion; a quantity; as "a *parcel* of bread and milk." (See also *Passel*.)

"He took a good *parcel* of bread and milk for breakfast."

PARGE [paa'j] *vb.* To put on an ordinary coat of mortar next to brick-work and tiling.

PARGET [paa'jit] *sb.* Mortar.

PAROCK [par'r'uk] *sb.* A meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the Weald of Kent.

"When the bayliff or beadle of the lord held a meeting to take account of rents and pannage in the Wealds of Kent, such meeting was called a *parock*."
—*Kennett MS.* *Parock* is literally the same word as *paddock*.

PART [paat] *sb.* This word is frequently used redundantly, especially after back, *e.g.*, "You'll be glad to see the back *part* of me," *i.e.*, to see my back, to get me gone.

PARTIAL [paa'shul] *adj.* Fond of.
 "I be very *partial* to pandles."

PASS THE TIME O' DAY, *vb.* To salute those you meet on the road with "good morning," "good afternoon," or "good evening," according to the time of day.
 "I don't know the man, except just *to pass the time o' day*."

PASSEL [pas'l] *sb.* A parcel; a number.
 "There was a *passel* o' boys hulling stones."

PATTERN [pat'rn] *vb.* To imitate.
 "I shouldn't think of *patterning* my mistress."

PAWL [pau'l] *sb.* A pole; a stake; a strut or prop, placed against a lodge or other building to support it.

PAY-GATE [pai-gait] *sb.* A turnpike gate.

PEA-BUG, *sb.* The wood-louse. (See *Monkey-pea*.)

PEA-HOOK [pee-huok] *sb.* The implement used in conjunction with a hink for cutting peas. It was like a ripping-hook, only mounted on a longer handle. (See also *Bagging-hook*, *Sickle*.)

PEART [pi'urt] *adj.* Brisk; lively.
 "He's bin out of sorts for a long time, but he's gettin' on better now ever s'much; he's quite *peart* this mornin'."

1592.—"There was a tricksie girle, I wot, albeit clad in gray,
 As *peart* as bird, as straite as boulte, as freshe as flowers
 in May." —Warner, *Albion's England*.

PECK [pek] *sb.* A heading knife, used by fishermen.

PEDIGREE [ped'igree]. A long story; a rigmarole.
 "He made a middlin' *pedigree* over it."

PEEK [peek] *vb.* To stare ; gape ; look at.

"An dare we pook't and *peek'd* about
To see what made it stick up."—*Dick and Sal*, st. 47.

PEEKINGS [pee'kingz] *sb. pl.* Gleanings of fruit trees.

PEEKY [pee'ki] *adj.* Looking ill, or poorly ; often used of children when out of sorts. French, *pique*.

"He's peart enough to-day agin', but he was terr'ble *peeky* yesterday."

PEEL [peel], PEAL, *sb.* A long-handled, broad, wooden shovel, used for putting bread into the oven.

1637.—"Payed for a *peale* for the kitchen, j^s iij^d."

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

PEELER [pee'lr] *sb.* A round iron bar, used for making the holes into which hop-poles or wattles are placed. (See also *Fold-pitcher*.)

PEGGY [peg'i], PEGGY-WASH-DISH [peg'i-wash-dish] *sb.*
A water-wagtail.

PEGLE [pee'gl] *sb.* A cowslip. *Primula veris*. (See *Cul-verkeys*, *Horsebuckle*.)

"As yellow as a *pegle*."

PELL [pel] *sb.* A deep place or hole in a river.

PELT [pelt] *sb.* Rags ; rubbish, &c. (See *Culch*.)

PENT [pent] *sb.* (French, *pente*, a slope or declivity.)
There is a place called "The *Pent*," on a hill-side, in the parish of Postling.

PERK [purk] *vb.* To fidget about restlessly.

"How that kitten doos keep *perking* about."

PESTER-UP, *vb.* To bother ; to hamper ; to crowd.

"He'd got so much to carry away, that he was reg'lar *pestered-up*, and couldn't move, no form at all."

PET, *sb.* A pit.

PETER-GRIEVOUS [pee-tur-gree-vus] *adjl. phr.* Fretful; whining; complaining. (See *Sir Peter Lug*, where the name, *Peter*, is also introduced; hence, it would seem not unlikely that the words were first used sarcastically of ecclesiastics.)

PETH [peth] *vb.* To pith; to sever the spinal cord or marrow of a beast.

PETTYCOAT [pet-ikoat] *sb.* A man's waistcoat.

PHARISEES [far-r'iseez] *sb. pl.* Fairies. (See *Fairisies*.)

PICK UPON [pik up-on] *vb.* To tease; annoy; make a butt of.

"They always *pick upon* my boy coming home from school."

PIG-POUND [pig-pou'nd] *sb.* A pig-sty.

PIKY [pei-ki] *sb.* A turnpike traveller; a vagabond; and so generally a low fellow.

PILCH [pilch] *sb.* A triangular piece of flannel worn by infants.

PITTER [pit-ur] *vb.* To loosen the earth or throw it up lightly; to throw it up gently; also in phrase "*To pitter about*," meaning to go about fussing or fidgeting. Sometimes miswritten *piither*.

PILLOW-BERE [pil'oa-bee'r] *sb.* A pillow case.

PILLOW-COOTS [pil'oa-koo'ts] *sb. pl.* Pillow coats or pillow cases.

Amongst other linen in one of the chambers at Brook-street, we find "*syx pillow-coots*."

—*Boteler Inventory in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 229.

PIMP [pim-p] *sb.* A small bundle of cleft wood, used for lighting fires. (See *Kilnbrush*, *Wiff*.)

PIN-HORSE [pin-us] *sb.* The second horse of a team, next in front of the rod-horse.—*East Kent*.

PINIES [peir'niz] *sb. pl.* Peonies. *Pæonia.*

PINNER [pin'ur] *sb.* The little button or fastening of a cupboard door. Allied to pin and pen.

PINNOCK [pin'uk] *sb.* A wooden drain through a gateway.
(See *Thurrock.*)

PITTERING-IRON [pitur'ing-eirn] *sb.* A poker.

PLACE [plais] *sb.* A barton ; a courtyard.

PLAGUESOME [plai'gsum] *adj.* Troublesome.

PLANETS [plan'its] *sb. pl.* "It rains by *planets*," when showers fall in a small compass, in opposition to general rain.

PLASH [plash] *vb.* To repair a live hedge, by cutting half through some of the stems near the ground and then bending the upper parts down, and keeping them so by means of hooked sticks driven into the bank.

1536.—"Payd . . . for dykyng and *plasshing* off a hedg." —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

PLATTY [plat'i] *adj.* Scattered ; uncertain ; here and there ; uneven ; fastidious. Used of a thin crop of corn, or of a child who is sickly and dainty.

PLAY [plai] UPON, *vb.* To dwell upon ; to work ; to worry.
"It *plays upon* her mind."

PLAYSTOOL [plai'stool] *sb.* An old word which apparently meant a public recreation ground, though certainly lost as such now, yet the word is very common throughout Kent as the name of a field which was once parish property. It is easy to see that *playstool* is a corruption of playstall, *i.e.*, a play place, exactly as laystole is a corruption of laystall. The plestor at Selborne, mentioned by Gilbert White, is the same word.

PLAY THE BAND, *phr.* Instead of saying "The band is going to play," it is common to hear "They are going to *play the band.*"

PLENTY [plent'i] *sb.* A plenty ; enough.

"There, there, that's a *plenty*."

PLOG [plog] (1) *sb.* The block of wood at the end of a halter, to prevent its slipping through the ring of the manger. An intermediate form between plug and block. Elsewhere called a clog.

PLOG [plog] (2) *vb.* To clog ; to hamper ; to retard ; to be a drawback or disadvantage.

"I reckon it must *plog* him terribly to be forced to goo about wid a 'ooden-leg."

PLOT [plot] *sb.* A plan ; design ; sketch ; drawing.

"Given to Mr. Vezy for drawing a *plot* for an house, 02 00 00." —*Expense Book of James Master, Esq., 1656-7.*

PLUMP [plump] *adj.* Dry ; hard.

"A *plump* whiting," is a dried whiting. "The ways are *plump*," the roads are hard.

POACH [poach] *vb.* To tread the ground into holes as the cattle do in wet weather. (See *Putch*.)

POACHY [poa'chi] *adj.* Full of puddles. Description of ground which has been trampled into mud by the feet of cattle.

POAD MILK [poa'd milk] *sb.* The first few meals of milk that come from a cow lately calved. (See also *Beasts, Biskins, Bismilk*.)

POCKET [pok'it] *sb.* A measure of hops, about 168-lbs.

PODDER [pod'r] *sb.* A name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.

PODDER-GRATTEN [pod'r-grot'n] *sb.* Podder-stubble ; the stubble of beans, peas, &c. (See *Grotten*.)

PODGE [poj] *sb.* A pit or hole ; a cesspool.

POINTING-POST [poi'nting-poast] *sb.* A sign-post, finger-post, direction post, standing at a corner where two or more ways meet, and *pointing* out the road travellers should take.

POKE [poak], POOK [pook] *sb.* (i.) A sack. Hence, the proverbial phrase, "To buy a pig in a *poke*," *i.e.*, to buy your pig without seeing it; hence, to make a bad bargain.

"His meal-*poke* hang about his neck
Into a leathern whang,
Well fasten'd to a broad bucle,
What was both stark and strang."—*Robin Hood*, i. 98.

The word is also specially used for the "green-bag" in which hops are conveyed from the garden to the oast.

(ii.) A cesspool.

POLDER [poa'ldur] *sb.* A marsh; a piece of boggy soil.

"In Holland the peat *polders* are rich prairies situated below the level of the sea, containing a stratum of peat more or less thick." There is in Easry a place now called Felder land, but anciently "*Polder* land." There is also a place still called *Polders*, between Sandwich and Woodnesborough.

POLP [poa'lp] *sb.* Pulp. The name given to a modern food for cattle, consisting of roots, chaff, grains, fodder, &c., all mashed and cut up small, and mixed together.
—*East Kent*.

POLRUMPTIOUS [polrum'shus] *adj.* Rude; obstreperous.

POLT [poa'lt] (1) *vb.* To knock; to beat; to strike.

(2) *sb.* A peculiar kind of rat-trap.

(3) *adj.* Saucy; audacious.

PONGER [pong'ur] *sb.* The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus*, is best known by this name in North Kent; the name crab being restricted to the common shoe-crab. (See *Pung*.)

POOCH OUT [poo'ch out] *vb.* To protrude. Rarely used except in speaking of the lips.

"When I axed him for a holiday, I see his lip *pooched out* purty much; didn't like it much, he didn't."

POOCHY [poo'chi] *sb.* A bathe; a paddle in shallow water.

"Let's go and have a *poochy*."

POOK [poo'k] *sb.* The poke or peak of a boy's cap.

POOR [poo'r] *adj.* Bad. As, "*poor* weather;" "a *poor* day." "'Tis terr'ble *poor* land."

POPEING [poa'ping] *partic.* To go *popeing* is to go round with Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.

"Please, sir, remember the old *Pope*!"

POPY [poa'pi] *sb.* The poppy. *Papaver*.

POST-BIRD [poa'st-burd] *sb.* The common spotted fly-catcher. *Muscicapa grisola*.

POST HOLES [poa'st hoalz] *sb. pl.* Holes dug in the ground for the insertion of gate or fencing posts; it is used in North Kent as a comic word for nothing.

"What have ye got in the cart there?" "Oh! only a load of *post-holes*."—*Sittingbourne*.

POTHER-HOOK [podh'ur-huok] *sb.* A hook used for cutting a hedge. (See also *Hook*, *Bagging-hook*, &c.)

POTHERY [podh'uri] *sb.* Affected by a disease to which sheep and pigs are liable; it makes them go round and round, till at last they fall down.

POUNCE [pou'ns] *sb.* A punch or blow with a stick or the closed fist.

"I thoft I'd fetch him one more *pounce*,
So heav'd my stick an' meant it."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 76.

POUT [pou't] (1), POWT, *sb.* A small round stack of hay or straw. In the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called *pouts*; when carted it is made into a stack.

POUT [pou't] (2) *sb.* The phrase, "Plays old *pout*," seems equivalent to "Plays old Harry," and similar expressions. Probably a variant of *pouk*, which, in **Middle English**, means "the devil."

ve been out of work this three days, and that
old pout with you when you've got a family."

POUTERS [pou·turz] *sb. pl.* Whiting-pouts.—*Folkestone.*

PREHAPS [pree·hapz] *adv.* Perhaps.

PRESENT [prez·unt] *adv.* Presently; at present; now.

PRETTY BETTY, *sb.* Flowering *Valeriana rubra.*

This plant grows luxuriantly at Canterbury, on some of the walls of St. Augustine's College.

PRETTY NIGH [purt·i nei] *adv.* Very nearly.

“’Tis *purty nigh* time you was gone, I think.”

PRICK UP THE EARS, *vb.* A proverbial saying is “You *prick up your ears* like an old sow in beans.”

PRICKLE [prik·l] *sb.* A basket containing about ten gallons, used at Whitstable for measuring oysters. Two *prickles* equal one London bushel. One *prickle* equals two wash (for whelks). But the *prickle* is not exact enough to be used for very accurate measuring.

PRICKYBAT [prik·ibat] *sb.* A tittlebat.

PRIM [prim] *sb.* The privet. *Ligustrum vulgare.*

PRINT [print] *adj.* Bright; clear; starlight; light enough to read by.

“The night is *print*;” “The moon is *print*;” “The moonlight is very *print*.”

PRITCHEL [prich·l] *sb.* An iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground.

PRODIGAL [prod·igl] *adj.* Proud.

“Ah! he’s a proper *prodigal* old chap, he is.”

PROLE [proa·l] *vb.* To prowl. *sb.* A stroll; a short walk, such as an invalid might take.

“He manages to get a liddle *prole* most days, when ’tis fine.”

PROPER [prop·ur] *adj.* Thorough; capital; excellent; beautiful; peculiarly good or fitting.

“Moses . . . was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a *proper* child.”—Heb. xi. 23.

PROPERLY [prop'urli] *adj.* Thoroughly.

"We went over last wik and played de Feversham party; our party bested 'em *properly*, fancy we did!"

PRULE [proo'l] *sb.* A gaff-hook.—*Folkestone.*

PUCKER [puk'er] *sb.* A state of excitement or temper.

"You've no call to put yourself in a *pucker*."

PUDDING-PIE, *sb.* A flat tart made like a cheese-cake, with a raised crust to hold a small quantity of custard, with currants lightly sprinkled on the surface. These cakes are usually eaten at Easter—but a Kent boy will eat them whenever he can get them.

1670.—"ALB. And thou hadst any grace to make thyself a fortune, thou wou'dst court this wench, she cannot in gratitude but love thee, prethee court her.

"LOD. I'll sell *pudding-pies* first."

—*Benjamin Rhodes. Flora's Vagaries* (a comedy).

PUDDOCK [pud'uk] *sb.* A large frog. (See also *Paddock* and *Puttock*.)

PUG [pug] *sb.* Soft ground; brick-earth, ready for the mould.

PULL [pul] *vb.* To *pull* up before the magistrates; to debilitate.

"If he knocks me about again I shall *pull* him."

"The ague's properly *pulled* him this time."

PULL-BACK [pul'bak] *sb.* A drawback; a hindrance; a relapse after convalescence.

PUMPIN [pump'in] *sb.* Pumpkin.

"I know 'twas ya grate *pumpin* 'ead
Fust blunnered through de glass."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 81.

PUN [punj'ur] *sb.* The same as *ponger*.

[pun'it] *sb.* A pottle, or small basket, in which
berries are sold.

PURTY TIGHT [purt-i tei't] *adv. phrase.* Pretty well; very fairly.

"Now, Sal, ya see had bin ta school,
She went to old aunt Kite;
An' so she was'en quite a fool,
But cud read *purty tight*."—*Dick and Sal*, st. 56.

PUTCH [puch] *sb.* A puddle; pit or hole.

A *putch* of water.

PUTTICE [put-is], PUTTAS [put-us] *sb.* A weasel; a stoat.

PUTTOCK [put-ok] *sb.* A kite.

So *Puttock's-down*, a place in the ancient parish of Eastry, now in Worth parish, means kite's-down.

PUTTOCK-CANDLE [put-uk-kand'l] *sb.* The smallest candle in a pound, put in to make up the weight.

PUT-UPON [put-upon] *vb.* To worry and bother a person by giving him an unfair amount of work, or exacting from him time, strength, or money, for matters which are not properly within his province.

"He's so easy, ye see, he lets hisself be *put-upon* by anybody."

Q.

QUANT [kwont] *sb.* A young oak sapling; a walking stick; a long pole used by bargemen.

QUARRELS, *sb. pl.* Quarries, or panes of glass.

"Item for newe leadinge of the wyndow and for *quarreles* put in in Tomlyn's hale [hall] wyndowe, beinge 20 foote of glasse and 28 panes . . . viij^s viij^d."

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

QUEER [kwee-r] *vb.* To make or cause to feel queer; to puzzle.

"It *queers* me how it ever got there."

"I'll *queer* 'em."

"But what *queer'd* me, he said, 'twas kep
All roun about de church." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 10.

QUEER-STREET [kwee'r-street] *sb.* An awkward position ; great straits ; serious difficulties.

"But for that I should have been in *queer-street*."

QUERN [kwurn] *sb.* A handmill for grinding grain or seed.

"Ite in the mylke house . . two charnes, a mustard *quearne*" —*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry.*

QUICK [kwik] *sb.* Hawthorn, *e.g.*, a *quick* hedge is a hawthorn hedge.

QUICKEN [kwik'en] *sb.* The mountain ash. *Pyrus aucuparia*.

QUID [kwid] *sb.* The cud.

"The old cow's been hem ornary, but she's up again now and chewing her *quid*."

QUIDDY [kwid'i] *adj.* Brisk.

QUILLY [kwil'i] *sb.* A prank ; a freak ; a caper.

QUITTER FOR QUATTER [kwit'r fur kwat'r] *phr.* One thing in return for another. (See *Whicket*.)

QUOT [kwot] *pp.* or *adj.* Cloyed ; glutted.

R.

RABBIT'S MOUTH [rab'its mouth] *sb.* The snap-dragon. *Antirrhinum majus*.

RACE MEASURE [rais mezh'r] *sb.* Even measure ; as distinguished from full measure, which is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c. ; while *race measure* is but 20. But full in this case has reference to the manner of measurement. When the bushel is heaped up it is full ; when struck with strickle and made even it is *race measure*.

RACKSENED [raks'nd] *adj.* Overrun with ; given up to.

"That oast yonder is *racksened* with rats."

RAD [rad] *sb.* A rod; a measure, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A *rod* of brickwork is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; but the ancient *rod* seems to have been 20 feet.

“And then also the measurement of the marsh [*i.e.*, Romney Marsh] was taken by a *rod* or perch, not of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is the common one now, but of 20 feet in length.”
—*Harris's History of Kent*, p. 349.

RADDIS-CHIMNEY [rad·is-chim·ni] *sb.* A chimney made of rods, lathes, or raddles, and covered with loam or lime.

RADDLE-HEDGE [rad·l-hej] *sb.* A hedge made with raddles.

RADDLE [rad·l] *sb.* A green stick, such as wattles or hurdles are made of. In some countries called *raddlings*. *Raddle* is simply the diminutive of *rad* or *rod*.

RADE [raid] *adj.* or *adv.* Coming before the usual time; early. Milton has *rathe*.

“Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.”

—*Lycidas*, l. 142.

RADICAL [rad·ikl] *sb.* A wild, ungovernable, impudent, troublesome fellow.

“He’s a rammed young *radical*.”

RAFF [raf] *sb.* Spoil; plunder.

RAFT [raa·ft] *sb.* A crowd of people; a rabble.

“There was such a *raft* of people there.”

RAGGED JACK [rag·id jak] *sb.* Meadow lychnis. *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

RAMMED [ram·d]. A substitute for a worse word.

RAN [ran] *sb.* A Folkestone herring net, which is about thirty yards long, is made four *rans* deep; and there are sixty meshes to a *ran*.

RANGERS [rai·njurz] *sb. pl.* The bars with which the herring-hangs are fitted. Upon these *rangers* are placed the spits upon which the herrings are hung up.

RAPID, *adj.* Violent; severe; as applied to pain.

An old woman in Eastry Union Workhouse, who was suffering from sciatica, told me that "It was *rapid* in the night;" where there was no allusion to quickness of movement, but to the severity of the pain.

RASTY [raa'sti] *adj.* Rank; rancid; rusty; spoken of butter or bacon.

RATTLEGATE [rat'lgait] *sb.* A hurdle or wattle. (See *Raddle-hedge* above.)

RAVEL-BREAD [rav'l-bred] *sb.* White-brown bread.

RAW [rau] *adj.* Angry.—*Sittingbourne*.

REACH [reech] *sb.* A creek.

REASTY [ree'sti] *adj.* Rusty; rancid; rank. (See *Rasty*.)

RECKON [rek'un] *vb.* To consider; to give as an opinion. "I *reckon*" is an expression much used in Kent to strengthen observations and arguments.

"I *reckon* we shall have rain before night."

REDGER [rej'r] *sb.* A ridge-band; a chain which passes over a horse's back to support the rods.

RED PETTICOAT, *sb.* The common poppy; sometimes also called red-weed. *Papaver*.

REECE [ree's] *sb.* A piece of wood fixed to the side of the chep, *i.e.*, the part of a plough on which the share is placed.

REEMER [ree'mur] *sb.* Anything very good.

"I wish you'd seen that catch I made forty year ago, when we was playin' agin de Sussex party. Ah! that just was a *reemer*, I can tell ye! Dey all said as how dey never seed such a catch all their lives."

REEMING [ree'ming] *adj.* Very good; superior.

REEVE [reev] *sb.* A bailiff. (See *Reve*.)

REFFIDGE [refij] *adj.* Refuse; good-for-nothing; worthless.

"I never see so many *reffidge* tatures about as what there is this year."

REFUGE [ref·euj] *adj.* Refuse; the worst of a flock, &c. (See *Reffidge*.)

"I sold my *refuge* ewes at Ashford market for thirty shillings."

REMEMBERING, *partic.* To go round with Guy Fawkes on 5th November is called *remembering*. (See also *Hoodening* and *Popeing*.)

"George and me went round *remembering* and got pretty nigh fower and threepence."

RENTS [rents] *sb. pl.* Houses; cottages.

A.D. 1520.—"For a key to Umfrayes dore in the *rentis*."
—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

There is a street in London named Fullwood's Rents.

REVE [reev] *sb.* A bailiff.

1596.—"In auncient time, almost every manor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was not only to levie the lord's rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie; but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required."

—*Lambarde's Perambulation*, p. 484.

REXON [reks·n] *pp.* To infect, as with the small-pox, itch, or any other disorder. (See *Wrexon*.)

REZON [rez·un] *sb.* A wall-plate; a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, to support the ends of girders or joists.

RIB [rib] *sb. pl.* A stick about 5-ft. long and the thickness of a raddle. *Ribs* are done up into bundles, with two wiffs, and are used for lighting fires and making raddle-fences.

RIBSPARE [rib·spair] *sb.* The spare rib.

RICE [reis] *sb.* Small wood; a twig; a branch. (See *Roist.*) Hamble, in Hants, is called Hamble-le-rice.

RID [rid] *vb.* Rode.

"He *rid* along with him in the train o' Tuesday."

RIDDLE-WALL [rid'l-waul] *sb.* A wall made up with split sticks worked across each other.

RIDE [reid] (1) *vb.* To rise upon the stomach.

"I caan't never eat dese here radishes, not with no comfort, they do *ride* so."

RIDE [reid] (2) *vb.* To collect; to *ride* tythe, is to *ride* about for the purpose of collecting it.

RIDE [reid] (3) *sb.* An iron hinge on which a gate is hung, and by which it swings and rides.

"It'm p^d for makinge a newe doore in John Marten's house, the *rydes*, nayles and woork, ij^s, viij^d."

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

(See also *Archæologia Cantiana* iv. 220.)

RIDER [rei-dur] *sb.* A saddle-horse.

"He kips several *riders*."

RIG [rig] *sb.* The common tope. *Galeus vulgaris*. — *Fishes*.

RIGHT, *sb.* The phrase, "To have a *right* to do anything," means, it is right that such a thing should be done.

"I sed old Simon *rigér* to pay
A'cause he was de fust an'."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 79.

RIGHTS, *reits* *sb. pl.* To go to rights; to go the neares way.

To do anything to *rights*, is to do it thoroughly.

—*See Rights*, 2.

RINGE [rinj] (2) *sb.* (i.) Wood, when it is felled, lies in *ringes* before it is made up into fagots, &c.

(ii.) A long heap in which mangolds are kept for the winter.

RINGE [rinj] (3) *vb.* To put up potatoes, mangolds, &c., into a *ringe*.

"Well, Job, what have you got to do to-morrow?"

"I reckon I shall be *ringeing* wurzels."

RINGLE [ring'l] (1) *sb.* A ring put through a hog's snout; and generally for any ring, such as the ring of a scythe.

A.D. 1531.—"Paid for a *ryngle* to a cythe . . . j^d."

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

RINGLE [ring'l] (2) *vb.* To put a ring through a pig's snout.

RINGLE [ring'l] (3) *sb.* An iron ring which forms the bit of a horse at plough.

RIP [rip] (1) *vb.* To reap. So pronounced to this day. In one of the *Boteler MS. Account Books* (1648-1652), we have, "Disbursed fro^m y^e beginning of harvest . . . It. more for *ripping* of pease, 6 shil. . . . It. for *ripping* of wheat at 3 shil. and 4^d." (See *Ripping-hook*.)

RIP [rip] (2) *vb.* To cover a roof with laths and tiles, &c. Thus, to *unrip* the roof of a stable or outbuilding, is to take off the tiles, slates, &c., and to *rip* it, or new *rip* it, is to put on fresh laths and replace the tiles.

May 3rd, 1850.—"Visited and ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be *ripped* and relaid; a window in the south side of the church to be generally repaired once every year . . . James Croft, Archdeacon."

—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 206.

1640.—"For *ripping* of Broth. Vause's house."

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

RIP [rip] (3) *sb.* A pannier or basket, used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse for carrying loads, such as fish, salt, sand, &c. (See *Ripper* below.)

"Two payer of *ripps*, five payells, &c."

—*Boteler Inventory, in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

RIPE [reip] *sb.* A bank; the sea shore, as "Lydd *Ripe*."
In East Kent, the village of *Ripple* derives its name from the same Latin word, *ripa*.

RIPPER [rip'r] *sb.* A pedler; a man who carries fish for sale in a *rip* or basket.

RIPPING-HOOK [rip-ing-huok] *sb.* A hook for cutting and reaping (*ripping*) corn. Unlike the sickle, the *ripping-hook* had no teeth, but could be sharpened with a whetstone.

RISH [rish] *sb.* A rush.

"There be lots o' *rishes* in them there meyshes."

RIT [rit] *vb.* To dry hemp or flax.

RITS [rits] *sb. pl.* The ears of oats are so called, and if there is a good crop, and the ears are full and large, they are said to be well *ritted*.

RIVANCE [rei-vuns] *sb.* Last place of abode. "I don't justly know where his *rivance* is," *i.e.*, where he came from or where he lived last.—*East Kent*. Short for *arrivance*.

ROAD-BAT [roa'd-bat] *sb.* A bat or piece of wood that guides the coulter of a plough. (See *Bat* (1), *Spread-bat*.)

ROAD-PROUD, *adj.* Crops which look well from the road, but are not so good as they look, are said to be *road-proud*.

ROBIN-HUS [rob-in-hus] *sb.* The small spotted dog-fish. *Scyllium canicula*.—*Folkestone*.

ROBIN-ROOK [rob-in-ruok] *sb.* A robin redbreast. (See *Ruddock*.)

RODFALL, *sb.* Sometimes in a wood there is a belt of wood about a rod (16½-ft.) deep, not belonging to the same owner as the bulk of the wood, and felled at a different time; as,

"The wood belongs to Mus' Dean, but there's a *rodfall* joins in with Homestall."

ROD-HORSE [rod·us] *sb.* A horse in the shafts or rods.

The four horses of a team are called — (1) The *rod-horse*; (2) the pin-horse; (3) the losh-horse; (4) the fore-horse.

RODS [rodz] *s. pl.* The shafts of a cart or wagon.

“He was riding on the *rods* when I see’d him.”

ROIL [roil] *vb.* To make a disturbance; to romp in a rough and indecent manner.

ROIST [roi·st] *sb.* A switch; brushwood, before it be made up into fagots. Called also *Rice*.

ROMANCE [roamans·] *vb.* To play in a foolish manner; to tell exaggerated stories.

“My son never *romances* with no one.” — *Weald*.

ROMNEY MARSH [Rum·ni Maa·sh] *sb.* Romney Marsh is considered to be a place so completely by itself, that there is a saying in Kent and in East Sussex, that the world is divided into five parts—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Romney Marsh.

ROOKERY [ruok·ur·i] *sb.* A dispute accompanied with many words; a general altercation.

“He knocked up a hem of a *rookery*.”

ROOK-STARVING, *partc.* Scaring rooks.

“The boy, he’s *rook-starvin’* down in the Dover field.”

ROOMS [roomz] *sb. pl.* Mushrooms; as they say grass for (asparagus) sparrowgrass.

ROOTLE [roo·tl] *vb.* To root up.

“The pig must be ringled, or else he’ll *rootle* up all the bricks in the sty.”

ROUGH [ruf] (1) *sb.* A small wood; any rough, woody place.

ROUGH [ruf] (2) *adj.* Cross; of uncertain temper; difficult to please.

“I lay you’ll find ‘im pretty *rough*.”

ROUGHET [rufit], ROUGHIT, *sb.* A small wood.

ROUNDLE [rou·ndl] *sb.* Anything round; the part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular.

ROUND-TILTH, *sb.* The system of sowing of land continuously without fallow.

ROWENS [rou·inz] *sb. pl.* Stubble. (See *Ersh.*)

The second mowing of grass; the third cut of clover.
—*East Kent.*

1523.—“Rec. of Cady for the *rowen* gras, xiiij^d.”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

ROYSTER [roi·stur] *vb.* To play about roughly and noisily.
From *sb. roister*, a bully; French, *rustre*, a ruffian.—*Cotgrave.*

“That there old Tom-cat has been a-*roysterin'* all over de plaâce, same as though he was a kitten; I reckon we shall have some weather before long.”

RUBBER [rub·r] *sb.* A whetstone. The mowers always carry one in a leathern loop attached to the back of their belts.

RUBBIDGE [rub·ij] *sb.* Rubbish; weeds.

RUCK [ruk] *sb.* An uneven, irregular heap or lump; a wrinkle or uneven fold in cloth, linen, silk, &c.

About Sittingbourne, when a man is angry, he is said “to have his *ruck* up.”

RUCKLE [ruk·l] *sb.* A struggle.

RUDDLE [rud·l] *vb.* To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another.

RUDDLE-WATTLE [rud·l-wat·l] *sb.* A hurdle made of small hazel rods interwoven. (See *Raddles.*)

RUDDOCK [rud·uk] *sb.* The robin redbreast.

“The *ruddock* would
With charitable bill—O bill, sore-shaming
Those rich-left heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!—bring thee all this.”

—*Cymbeline*, act iv. sc. 2, 224.

RUDE HEART, *adv.* By heart.

"She read the psalms down; but lor! she didn't want no book! she knowed 'em all *rude heart*."

RUDY [*reu'di*] *adj.* Rude.

RUGGLE-ABOUT [*rug'l-ubou't*] *vb.* A term used by old people and invalids to express walking or getting about with difficulty.

"I'm troubled to *ruggle-about*."

RUMBAL WHITINGS [*rum'bul wei'tingz*] *sb. pl.* "The present minister, Mr. Sacket, acquainted me with an odd custom used by the fishermen of Folkestone to this day. They choose eight of the largest and best whittings out of every boat, when they come home from that fishery, and sell them apart from the rest; and out of this separate money is a feast made every Christmas Eve, which they call *rumball*. The master of each boat provides this feast for his own company, so that there are as many different entertainments as there are boats. These whittings they call also *rumball whittings*. He conjectures, probably enough, that this word is a corruption from *rumwold*; and they were anciently designed as an offering for St. Rumwold, 'to whom, a chapel,' he saith, 'was once dedicated, and which stood between Folkestone and Hythe, but is long since demolished.'"

—*Harris's History of Kent*, p. 125.

RUNAGATE [*run'ugait*] *sb.* A wild, reckless, dissolute young man; a good-for-nothing fellow. Corruption of *renegade*. French, *renégat*.

"But let the *runagates* continue in scarceness." — Psalm lxxviii. 6. (Prayer Book version.)

RUN AGIN [*run ugin'*] *vb.* To run against, *i.e.*, to meet.

"I'm glad I *run agin* ye."

RUN-A-HEAD [*run'uhed'*] *vb.* To be delirious.

"He was *running-a-head* all night long."

RUNNET [*run'it*], RENNET, *sb.* The herb *Gabium verum*, yellow bed-straw.

RUNNING [run'ing] *sb.* (See *Stroke-bias*.)

RUNT [runt] *sb.* A small pig; a diminutive or under-sized person.

RUSH [rush] *sb.* The rash, or spotted fever.

RUSTY [rust'i] *adj.* Crabbed; out of temper.

RUT [rut] *vb.* To keep a rut. To be meddling and doing mischief.

RUTTLE [rut'l] *vb.* To rustle; to rattle.

"I doänt like to hear him *ruttle* so in his throat o' nights; I am most feared he wun't be here long."

S.

SAFE-SOWN [saif-soan] *adj.* Self-sown; said of corn which comes up from the previous year's crop.

SAG [pron. sag; saig; seg] *vb.* To sink; bend; give way; to be depressed by weight. A line or rope stretched out *sags* in the middle. The wind *sags*. Compare Anglo-Saxon *sagan*, to cause, to descend.

"The mind I sway by and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt nor shake with fear."

—*Macbeth*, act v. sc. 3.

SAGE [saij] *sb.* They have a saying round Appledore that when a plant of *sage* blooms or flowers then misfortune is nigh. It rarely flowers, because household requirements generally keep it well cut. My informant told me of a man who saw the *sage* in his garden in bloom; he was horrified, and told his daughter to cut off all the blossoms, but before she could do so, he met with an accident, by which he was killed.

SAIME [saim] *sb.* Lard. (See also *Scam*.)

SAINT'S-BELL [sai'nts-bel] *sb.* The small bell, which is rung just before the service begins.

"The only *Saint's-bell* that rings all in."

—*Hudibras* III, c. 2, 1224.

1678.—In the *Character of a Scold* we have—"Her tongue is the clapper of the Devil's *saint's-bell*, that rings all into confusion."

Saint's-bell, is simply the old *sanctus-bell*, formerly rung at the elevation of the host, and now put to a different use.

SALTERNS [sau'lturnz] *sb. pl.* Marshy places near the sea, which are overflowed by the tide.—*North Kent*. (See also *Saltings*, *Salts*.)

SALTINGS [sau'ltingz] *sb. pl.* Salt marshes on the sea-side of the sea-walls; generally rich alluvial land, but too much cut up by grips to be of much use for grazing.—*North Kent*.

SALTS [salts] *sb. pl.* Same as *Salterns*.

SALVEY [sal'vi and saav'i] *adj.* Close; soapy; spoken of potatoes that are not floury.

SAND-RATE [sand-raït] *sb.* The Ray. *Raia clavata*.—*Folkestone*.

SAP [sap] *vb.* To catch eels with worms threaded on worsted; elsewhere called *Bobbing*.

SARE [sair] *adj.* Tender; rotten; worn; faded; as "My coat is very *sare*." (See *Sere*.)

SARTIN [saat'in] *adj.* Stern; severe; stedfast.

"He knowed there was something up, he did look that *sartin* at me."

SAUCE, *sb.* For sauciness.

"I don't want none o' your *sauce*."

SAY [sai] (1) *vb.* To try; to essay.

"When a hog has once *say'd* a garden, you'll be troubled to keep him out."

SAY [sai] (2) *vb.* "Give us something to *say*," means, give us a toast.

SAY SWEAR [sai swair]. In the phrase, "Take care or I shall *say swear*," *i.e.*, don't exasperate me too much, or, "if you go on, I shall *say swear*," *i.e.*, I shall be thoroughly put out and use any amount of bad language.

SCAD, SKAD [skad] *sb.* A small black plum, between a damson and a sloe; a bastard damson, which grows wild in the hedges. The taste of it is so very harsh that few, except children, can eat it raw, nor even when boiled up with sugar.

SCADDLE [skad·l] *adj.* Wild; mischievous; spoken of a dog that worries sheep; of a cat that poaches; of a cow that breaks the fences; and of a boy that is generally thievish, inclined to pilfer, mischievous and troublesome. From the verb to *scathe*.

SCALLION [skal·yun] *sb.* The name given to the poor and weakly plants in an onion bed, which are thinned out to make room for the growth of better ones.

SCARCEY [skai·rsi] *adj.* Scarce.

SCAREFUL [skai·rfɪl] *adj.* Frightful; that which tends to scare.

SCEDDLE [sked·l] *adj.* Another form of *Scaddle*.

SCHOAT [shoat] *sb.* A kneading trough.

SCIMMINGER [skim·injʊr] *sb.* A piece of counterfeit money.

SCITHERS [sith·ʊrz] *sb.* Scissors.

SCITTLE [sit·l] *adj.* Skittish.

SCOASE [skoə·ʊs] *rb.* To exchange.

"I'll ~~scouse~~ horses with you."

SCOPPEL [skop·ʊl] *sb.* A broad wooden shovel used by the threshers. (See *Scutbit*, which is the word used in East Kent.)

SCORF [skau'f] *vb.* To gobble; eat greedily. (See also *Scoff*.)

"You've *scorfed* up all the meat purty quick, ain't ye?"

SCORSE [pron. skoa'us] *vb.* To exchange. (See *Scoase*.)

SCORE, *sb.* In East Kent oxen and pigs are sold by the *score*; sheep and calves by the stone of 8-lbs.

Score was properly a cut; hence, twenty was denoted by a long cut on a notched stick.

SCOTCHEN, *sb.* A badge; shortened from *escutcheon*.

"For ij dosen *skotchens* of lede for the poore people of the citie [of Canterbury], that they myght be knownen from other straunge beggars."

—*Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix to Ninth Report, 155a.*

SCOURGE [skurj] *vb.* To sweep with a besom.

SCOUT [skou't] *sb.* A kneading trough. Also called a shoat.

SCRAN [skran] *sb.* A snack of food; the refreshment that labourers take with them into the fields.

"What *scran* have ye got?"

SCRAP [skrap] *vb.* To fight; restricted to the encounters between children.

SCRAPS [skraps] *sb.* Herrings which, being broken, cannot be hung up by their heads to dry. Also called tie-tails.
—*Folkestone.*

SCRATCH [skrach] (1) *vb.* To do anything in a hurried, hasty, scrambling way.

"I *scratched* out of bed and struck a light."

SCRATCH [skrach] (2) *sb.* A rough pronged prop, used to support a clothes' line; a pole with a natural fork at the end of it. An older form of the word *Crutch*.

SCRATCH ALONG [skrach ulong] *vb.* To pull through hard times.

"Times is bad, but I just manage somehows to keep *scratching along*."

SCREECH-OWL [skreech-oul] *sb.* The common swift. *Cypsellus apus*.—*Sittingbourne*.

SCROOCH [skrooch] *vb.* To make a dull, scraping noise.

SCROW [skroa] *sb.* A cross, peevish, ill-natured person.

SCROUGE [skrou·j], SCROOGE [skrooj] *vb.* To squeeze or crowd; to push rudely in a crowd.

"An dare we strain'd an' stared an' blous'd,
An tried to get away;
But more we strain'd de more dey *scroug'd*
An sung out, 'Give 'em play.'"

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 71.

SCRUMP [skrump] *sb.* A stunted, badly-grown apple; a withered, shrivelled, undersized person.—*North Kent*.

"This orchard isn't worth much, one sieve out of every fōur 'ull be *scrumps*."

"The old gen'lman does look a little *scrump*, doänt he?"

SCRUNCH [skrunch] *vb.* To crunch.

SCRY [skraai and skrei] *sb.* A large standing sieve, against which, when it is set up at an angle on the barn floor, the corn is thrown with a *scubbit* to clean and sift it. It is used also for sifting coal.

SCUBBIT [skub·it] *sb.* A wooden shovel. That form of *scubbit* now used by maltsters and hop driers has a short handle; that formerly used by farmers for moving corn on the barn floor, prior to the introduction of the threshing machine, had a long handle.

SCUFFLING [skuf·ling] *adj.* A scuffling apron is one to do hard or dirty work in.

SCULCH [skulsh], SCULTCH [skulch] *sb.* Rubbish; trash. Generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat. A variant of *Culch*.

SCUPPER [skup·ur] *sb.* A scoop or scooper.

SCUT [skut] *sb.* The tail of a hare or rabbit.

SCUTCHEL [skuch·ul] *sb.* Rubbish. (See also *Scultch.*)

SEA COB [see kob] *sb.* A sea gull.

SEA GRAPES, *sb. pl.* The eggs of the cuttle-fish.

SEA KITTY [see kit·i] *sb.* A sea gull.

SEAM [seem] (1) *sb.* Hog's lard.

SEAM [seem], SEME (2) *sb.* A sack of eight bushels is now called a *seam*, because that quantity forms a horse-load, which is the proper and original meaning of *seam*. The word is used in Domesday Book.

"To Mr. Eugh, a twelve *seames* of wheate at twenty shillings the *seame*. . . . It. vnto Mr. Eugh, a twenty *seames* of peas and tears [*i.e.*, tares] at thirteene the *seame*."

—*Boteler MS. Account Books.*

SEA-NETTLES, *sb.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover.*

SEA SNAIL [see snai·l] *sb.* A periwinkle.

SEARSE [seers] *vb.* To strain or shift, as through a sieve or strainer.

SEASON [see·zn] *vb.* To sow corn. Also said of the condition of land for sowing.

"I'm going wheat *seasoning* to-day."

"That Dover fill's nice and plump now after the rain. We shall get a *season*."

SEA STARCH, *sb.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover.*

SEA-WAUR [see-waur] *sb.* The wrack, ore or sea weed used largely in the Island of Thanet and elsewhere, for making maxhills.

SECOND-MAN, *sb.* Amongst farm servants there is a regular gradation of ranks; the first-man is the wagoner, *par eminence*, who has charge of the first

team and is assisted by his "mate;" the *second-man* has charge of the second team and is assisted by his "mate," and so on; whilst there is generally a "yard man," whose duty it is to look after the stock in the yard, and an odd man whose title, "all work," describes his duties. When a number of men are going along the road with their respective teams the first man will be found leading, the second man next, and so on; each walking with his horses.

SEE [see] *pt. t.*, SEED [see'd, sid] *vb.* Saw.

"I see him at Canterbury yesterday."

SEED-CORD [seed'-kord], SEED-KOD [seed'-kod] (*Boteler MS. Account Book*, 1653) *sb.* A box or basket used by the sower for holding the seed, and suspended from his neck by a cord or strap. It was an instrument of husbandry in common use before the invention of the seed drill, and generally contained some five or six gallons of seed.

SEED-LIP [seed-lip] *sb.* The wooden box, fitting the shape of the body in which the sower carries his seed. (See *Seed-cord*.)

SEEMING [see'ming], SEEMINGLY [see'mingli] *adv.* Apparently.

SEEN [seen] *sb.* A cow's teat.

SELYNGE [sel'inj] *sb.* Toll; custom; tribute.

"The Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury . . . used to take in the stream of the water or river Stoure, before the mouth of the said Flete, a certain custom which was called *Selynge*, of every little boat which came to an anchor before the mouth of the said Flete."

—*Lewis*, p. 78.

The parish of *Sellindge*, near Hythe, probably takes its name from some such ancient payment.

SEN [sen] *vb. pp.* Seen.

"*sen* our Bill anywheres?"

SENGREEN [sin'grin] *sb.* Houseleek. *Sempervivum tectorum*. Anglo-Saxon *singréne*, ever-green; the Anglo-Saxon prefix *sin*, means "ever."

SENSE [sen's] *adv. phr.* Used with the negative to mean "Nothing to signify;" anything inadequately or faultily done.

"It don't rain, not no *sense*," *i.e.*, there is no rain to speak of.

SEP [sep] *sb.* The secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes during sleep. Allied to *sap*.—*Eastry*.

SERE [seer] *adj.* Dry, as distinct from green wood; not withered, as sometimes explained. The term is generally applied to firewood.

"They say that Muster Goodyer has a lot of good *sere* fagots to sell." (See *Sare*.)

SERVER [surv'r] *sb.* Where there are no wells, as in the Weald of Kent, the pond that serves the house is called the *server*, to distinguish it from the horse-pond.

SESS, SESSE [ses] *sb.* A levy; a tax; a rate; an assessment.

1648-1652.—"It. to John Augustine, 18s., for a church *sesse*. . . . It. to Mr. Paramore, 17s. and 6d., for a *sesse* to y^e poore." —*Boteler MS. Account Book*.

SESSIONS [sesh'nz] *sb.* A disturbance; a fuss.

"There's goin' to be middlin' *sessions* over this here Jubilee, seemin'ly."

SET [set] (1) *vb.* To sit; as, "I was *setting* in my chair."

SET [set] (2) *sb.* A division in a hop-garden for picking, containing 24 hills.

SET [set] (3) *adj.* Firm; fixed in purpose; obstinate.

"He's terrible *set* in his ways, there ain't no turning an 'im."

SET-OUT [set-out] *sb.* A great fuss and disturbance; a grand display; an event causing excitement and talk.

“There was a grand *set-out* at the wedding.”

SET UP, *vb.* A word expressing movement of several kinds, *e.g.*, a man “*Sets up* a trap for vermin,” where they would ordinarily say, “*Sets* a trap;” a horse *sets up*, *i.e.*, he jibs and rears; whilst the direction to a coachman, “*Set up* a little,” means, that he is to drive on a yard or two and then stop.

SEVEN-WHISTLERS, *sb.* The note of the curlew, heard at night, is called by the fishermen the *seven-whistlers*.

“I never thinks any good of them, there’s always an accident when they comes. I heard ‘em once one dark night last winter. They come over our heads all of a sudden, singing, ‘Ewe-ewe,’ and the men in the boat wanted to turn back. It came on to rain and blow soon afterwards, and was an awful night, sir; and, sure enough, before morning a boat was upset and seven poor fellows drowned. I knows what makes the noise, sir; it’s them long-billed curlews; but I never likes to hear them.”

SEW [soo] (1) *adj.* Dry. “To go *sew*,” *i.e.*, to go dry; spoken of a cow.

SEW [soo] (2) *vb.* To dry; to drain; as, “To *sew* a pond,” *i.e.*, to drain it and make it dry.

SEWELLS [seu-elz] *sb. pl.* Feathers tied on a string which is stretched across a part of a park to prevent the deer from passing.

SHADDER [shad-ur], SHATTER [shat-ur] *vb.* To be afraid of.

SHAGGED [shag-id] *adj.* Fatigued; fagged; tired out.

“An’ I was deadly *shagged*.”—*Dick and Sal*, st. 48.

SHALE [shail] *sb.* The mesh of a fishing-net.

SHALINGS [shai-lingz] or SHALES’S [prob. shailz] *sb. pl.* Tenements to which no land belonged.—*Lewis*, 75.

SHATTER [shat'ur] (1) *vb.* To scatter; blow about; sprinkle.

"Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year."

—Milton, *Lycidas*, 5.

SHATTER [shat'ur] (2) *sb.* A sprinkling, generally of rain.

"We've had quite a nice little *shatter* of rain."

"There'll be a middlin' *shatter* of hops."

SHATTER (3) *vb.* To rain slightly.

SHAUL [shau'l] (1) *adj.* Shallow; shoal.

SHAUL [shau'l], SHOWLE [shou'l] (2) *sb.* A wooden tub with sloping sides. The *shaul* was of two kinds, viz. —(1) The kneading *showle*, used for kneading bread, generally made of oak, and standing on four legs, commonly seen in better class cottages. Of which we find mention in the *Boteler Inventories*—"Ite. in the bunting house one bunting hutch, two kneding *showles*, a meale tub wth other lumber ther, prized at vj^s. viij^d," —*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226. And 2nd, the washing *shaul*, made of common wood, without legs.

SHAW [shau] *sb.* A small hanging wood; a small copse; a narrow plantation dividing two fields.

SHAVE [shaiv] *sb.* Corrupted from *shaw*, a wood that encompasses a close; a small copse of wood by a field-side. (See also *Carvet*.)

SHAY [shaai] (1) *adj.* Pale; faint-coloured.

"This here ink seems terr'ble *shay*, somehows."

SHAY [shaai] (2) *sb.* A shadow; dim or faint glimpse of a thing; a general likeness or resemblance.

"I caught a *shay* of 'im as he was runnin' out of the orchard, and dunno' as I shaänt tark to 'im next time I gets along-side an 'im."

SHE [shee] *sb.* In phrase, "A regular old *she*;" a term of contempt for anything that is poor, bad or worthless; often applied to a very bad ball at cricket.

SHEAD [sheed] *sb.* A rough pole of wood.

"*Sheads* for poles."

SHEAR [sheer] *sb.* A spear; thus they speak of an eel-*shear*.

SHEAT [sheet] *sb.* A young hog of the first year.

"John Godfrey, of Lidd, in his will, 1572, gave his wife one sowe, two *sheetes*."

SHEEL [shee'l], SHEAL, *vb.* To peel; scale off; used of the scales or flakes of skin peeling off a person who has been ill of measles, scarlet fever, &c. Allied to *scale*, *shell*; and used in the sense of *shell* in *Bargrave MS. Diary*, 1645: "Before they come to the press the walnuts are first *shealed*, then dried in the sunne."

'SHEEN [shee'n] *sb.* Machine.

"Or like de stra dat clutters out,
De '*sheen* a thrashing carn."—*Dick and Sal*, st. 77.

SHEEP-GATE [ship'gait] *sb.* A hurdle with bars.

SHEEP'S TREDDLES [shipz tred'lz] *sb. pl.* The droppings of sheep.

"There's no better dressing for a field than *sheep's treddles*."

SHEER [shee'r] *adj.* Bright; pure; clear; bare. Thus, it is applied to the bright, glassy appearance of the skin which forms over a wound; or to the appearance of the stars, as an old man once told me, "When they look so very bright and *sheer* there will be rain."

SHEERES [sheerz], SHIRES [sheirz] *sb. pl.* All parts of the world, except Kent, Sussex or Surrey. A person coming into Kent from any county beyond London, is said to "Come out of the *sheeres*;" or, if a person is spoken of as living in any other part of England, they say, "He's living down in the *sheeres* som' 'ere's."

SHEER-MOUSE [shee'r-mous] *sb.* A field or garden mouse. Probably a mere variation from *shrew-mouse*.

SHEER-WAY [shee'r-wai] *sb.* A bridle-way through grounds otherwise private. So Lewis writes it, *Shire-way*, as a way separate and divided from the common road or open highway.

SHELL-FIRE [shel-feir] *sb.* The phosphorescence from decayed straw or touchwood, &c., sometimes seen in farmyards. (See *Fairy sparks.*)

SHENT, SHUNT, *vb.* To chide; reprove; reproach.

"Do you hear how we are *shent* for keeping your greatness back?"

—*Coriolanus*, act v. sc. 3.

SHEPPEY [shep-i], sheep-island, *sb.* The inhabitants of the isle at the mouth of the Thames call themselves "sons of *Sheppey*," and speak of crossing the Swale on to the main land, as "going into England;" whilst those who live in the marshes call the higher parts of *Sheppey*, the Island, as indeed it once was, being one of the three isles of *Sheppey*.

SHIDE [sheid], SHYDE, *sb.* A long slip of wood; a plank; a thin board, &c.

1566.—"For a tall *shyde* and nayle for the same house, j^d."

—*Accounts of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

SHIFT [shift] (1) *vb.* To divide land into two or more equal parts.

SHIFT [shift] (2) *sb.* A division of land. (See above.)

SHIM [shim] *sb.* A horse-hoe, used for lightly tilling the land between the rows of peas, beans, hops, &c.

SHINGLE [shing'l] *sb.* A piece of seasoned oak about 12 inches long by 3 inches wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness; used in covering buildings, and especially for church spires in parts of the country where wood was plentiful, as in the Weald of Kent.

SHINGLER [shing'lur] *sb.* A man who puts on shingles; a wood-tiler.

In the Parish Book which contains the *Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Biddenden*, we find the following entries:—

March, 1597, "To Abraham Stedman, for
nayles for the *shingler* to use about the
shingling of the church at Biddenden, at
iiij^d. the hundred 2 8

August, 1600, "To the *shingler* for 2000
shingles at 16s. the thousand . . . 32 0
 To him for the laying of the two thousands 12 4
 July, 1603, "It^m payde to Newman the
shingler for 2000 [?] of *shingles* . . . 2 8 0

It may be noted that one of the Editors has before him a *shingler's* bill for repairing a church spire in the present year (1887), in which the following items will shew that the prices have "riz" considerably in 300 years:—

20½-lbs. copper nails, at 1s. 7d. . . . 1 12 8
 150 new *shingles*, at 1d. 1 9 2
 Time, 14½ days, at 4s.; 12½ days, at 5s. . 6 0 6

SHINING STICK [shei'ning stik] *sb.* A thin peeled stick, formerly carried by farm labourers at statute fairs, to shew that they sought work for the coming year.

"He sed dere was a teejus fair
 Dat lasted for a wick;
 An all de ploughmen dat went dare
 Must car dair *shining stick*."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 8.

SHINY-BUG, *sb.* The glow-worm. (See also *Bug*.)

SHIP [ship] *sb.* *pl.* sheep. The word sheep must have been pronounced in this way in Shakespeare's time, as we see from the following:—

"Twenty to one, then, he is *shipp'd* already,
 And I have play'd the *sheep* [pronounced ship] in loving him."

—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act i. sc. 1.

SHIP-GATE [ship·gait]. A sheep-gate or moveable hurdle in a fence.

SHIRE-WAY [sheir-wai] *sb.* A bridle-way. (See *Sheer-way*.)

SHOAL-IN, *vb.* To pick sides at cricket or any game.

"After the match, they had a *shoal-in* among themselves."

SHOAT [shoa't], SCOUT [skout] *sb.* A kneading trough.

SHOAVE [shoav] *sb.* A kind of fork used to gather up oats when cut.

SHOCK [shok] *sb.* A sheaf of corn.

"I see that the wind has blowed down some *shocks* in that field of oats."

SHOE-MONEY, *sb.* When strangers pass through a hop-garden their shoes are wiped with a bundle of hops, and they are expected to pay their footing, under penalty of being put into the basket. The money so collected is called *shoe-money*, and is spent on bread and cheese and ale, which are consumed on the ground the last day of hopping. The custom of wiping the shoes of passers-by is also practised in the cherry orchards, in the neighbourhood of Faversham and Sittingbourne.

SHOOLER [shoo·lr] *sb.* A beggar.

SHOOLING [shoo·ling] *part.* Begging. "To go a *shooling*."

SHOOT [shoot] *sb.* A young pig of the first year. (See *Sheet*.)

SHOP-GOODS, *sb. pl.* Goods purchased at a shop, especially groceries.

SHORE [shoar] (*i. sb.*) A prop; a strut; a support.

"M.E. *schore*—Icel. *skorda*, a prop; stay; especially under a boat . . . so called, because *shorn* or cut off of a suitable length."

SHORN BUG [shorn·bug], SHARN BUG [sharn·bug] *sb.* The stag beetle. (See also *May bug*, &c.,

SHORT-WORK [shaunt·wurk] *sb.* Work in odd corners of fields which does not come in long straight furrows.

SHOT [shot] *sb.* A handful of kemp.

SHOT-FARE [shot·fair] *sb.* The mackerel *seawa*, which is the first of the two *seawans* of the home fishery. It commonly commences about the beginning of May, when the sowing of barley is ended.

SHOT-NET [shot-net] *sb.* A mackerel net.

SHOTTEN [shot-n] *adj.* "The proprietor of the Folkestone hang told me that at the beginning of the season all the fish have roes; towards the end they are all *shotten*, *i.e.*, they have no roes."—*F. Buckland*.

SHOTVER-MEN [shot-vur-men] *sb. pl.* The mackerel fishers at Dover; whose nets are called *shot-nets*.

There is an old saying—

"A north-east wind in May
Makes the *shotver-men* a prey,"

The N.E. wind being considered favourable for fishing.

SHOUL [shou-l] *sb.* A shovel (not to be confounded with *shaul*).

SHOUN [shou-n] *vb.* Shone.

"And glory *shoun* araound."

SHOWS FOR [shoa-z fur] *vb.* It looks like.

"It *shows* for rain."

SHOY [shoi] *adj.* Weakly; shy of bearing; used of plants and trees.

SHRAPE [shraip] *vb.* To scold or rate a dog.

SHREAP [shreep], **SHRIP** [shrip] *vb.* To chide; scold.

SHRIVE [shreiv] *vb.* To clear the small branches from the trunk of a tree.

"Those elm-trees want *shriving*."

SHROCKLED [shrokl-d], **SHOCKLED** [shokl-d] *pp.* Shrunk; shrivelled; wrinkled; puckered up; withered.

"A face like a *shrockled* apple."

SHRUGGLE [shrug-l] *vb.* To shrug the shoulders.

SHUCK [shuk] (1) *sb.* A husk or shell; as bean *shucks*, *i.e.*, bean shells. (See also *Huck*.) It is sometimes used as a contemptuous expression, as, "A regular old *shuck*."

SHUCK [shuk] (2) *vb.* To shell peas, beans, &c.

SHUCK [shuk] (3) *vb.* To do things in a restless, hurried way, as, *e.g.*, to *shuck* about.

SHUCKISH [shuk-ish] *adj.* Shifty; unreliable; uncertain; tricky.

"Looks as though we be going to have a lot of this *shuckish* weather."

SHUCKLE [shuk-l] *vb.* To shuffle along, or slink along, in walking. (See *Shuck*.)

SHUT [shut] (1) *sb.* A young pig that has done sucking. (See *Sheet*.)

SHUT [shut] (2) *vb.* To do; to manage.

SHUT-OF [shut-of] *vb.* To rid oneself of; to drive away.

"I lay you wun't get *shut-of* him in a hurry."

SHUT-OUT [shut-out] *phrase.* Exceedingly cold.

"You look quite *shut-out*."

SICKLE [sik-l] *sb.* A curved hook for cutting corn. The *sickle* or wheat-hook [whit-uok] had a toothed blade, but as it became useless when the teeth broke away, the reaping-hook [rip-ing'-uok], with a plain cutting edge, took its place, only to give way in its turn to the scythe, with a cradle on it.

SIESIN [see-zin] *sb.* Yeast; barm. (See *Sizzing*.)

SIEVE [siv] *sb.* A measure of cherries, containing a bushel, 56-lb. In West Kent, *sieve* and half-*sieve* are equivalent to bushel and half-bushel.

SIFTER [sift-ur] *sb.* A fire shovel.

SIG [sig] *sb.* Urine.

SIGHT [seit] *sb.* A great number or quantity.

"There was a *sight* of apples lying on the groun'"

SIMPLE [simp'l] *adj.* Silly ; foolish ; stupid ; hard to understand.

"Doän't be so *simple*, but come along dreckly minnit."

SIMSON [sim'sun] *sb.* The common groundsel. *Senecio vulgaris*.

SIN [sin] *adv.* Since.

"Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*."

—*Faerie Queen*, b. 6. cxi. xliv.

SINDER [sind'ur] *vb.* To settle or separate the lees or dregs of liquor.

SINDERS [sind'urz] *adv.* Asunder.

SIPID [sip'id] *adj.* Insipid.

"I calls dis here claret wine terr'ble *sipid* stuff."

SISSLE [sis'l], **SISSLING** [sis'ling] *vb.* To hiss or splutter.

"De old kettle *sisles*, 'twun't be long before 'tis tea-time, I reckon."

SIVER [seiv'ur] *sb.* A boat load of whittings.—*Folkestone*.

SIZING [sei'zing] *sb.* A game with cards, called "Jack running for *sizing*."

SIZZING [siz'ing] *sb.* Yeast, or barm ; so called from the sound made by beer or ale in working.

SKARMISH [skaam'ish] *sb.* A fight ; row ; bit of horse-play.

SKERR'D [skeer'd] *adj.* Frightened.

"Dractly dere's ever so liddle bit of a skirmish he's reglur *skerr'd*, he is."

SKENT [skent] *ph.* To look askant ; to scowl.

SKERVALMEN [sker'ulmen] *sh. N.* From *scuffle*, a shovel.
Men who cleaned out the creek at Faversham were so
in the town records of the seventeenth century.

SKILLET [skil·it] *sb.* A stewpan or pipkin.

SKIP-JACK [skip-jak] *sb. pl.* The sand-hopper. *Talitrus saltator*.—*Folkestone*.

SKIVER [skiv·ur] *sb.* A skewer. In East Kent, in winter time, men come round, cut the long sharp thorns from the thorn bushes, then peel, bleach and dry them, and sell them to the butchers to use in affixing tickets to their meat.

SKUT [skut] *vb.* To crouch down.

SLAB [slab] *sb.* A rough plank; the outside cut of a tree when sawn up.

SLACK [slak] *adj.* Underdressed; underdone; insufficiently cooked; applied to meat not cooked enough, or bread insufficiently baked.

“The bread is very *slack* to-day.”

SLAGGER [slag·ur] *vb.* To slacken speed; to walk lame; to limp.

“An so we *slagger'd* den ya know,
An gaap't an stared about;
To see de houses all a row,
An signs a-hanging out.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 32.

SLANT [slan·t], SLAINT [slai·nt] *vb.* To miscarry; to give premature birth; to slip or drop a calf before the proper time. In Eastry it is pronounced *slaint*.

SLANK [slangk] *sb.* A slope or declivity.

SLAPPY [slap·i] *adj.* Slippery through wet. The form *sloppy*, meaning wet but not slippery, is common everywhere.

SLATS [slat·s] *sb. pl.* Thin; flat; unfilled pea-pods.

SLAY-WATTLE [slai-wat·l] *sb.* A hurdle made of narrow boards.

SLICK [slik] *adj.* Slippery.

SLIMMUCKS [slim·uks] *sb.* A slinking fellow.

SLIPPER [slip·ur] (1) *sb.* A curious eel-like fish, with an ugly pert-looking head, and frill down the back (like the frill to an old beau's dining-out shirt), and a spotted and exceedingly slimy body. So called at Herne Bay, because it *slips* from the hand so easily. (See *Life of Frank Buckland*, p. 171.)

SLIPPER [slip·ur] (2) *sb.* The small sole.—*Folkestone*.

SLIVER [sliv·ur] (1) *sb.* A thin piece of split wood; a slice; a stiff shaving; a splinter. Allied to *Slice*, from *Slit*. Anglo-Saxon *sléfan*, to cleave.

"There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke."

—*Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 7.

SLIVER [sliv·ur] (2) *vb.* To slice; cut off a thin portion.

SLOBBED [slob·d] *pp.* Slopped; spilt.

SLOP [slop] *sb.* A short, round smock frock, of coarse materials, slipped over the head, and worn by workmen over their other clothes.

SLORRY [slorr·i] *sb.* A slow-worm, or a blind worm.

SLOSH [slosh], SLUSH [slush] *sb.* Dirty water; a muddy wash; liquid mud. They are both formed from the sound, hence *slosh* represents rather "a muddy wash," which makes the louder noise when splashed about, and *slush*, "liquid mud," which makes a duller sound.

SLOY-WORM [sloi-wurm] *sb.* A slow-worm. *Anguis fragilis*. (See *Slorry*.)

SLUB [slub] *sb.* A slimy wash; liquid mud.

Lord Hale, in his work, *De Jure Maris et Brachiorum Ejusdem*, pt. i. c. 7., alludes to "The *jus alluvionis*, which is an increase of land by the projection of the sea, casting and adding sand and *slub* to the adjoining land whereby it is increased, and for the most part by insensible degrees."

SLURRY [slurr·i] *sb.* Wet, sloppy mud.

SLUTHERS [sluth·urz], SLUTTERS [slut·urz] *sb. pl.* Jelly-fish; also called water-galls, miller's-eyes and sea-starch.

SMAAMER [smaa·mur] *sb.* A knock.

SMACK-SMOOTH [smak·smoodh] *adv.* Flat; smooth; level with the ground.

"The old squire had the shaw cut down *smack-smooth*."

SMART, *adj.* Considerable.

"I reckon it'll cost him a *smart* penny before he's done."

SMICKERY [smik·ur'i] *adj.* Uneven; said of a thread when it is spun.

SMIRK [smurk] *vb.* To get the creases out of linen, that it may be more easily folded up.

"Oh! give it a *smirking*, and you'll get it smooth."

SMITHERS [smidh·urz] *sb. pl.* Shivers, or splinters.

SMOULT [smoa·lt] *adj.* Hot; sultry.

SMUG [smug] *vb.* To steal.

SNAG [*pron.* snag; snaig; sneg.—*East Kent*] *sb.* A name applied to all the common species of garden-snails, but especially to the *Helix aspersa*. (Anglo-Saxon *snæg-el*; *snag* is a variant of *snake*, a creeping thing.) In West Kent the word is applied to a slug, whilst snails are called shell-*snags*.

SNAGGLE [snag·l] *vb.* To hack, or carve meat badly; to nibble.

SNATAGOG [snat·ugog] *sb.* A yewberry.

SNEAD [sneed] *sb.* The long handle or bat of a scythe.
—*West Kent*.

The family of Sneyd, in Staffordshire, bear a scythe in their arms.

SNIGGER [snig'ur] *vb.* To cut roughly, or unevenly.

SNIRK [snurk] *vb.* To dry; to wither.

"You had better carry your hay or it will all be *snirked* up, sure as you're alive."

SNIRKING [snurk'in] *sb.* Anything withered.

"As dry as a *snirking*."

SNOB [snob] *sb.* A cobbler. By no means a term of contempt.

SNODGOG [snod'gog] *sb.* A snodberry, or yewberry; just as a goosegog is a gooseberry.

SNOODS [snoodz, or snuodz] *sb. pl.* Fishing lines.

The lines laid for ness-congers are seventy-five fathoms long, and on each line are attached, at right angles, other smaller lines called the *snoods*; twenty-three *snoods* to each line, each snood nine feet long.—*Folkestone.*

SNYING [snei'ing] *adj.* Bent; twisted; curved. This word is generally applied to timber.

SO [soa'] *interj.* of correction or assent. Thus it is used in the way of correction, "Open the door, the window *so*," *i.e.*, open the door, I mean the window. It is also used for assent, *e.g.*, "Would you like some drink?" "I would *so*."

SOB [sob] *vb.* To soak, or wet thoroughly.

"The cloth what we used to wipe up the rain what come in under the door is all *sobbed* with the wet."

SOCK [sok] (1) *sb.* A pet brought up by hand; a shy child that clings to its nurse, and loves to be fondled.

SOCK [sok] (2) *vb.* To shroud or wrap a corpse in grave-clothes; to sew a body in its winding sheet.

1591.—"Paid for a sheet to *sock* a poor woman that died at Byneons, 1s. 6d." —*Records of Faversham.*

1643.—“Bought 2 ells of canvass to *sock* Margaret Abby in, o 2 6.”

1668.—“For Dorothy Blanchet’s funeral, for laying her forth and *socking*, o 08 o.”

—*Overseers’ Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

SOCK-LAMB [sok-lam] *sb.* A pet-lamb brought up by hand.

SOCKLE [sok·l] *vb.* To suckle.

SOIL [soi·l] (1) *sb.* Filth and dirt in corn; as the seeds of several kinds of weeds and the like.

SOIL [soi·l] (2) *vb.* To scour or purge. The use of green meat as a purge gives rise to this old East Kent saying—

“King Grin (*i.e.*, green),
Better than all medicin’.”

SOLE [soal] *sb.* A pond, or pool of water. Lewis says, “A dirty pond of standing water;” and this it probably was in its original signification, being derived from Anglo-Saxon *sol*, mud, mire (whence E. *vb.* *sully*), allied to the Danish word *søl*, and German *suhle*, mire. It enters into the name of several little places where ponds exist, *e.g.*, Barnsole, Buttsole, Maidensole, Sole-street, &c. The Will of Jno. Franklyn, Rector of Ickham, describes property as being “Besyde the wateringe *sole* in thend [*i.e.*, the end] of Yckhame-streete.”

SOME’RS [sum’urz] *adj.* Somewheres, for somewhere.

“Direckly ye be back-turned, he’ll be off *some’rs* or ‘nother.”

SOME-ONE-TIME, *adv.* Now and then.

“Taint very often as I goos to Feversham, or Lunnon, or any such place, but *some-one-time* I goos when I be forced to it.”

SONNIE [sun·i] *sb.* A kindly appellative for any boy.

“Come along *sonnie*, you and me ’ll pick up them tatars now ’tis fine and dry.”

SOSS [sos] (1) *sb.* A mess. If anyone mixes several slops, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, "He makes a *so*ss."

SOSS [sos] (2) *vb.*, SOSSEL [sos'ul] *vb.* To mix slops, or pour tea backwards and forwards between the cup and the saucer.

"When we stopped at staashun, dere warn't but three minuts to spare, but howsumdever, my missus she was forced to have a cup o' tea, she was, and she *sossed* it too and thro middlin', I can tell ye, for she was bound to swaller it somehows."

SOTLY [sot'li] *adv.* Softly.

SOW BREAD [sou-bred] *sb.* The sowthistle, or milkthistle.
Sonchus oleraceus.

SOWSE-TUB [sous-tub] *sb.* A tub for pickling meat.

SPADDLE [spad'l] *vb.* To make a dirt or litter; to shuffle in walking.

SPALT [spau'lt or spolt] *adj.* Heedless; impudent.

SPALTER [spolt'ur] *vb.* To split up and break away, as the underside of a branch when it is partially sawn or cut through, and then allowed to come down by its own weight. (See *Spolt*.)

SPAN [span] *vb.* To fether a horse.

SPANDLE [spand'l] *vb.* To leave marks of wet feet on the floor like a dog. The Sussex word is spannel.

SPANNER [span'ur] *sb.* A wrench; a screw-nut.

"Hav' ye sin my *spanner* anywheres about?" "Yis, I seed it in the barn jest now."

SPANISH [span'ish] *sb.* Liquorice.

"I took some *Spanish*, but my cough is still terrible bad, surely."

SPARR [spar'] *sb.* The common house-sparrow; as, arr for arrow, barr for barrow.

“Who killed cock-robin?
I said the *sparr*,
With my bow and arr.”

SPAT [spat] *sb.* A knock; a blow.

“He ain’t no ways a bad boy; if you gives him a middlin’ *spat* otherwhile, he’ll do very well.”

SPATS [spats] *sb. pl.* Gaiters, as though worn to prevent the spattering of mud.

SPEAN [speen] *sb.* (See *Speen.*) (i.) The teat of an animal.
(ii.) The tooth or spike of a fork or prong.

SPEAR [spee·r] (1) *sb.* A blade of grass, or fresh young shoot or sprout of any kind.

SPEAR (2) *vb.* To sprout.

“The acorns are beginning to *spear*.” (See *Brut.*)

SPEAR [spee·r] (3) *vb.* To remove the growing shoots of potatoes.

“Mas’ Chuck’s, he ain’t got such a terr’ble good sample of tatars as common; by what I can see, ’twill take him more time to *spear* ’em dan what ’twill to dig ’em up.”

SPECK [spek] *sb.* The iron tip or toe of a workman’s boot.

SPEEN [spee·n]. (See *Speen.*)

SPEER-WORTY [spee·rwurt·i] *adj.* The liver of a rotten sheep when it is full of white knots, is said to be *speer-worty*. There is a herb called *speer-wort* [*Rangniculus lingua*, great spear-wort; *R. flammula*, lesser spear-wort], which is supposed to produce this disorder of the liver, and from thence it has its name.

SPILED [spil·d] *pp.* Spoilt. And so the proverb, “Better one house filled than two *spill’d*.”

SPILT [spil·t] *vb.* Spoilt.

“I are goin’ to git a new hat; this fell into a pail of fleet-milk that I was giving to the hogs and it got *spilt*.”
—*Sittingbourne*.

SPINDLE [spin·dl] *sb.* The piece of iron which supports the wreest (or rest) of a turn-wreest plough. (See *Underspindled*.)

SPIT [spit] (1) *sb.* A double or counterpart.

“He’s the very *spit* of his brother.”

SPIT (2) *sb.* The depth of soil turned up by a spade or other tool in digging.

“The mould is so shallow that it is scarce a *spit* deep.”

SPITS [spit·s] *sb. pl.* Pieces of pine-wood, about the length and thickness of a common walking-stick, on which the herrings are dried. (See *Herring-hang* and *Spit*.)

SPLASH [splash] *vb.* To make a hedge by nearly severing the live wood at the bottom, and then interweaving it between the stakes: it shoots out in the spring and makes a thick fence.

SPLUT [splut] *vb.* Past of split.

“It was *splut* when I seed it.”

SPLUTHER [spludh·ur] *vb.* To sputter.

SPOLT [spol·t]. To break.

“A terr’ble gurt limb *spolted* off that old tree further een de laäne las’ night.” (See *Spalter*.)

SPONG [spong] *vb.* To sew; to mend.

“Come here and let me *spong* that slit in your gaberdin.”

SPONSIBLE [spons·ibl] *adj.* Responsible; reliable.

SPOTTY [spot'i] *adj.* Here and there in places; uneven; scattered; uncertain; variable. Said of a thin crop.

"The beans look middlin' *spotty* this year."

SPRAT-LOON [sprat-loon] *sb.* The red-throated diver; a bird common on the Kentish salt waters.—*North Kent.*

SPREAD-BAT [spred-bat] *sb.* The bat or stick used for keeping the traces of a plough-horse apart.

SPRING, *sb.* A young wood; the undergrowth of wood from two to four years old.

SPRING-SHAW [spring-shau] *sb.* A strip of the young undergrowth of wood, from two to three rods wide.

SPROCKET [sprok'it] *sb.* A projecting piece often put on at the bottom or foot of a rafter to throw the water off.

1536.—"Payed for makyng *sproketts* and a grunsyll at Arnoldis . . . ij^d."

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

SPROG [sprog] *sb.* A forked sprig of a tree.—*Sittingbourne.*

SPROLLUCKS [sprol-uks] *sb.* One who sprawls out his feet.

SPRONKY [spronk'i] *adj.* Having many roots.

SPRY [sprei] (1) *sb.* A broom for sweeping the barn-floor; formerly used in the threshing of corn. (See also *Frail*, *Scubbit*, *Toff-sieve*.) Allied to *sprig*.

SPRY [sprei] (2) *adj.* Smart; brisk; quick.

SPRY-FOOT [sprei-fuot], **SPRAY-FOOT** [sprai-fuot] *adj.* Splay foot.

SPRY-WOOD [sprei-wuod] *sb.* Small wood; spray-wood.

SPUD [spud] (1) *sb.* A garden tool for getting up weeds.

SPUD [spud] (2) *vb.* To get up weeds with a spud.

SPUR-FISH [spur-fish] *sb.* The pike dog-fish. *Spinax acanthias*.—*Folkestone.*

SQUAB [skwob] (1) *sb.* A pillow; a cushion; especially the long under-cushion of a sofa.

Lewis, p. 158, in his account of the way in which Mrs. Sarah Petit laid out £146 towards the ornamenting of the parish church of S. John Baptist, Thanet, mentions,

“Cushions or *squabs* to kneel on, 05¹. 08^s. 00^d.”

SQUAB [skwob] (2) *sb.* An unfledged sparrow.

SQUASHLE [skwosh·l] *vb.* To make a splashing noise.

“It was so wet, my feet *squashled* in my shoes.”

SQUAT [skwot] (1) *vb.* (i.) To make flat.

(ii.) To put a stone or piece of wood under the wheel of a carriage, to prevent its moving.

SQUAT [skwot] (2) *sb.* A wedge placed under a carriage-wheel to prevent its moving.

SQUATTED [skwot·id] *pp.* Splashed with mire or dirt.

SQUIB [skwib] (1) *sb.* A squirt; a syringe.

“He stood back of the tree and skeeted water at me caterwise with a *squib*.”

SQUIB [skwib] (2) *sb.* Cuttle-fish; so called, because it squirts sepia. (See *Squib* above.) *Sepia officinalis*.

SQUIRREL-HUNTING, *sb.* A rough sport, in which people used formerly to assemble on S. Andrew's Day (30th November), and under pretence of *hunting squirrels*, commit a good deal of poaching. It is now discontinued.

STADDLE [stad·l] *sb.* A building of timber standing on legs or *steddles*, to raise it out of the mud. Poor dwellings of this kind were formerly common enough in small fishing towns, such as Queenborough. The word occurs repeatedly in the *Queenborough Records* of the time of Queen Elizabeth, as for instance, “*De vinti sex domibus que vulgariter vocantur*, the old

staddles, or six and twentie houses." *Staddle* is now used only for the support of a stack of corn (see *Steddle* below.) It is a derivative of the common word *stead*. Anglo-Saxon *stéde*, Icel. *stadr*, a stead, place; and Anglo-Saxon *stathol*, a foundation, Icel. *stöðull*, a shed. *Stead* can still be traced in *Lynsted*, *Frinsted*, *Wrinsted*, *Bearsted*, and other names of places in Kent, and in such surnames as *Bensted*, *Maxted*, &c.

STADEL, *sb.* The step of a ladder. (See also *Stale*, *Stath*.)

STALDER [stau'ldur] *sb.* A stillen or frame to put barrels on.

STALE [stail] *vb.* To put stales or rungs into a ladder.

1493.—"Item payde to John Robart for *stalyng* of the ladders of the churche, xx^d."

—*Accounts of Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

STALES [stailz] *sb. pl.* The staves, or risings of a ladder, or the staves of a rack in a stable. From Anglo-Saxon *stal*, *stel*, a stalk, stem, handle. Allied to *still*, and *stall*; the *stale* being that by which the foot is kept firm.

STALKER [stau'kur] *sb.* A crab-pot, or trap made of hoops and nets.—*Folkestone.*

STAND [stand] *vb.* To stop; to be hindered.

"We don't *stand* for weather."

STANMEL, **STAMMEL**, *adj.* The name given to a kind of woollen cloth of a red colour.

"It'm paied to George Hutchenson, for a yard and a half of *stanmel* cloth to make her a petticoat, at x^s. vj^d. the yard, xv^s. ix^d." —*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

STARF TAKE YOU, *interj. phr.* An imprecation in Kent, from Anglo-Saxon *steorfa* (a plague). "What a *starf* be ye got at now?" is also another use of the same word.

START [staat] *sb.* A proceeding; a business; a set-out.

"This's a rum *start*, I reckon."

STARVE-NAKED [staav'-nai'kid] *adj.* Stark naked. Starved in Kent, sometimes means extremely cold, as well as extremely hungry.

STATH [stath] *sb.* A step of a ladder.

STAUNCH [stau'nsh] *vb.* To walk clumsily and heavily.

STEADY [sted'i] *adv.* and *adj.* Slow.

"I can git along middlin' well, if I go *steady*."

STEAN [steen], STEENE, *vb.* To line, or pave with bricks or stones. Hence the name of the *Steyne* at Folkestone and at Brighton.

In Faversham Churchyard we read, "In this *steened* grave rest the mortal remains, &c."

STEDDLE [sted'l] *sb.* A frame on which to stand anything, *e.g.*, a *bedsteddle*, *i.e.*, a bedstead; especially a framework for supporting corn stacks.

"Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, one fayer standing *bedsteddle*." "Item in the chamber over the buntting house, two boarded *bedsteddles*."

—*Boteler Inventory in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 224, 225.

STEEP [steep] *vb.* To make anything slope. To *steep* a stack, is to make the sides smooth and even, and to slope it up to the point of the roof.

STENT [sten't] *sb.* A word used by the oyster dredgers in North Kent, to denote that amount or number of oysters, fixed by the rules of their association, which they may dredge in one day. This quantity, or number, is much less than it would be possible to get up; hence, *stent* is probably formed from *stint*, and means, a restricted amount.

STILLEN [stil'in] *sb.* A stand for a cask, barrel, or washing-tub. (See *Stalder*.)

STILT [stil·t] *sb.* A crutch.

In 1668 we find the following entry: "For a paire of *stilts* for ye tanner, o oo 3^d."

—*Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

STINGER [sting·ur] *sb.* A jelly-fish.—*Dover.*

STINK-ALIVE [stink-ulei·v] *sb.* The whiting pout; so called because it soon becomes unfit to eat after being caught.—*Folkestone.*

STIPERS [stei·purs] *sb. pl.* The four poles at the sides of a bobbin-tug, which stand up two on each side, and keep the bobbins in their places.—*East Kent.*

STIVER [stiv·ur] *vb.* To flutter; to stagger; to struggle along.

"An so we *stivered* right across,
An went up by a mason's."—*Dick and Sal*, st. 50.

STOCH [stoach] *vb.* To work about in the mud and dirt; said of cattle treading the ground when it is wet.

"He's always *stochin'* about one plaâce or t'other from mornin' to night."

STOCK [stok] (1) *sb.* Cattle of all sorts.

(2) The udder of a cow.

STOCK [stok] (3) *sb.* A trough; a stoup; usually in composition, as a holy water-*stock*; a brine-*stock*; a pig-*stock*. Probably so called because it was originally made by hollowing out the stock of a tree.

"For a *stock* of brass for the holy water, 7^s."

—*Fuller's History of Waltham Abbey*, p. 17.

"Item in the milke-houss, one brine-*stock*, &c."

—*Boteler Inventories.*

STOCK [stok] (4) *sb.* The back of the fireplace. And since this is generally black with soot, hence the phrase, "Black as a *stock*," is a very common one.

STOCK-BOW [stok·boa] *sb.* A cross-bow.

STOCK-LOG [stok-log] *sb.* The larger piece of wood which is laid behind the rest on a wood fire to form a back ing for it.

STODGER [stoj'ur]. A sturdy fellow able to get about in all sorts of weather.

STODGY [stoj'i] *adj.* Thick; glutinous; muddy.

"The church path's got middlin' *stodgy*."

STOLDRED [stoa'ldurd] *sb.* Stealth.

1657.—"Some little corn by *stoldred* brought to town."

—*Billingsley's Brady-martyrologia*, p. 107

STOLT [stoalt] *adj.* Brisk and hearty; stout (Anglo-Saxon *stolt*, firm). This is a word in common use among poultry keepers.

"This here lot of ducks was doin' onaccountable bad at first going off, but now they'm got quite *stolt*."

STONE [stoan] *sb.* A weight of eight pounds.

STONE-FRUIT, *sb.* Plums, peaches, cherries, &c.

Fruit is classed as—*Hard-fruit*, apples and pears. *Stone-fruit*, as above, and *Low-fruit*, gooseberries, currants, &c.

STONE-REACH, *sb.* A portion of stony field, where the stones for a considerable distance lie very much thicker than in any other part. These *stone-reaches* are fast disappearing in East Kent; the stones have been so thoroughly gathered off the fields, that stones for road purposes are scarce, and have risen considerably in price during the last twenty years.

STOTCH [stoch] *vb.* To tread wet land into holes. (See *Stoch*, *Poach*.)

STOUNDED, *adj.* Astonished.

STOVE [stoa'v] *vb.* To dry in an oven.

STOW [stoa]. Same as the above.

STOW-BOATING [stoa-but'in] *vb.* Dredging up stone at sea for making Roman cement.

STRAIGHT [strait] *adj.* Grave; serious; solemn; shocked; often used in phrase, "To look straight," *i.e.*, to look grave or shocked.

"He looked purty *straight* over it, I can tell ye."

STRAMMERLY [stram'urly] *adj.* Awkwardly; ungainly.

STRANDS, *sb. pl.* The dry bents of grass run to seed.

STRAY [strai] *sb.* A winding creek.

STRIKING-PLOUGH, *sb.* A sort of plough used in some parts of Kent.

STRICKLE [stri:k-l] *sb.* A striker, with which the heaped-up measure is struck off and made even. The measure thus evened by the *strickle* is called race measure, *i.e.*, razed measure.

STRIG [strig] (1) *sb.* The footstalk of any flower or fruit, as the *strigs* of currants, gooseberries, &c.; the string of a button.

“Now doän't 'ee put the cherry-*strig* in's mouth.”

STRIG (2) *vb.* To take the fruit from off the stalk or *strig*; as to *strig* currants, gooseberries, &c.

“Will you help me *strig* these currants?”

STRIKE [streik] (1) *sb.* The same as *Strickle* above.

STRIKE [streik] (2) *vb.* “To *strike* a bucket,” is to draw a full bucket towards the side of the well as it hangs by the chain of the windlass, and land it safely on the well-side.

STRIKE [streik] (3) *vb.* To melt down, to re-cast, and so make smooth (as of wax). One sense of *strike*, is to stroke; to make smooth.

1485.—“Item for *strykyng* of the pascall and the font taper, ij^s. iij^d.”

—Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.

STRIKE-BAULK [streik-bauk] *vb.* To plough one furrow and leave another.

STRIP-SHIRT [strip'shur't] *adv.* In shirt sleeves. A man is said to be working *strip-shirt* when he has his coat and waistcoat off.

STROKE-BIAS [stroak-bei'us] *sb.* An old sport peculiar to Kent, and especially the eastern part of the county;

it consisted of trials of speed between members of two or more villages, and from the description of it given in *Brome's Travels over England* (1700), it appears to have borne some resemblance to the game of prisoners' base.

STROOCH [stroo'ch] *vb.* To drag the feet along the ground in walking.

"Now then! how long be ye goin' to be? D'ye think the train 'll wait for ye? *stroochin* along!"

STUB [stub] (1) *sb.* The stump of a tree or plant.

"Ye'll find a pretty many *stubs* about when ye gets into de wood. Ye must look where ye be goin'."

STUB [stub] (2) *vb.* To grub up; used of taking up the stubble from a field, or of getting up the roots of a tree from the ground.

STUD [stud] (1) *sb.* A stop; a prop; a support. The feet on which a trug-basket stands are called *studs*.

STUD [stud] (2) *sb.* The name given to a row of small trees cut off about two feet from the ground, and left to sprout so as to form a boundary line. (See *Dole*.)

STULPE [stuolp] *sb.* A post; especially a short stout post put down to mark a boundary. Sometimes also spelt *stooop* and *stolpe*.

1569.—"Ij greate talle shydes for *stulpes*, iiiij^d."

—*Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

STUNT [stunt] *adj.* Sullen; dogged; obstinate.

STUPPIN [stup'in], **STUPEN** [stup'in] *sb.* A stew-pan or skillet.

STUPPNET [stup'nit] *sb.* A stew-pan or skillet. (See *Stuppin* above.)

In *Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226, amongst other kitchen furniture, we find, "Fower *stuppenetts*, five brass candlesticks, five spitts, &c."

"In the *Sandwich Book of Orphans*, it is spelled *stugpenet*."

"It. Rc'd for a brass *stugpenet*, oo oz oo."

STURM [sturm] *adj.* Stern ; morose.

SULING [seu·ling], SULLING [sul·ing], SOLIN [solin] *sb.*

A Domesday measure of land which occurs only in that part of the *Domesday Record* which relates to Kent. It is supposed to contain the same quantity of land as a carucate. This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year ; having meadow, pasture and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was the measure of land in the reign of the Confessor ; the carucate, that to which it was reduced in the Conqueror's new standard. From Anglo-Saxon *sulk*, a plough.

"The Archbishop himself holds Eastry. It was taxed at seven *sulings*."—*Domesday Book*.

SULLAGE [sul·ij], SUILLAGE [swil·ij] *sb.* Muck ; dung ; sewage ; dirty water.

1630.—"To the Prior and his sonne for caryinge out the duste and *sullage* out of Sr. [Sister] Pett's house vj^d." —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

SUM [sum] *vb.* To reckon ; to cast up accounts ; to learn arithmetic. So the French *sommer*.

SUMMER-LAND [sum·r-land] *sb.* Ground that lies fallow all the summer.

SUMP [sum·p] *sb.* A small cove ; a muddy shallow. The Upper and Lower *Sump* in Faversham Creek, are small coves near its mouth where fishing vessels can anchor. The word is the same as swamp.

SUMMUT [sum·ut] *sb.* Something.

SUNDAYS AND WORKY-DAYS, *i.e.*, all his time ; altogether.

A phrase used when a man's whole time is taken up by any necessary duties.

"*Sundays or worky-days* is all one to him."

SUN-DOG [sun·dog] *sb.* A halo round the sun ; seen when the air is very moist ; generally supposed to foretell the approach of rain. The same as *Sun-hound*.

SUN-HOUND, *sb.* Same as the above.

SUPM [sup·m] *sb.* Something.

“ I sed ta her ‘ what books dere be,
Dare’s *supm* ta be sin ;’
Den she turn’d round and sed to me,
‘ Suppose we do go in.’ ”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 55.

SURELYE [sheu·rlei] *adv.* Surely.

“ Well, that ain’t you, is it? *Surelye!* ”

SWALLOWS [swal·oaz] *sb. pl.* Places where a stream enters the earth and runs underground for a space, were formerly so called in the parish of Bishopsbourne.

SWAP [swop] (1) *vb.* To reap with a swap-hook.

SWAP [swop] (2) *sb.*, or SWAP-HOOK [swop-huok] *sb.* An implement used for reaping peas, consisting of part of a scythe fastened to the end of a long handle.

SWART [swaurt], SWARTH [swaurth] (Anglo-Saxon *sweart*) *adj.* Of a dark colour.

“ The wheat looks very *swarth*. ”

SWARVE [swor·v] *vb.* To fill up; to be choked with sediment. When the channel of a river or a ditch becomes choked up with any sediment deposited by the water running into it, it is said to *swarve* up.

SWATCH [swoch] (1) *sb.* A channel, or water passage, such as that between the Goodwin Sands.

“ As to the Goodwin, it is by much the largest of them all, and is divided into two parts, though the channel or *swatch* betwixt them is not navigable, except by small boats.”—*Lewis*, p. 170.

SWATCH [swoch] (2) *vb.* A wand.

SWATCHEL [swoch·l] *vb.* To beat with a *swatch* or wand.

SWATH [swau·th], **SWARTH** [swau·rth], **SWEATH** [sweet·h]
sb. A row of grass or corn, as it is laid on the ground
 by the mowers.

“And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
 Fall down before him like the mower's *swath*.”

—*Shakespeare—Troilus and Cressida*, act v. sc. 5.

SWAY [swai] *sb.* To carry the *sway*, is to excel in any-
 thing; to be the best man.

“No matter what 'twas, mowin', or rippin', or crickut,
 or anything, 'twas all the same, I always carried the
sway, time I was a young chap.”

SWEAL [sweel] *vb.* To singe a pig.

SWEEPS [sweep·s], **SWIPS** [swip·s] *sb. pl.* The sails of a
 windmill.

SWEET-LIQUOR [sweet-lik·r] *sb.* Wort; new beer unfer-
 mented, or in the process of fermentation.

SWEET-WORT, *sb.* Same as the above.

SWELKED, *pp.* Overcome by excessive heat.

SWELTRY, *adj.* Sultry; excessively close and hot.

SWIFTS [swift·s] *sb. pl.* The arms, or sails of a windmill.
 (See *Sweeps*.)

SWILLING-LAND, *sb.* A plough land. Same as *Suling*.

SWIMY [swei·mi], **SWIMMY** [swim·i], **SWIMMY-HEADED**
 [swim·i-hed·id] *adj.* Giddy; dizzy; faint. (Anglo-
 Saxon *swtma*, a swoon; swimming in the head.)

“I kep' on a lookin' at de swifts a gooin' raöund
 and raöund till it made me feel quite *swimy*, it did.”

SWINGEL [swinj·ul] *sb.* The upper part of the flail which
 swings to and fro and beats the corn out of the ear.
 (Anglo-Saxon *swingel*, a beater.)

SWISH-ALONG [swish-ulong·] *vb.* To move with great
 quickness.

SWOT [swot] *sb.* Soot.

T.

TAANT [taa'nt, taa'unt] *adj.* Out of proportion; very high or tall. This is a nautical word, usually applied to the masts of a ship.

TACK [tak] *sb.* An unpleasant taste.

TAFFETY [tafity] *adj.* Squeamish; dainty; particular about food.—*East Kent.*

TAG [tag] *sb.* *Tagge*, a sheep of the first year.

TAKE [taik] *vb.* A redundant use is often made of this word, as "He'd better by half *take* and get married." —*East Kent.*

TALLY [tal'i] *sb.* A stick, on which the number of bushels picked by the hop-picker is reckoned, and noted by means of a notch cut in it by the tallyman.

TALLYMAN [tal'imun] *sb.* The man who takes the tallies, notches them, and so keeps account of the number of bushels picked by the hop-pickers.

TAMSIN [tam'zin] *sb.* A little clothes' horse, or frame, to stand before a fire to warm a shirt or a shift, or child's linen. *Tamsen*, *Thomasin*, *Thomasine*, is a woman's name, and is here used as though the "horse" did the work of the servant of that name. For the same reason it is otherwise called a maid, or maiden. It is not only called *Tamsin*, but Jenny, Betty, Molly, or any other maiden name; and if it is very small it is called a girl.

TAN [tan] (1) *sb.* The bark of a young oak.

TAR-GRASS [taa'graas] *sb.* The wild vetch. *Vicia cracca*.

TARNAL [taa'nl] *adj.* A strong expletive, really "eternal,"
 † to denote something very good or very bad, gener-
 ter.

are was a *tarnal* sight of meat."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 62.

TAS [tas], or **TARSE** [taas] *sb.* A mow of corn.

In Old English *taas* was any sort of heap.

“An hundred knyghtes slain and dead, alas !
That after were founden in the *taas*.”

—*Chaucer, Troilus and Cressede*, l. iv. c. 30.

TASS-CUTTER [tas-cut'r] *sb.* An implement with which to cut hay in the stack.

TATTER [tat'r], **TATTERY** [tat'ur'i] *adj.* (i.) Ragged. (ii.) Cross; peevish; ill-tempered; ill-natured.

“The old 'ooman's middlin' *tatter* to-day, I can tell ye.”

TATTY [tat'i] *adj.* Testy. (See above.)

TAULEY [tau'li] *sb.* A taw or marble.

TEAM [teem] *sb.* A litter of pigs or a brood of ducks.

TEAR-RAG [tair-r'ag] *sb.* A rude, boisterous child; a romp; one who is always getting into mischief and tearing his clothes, hence the name.—*East Kent*.

TED [ted] *vb.* To make hay, by tossing it about and spreading it in the sun.

1523.—“For mowyng and *teddyng* of y^e garden, xij^d.”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

TEDIOUS [tee'jus] *adj.* and *adv.* Acute; violent; excessive; “*tedious* bad;” “*tedious* good.” Also, long, but not necessarily wearisome, as we now commonly understand the word.

“Within me grief hath kept a *tedious* fast.”

—*Shakespeare—Richard II.* act ii. sc. 1.

“He sed dare was a *teejus* fair

Dat lasted for a wick.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 8.

TEEN [teen] *vb.* To make a hedge with raddles.

1522.—“Paied for *tenying* of a hedge [*i.e.*, trimming it], vj^d.” —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

TEENER [tee'nur], TENER, *sb.* A man who *teens* or keeps in order a raddle-fence.

1616.—“For bread and drink for the *teners* and wood-makers.”

—*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

TEES [teez] *sb. pl.* A part of a cart-horse's harness; the draughts which are fixed to the hemwoods of the collar and to the rods of the cart.—*East Kent.* (Literally, ties.)

TEG, *sb.* A sheep of the first year. (See *Tag*.)

TELL [tel] *vb.* To count. “Here's the money, will you *tell* it out on the table?” The *teller* in the House of Commons is one who counts the number of members as they go into the lobby.

“And every shepherd *tells* his tale
Under the hawthorn in the vale.” —*Gray's Elegy.*

TENTER-GROUND [tent'r-grou'nd] *sb.* Ground where *tenter*-hooks were placed in former times for stretching skins, linen, &c.

TERRIBLE [ter'bl or tar'bl] *adv.* Extremely; exceedingly.

“He's a *terrible* kind husband, and no mistake.”

“Frost took tops *terrible*, but 'taint touched t'roots o' taters.”

TERRIFY [ter'r'ifei] *vb.* To annoy; to tease; to disturb.

A bad cough is said to be “very *terryfying*.” And the flies are said “to *terrify* the cattle.” The rooks also “*terrify* the beans.”

TETAW [tet'au] *sb.* A simpleton; a fool.

THAT [dhat] *adv.* So; to such a degree.

“I was *that* mad with him, I could have scratched his eyes out.”

“He's *that* rude, I doänt know whatever I shall do with him.”

THEM [dhem] *phr.* Contraction from *they'm*, *i.e.*, they am.

“How be um all at home?” “*Them* all well, without 'tis mother, and she be tedious bad wid' de brown titus.” (See *Am.*)

THICK THUMB'D [thik·thumd] *adj.* Sluttish; untidy; clumsy.

THIS-HERE, *den. pron.* This. (An intensive form.)

“That there man was a sittin' on *this-'ere* wery chair, when, all of a sudden, down he goos in one of these 'ere plexicle fits. 'Who'd 'ave thoft it!' said the missus.”

THOFT [thoft] *vb.* Thought.

THOVE [thoa·v] *vb.* Stole. (The perfect tense of thief.)

THREDDLE [thred·l] *vb.* To thread a needle.

THRIBLE [thrib·l] *adj.* Treble; threefold.

THRO [throa] *prep.* Fro; from.

THROT [throt] *sb.* Throat.

“He's *throt* was that bad all last week, that he was troubled to go to and thro to work.”

THROWS [throaz] *sb.* A thoroughfare; a public way. The four-*throws*, a point where four roads meet.

THUNDERBUG [thun·durbug] *sb.* A midge.

“The *thunderbugs* did terrify me so, that I thought I should have been forced to get up and goo out of church.”

THURROCK [thur·r'uk] *sb.* A wooden drain under a gate; a small passage or wooden tunnel through a bank.

In Sheppy, if the hares gain the refuge of a *thurrock*, before the greyhounds can catch them, they are considered to have gained sanctuary and are not molested. (See *Pinnock*.)

TICKLER [tik·lur] *adj.* Particular.

“I lay he's not so *tickler* as all that.”

TIDE [teid] *sb.* The tithe. This is a remarkable instance of the way in which *th* is converted into *d* in Kent, as *wid* for with, &c.

TIDY [tei·di] *adv.* Considerable. "A *tidy* few," means a good number.

"It's a *tidy* step right down to the house, I lay."

TIE [tei] *sb.* A foot-race between two competitors. The expression, "Ride and *tie*," is commonly interpreted to mean, that when two people have one horse, the first rides a certain distance and then dismounts for the second to get up, so that they always *tie* or keep together.

"Sir Dudley Diggs, in 1638, left the yearly sum of £20, to be paid to two young men and two maids, who, on May 19th, yearly, should run a *tie* at Old Wives' Lees, in Chilham, and prevail. The lands, from the rent of which the prize was paid, were called the *Running Lands*." —*Hasted*, ii. 787.

TIE-TAILS [tei·tailz] *sb. pl.* Herrings, which being gill-broken cannot be hung up by their heads; they are therefore tied on the spits by their tails. Though they are just as good eating as the others, they fetch less money; and when I was in the hang, a tiny child came in and addressed the burly owner thus, "Please, sir, mother wants a farthing's worth of *tie-tails* for her tea." She got two or three, and some broken scraps into the bargain.—*F. Buckland*.

—*Curiosities of Natural History*, 2nd series, p. 274.

TIGHTISH LOT [tei·tish lot] *phr.* A good many. (See also *Tidy*.)

TIGHT-UP, *vb.* Make tidy. (*Dight*.)

"My missus has gone to *tight-up*."

TILL [til] *adj.* Tame; gentle.

TILLER [til·ur] *sb.* An oak sapling, or other young timber tree of less than six inches and a quarter in girth. In other places it is called *teller*. Anglo-Saxon *telgor*, *inch*, a twig.

] (1) *sb.* The moveable covering of a cart or a; generally made of sail-cloth or canvas.

TILT [til't], **TILTH** [tilth] (2) *sb.* Condition of arable land.
 "He has a good *tilth*," or, "His land is in good *tilth*."

TILTER (out-of) *sb.* Out of order; out of condition.

"He's left that farm purty much out o' *tilter*, I can tell ye."

TIMANS [tei'munz] *sb. pl.* Dregs, or grounds poured out of the cask after the liquor is drawn off. Literally *teemings*, from the Middle-English word *temen*, to pour out, to empty a cask.

TIMBERSOME, *adj.* Tiresome; troublesome.

TIME-O'-DAY [teim-u-dai] *sb.* "To pass the *time-o'-day*," is to salute a person whom you chance to meet on the road, with "Good-morning;" "A fine day;" "Good-night," &c.

"I an't never had no acquaintance wid de man, not no more than just to pass de *time-o'-day*."

TIMMY [tim'i] *adj.* Fretful. (See *Timbersome*, from which this is probably abbreviated.)

TIMNAIL [tim'nail] *sb.* A vegetable-marrow.—*East Kent.*

TINE [tein] (1) *sb.* The tooth, or prong of a rake, harrow, or fork.

TINE [tein] (2) *vb.* To shut; to fence.

TIPTOE [tip'toa] *sb.* An extinguisher.—*West Kent.*

TIP-TONGUED [tip-tung'd] *adj.* Inarticulate; indistinct in utterance; lisping.

"He tarks so *tip-tongued* since he've come back from Lunnon, we can't make nothin' o' what he says other-while."

TIRYEN [tir'yun] *sb.* An anagramatical form of Trinity. Thus, "*Tiryen* Church," Trinity Church.—*East Kent.*

TISSICK [tis'ik] *sb.* A tickling cough.

TISICKY, *adj.* Tickling. "A *tisicky* cough,"

TITHER [tith·ur] *vb.* To trifle; *e.g.*, to *tither* about, is to waste time.

TIVER [tiv·ur] *sb.* Red ochre for marking sheep.

TO-AND-AGIN [too-und-u·gin] *prep. phr.* Backwards and forwards; to and fro.

“Ah, I likes to goo to church o’ Sundays, I doos; I likes to set an’ look ‘at de gurt old clock, an’ see de old pendylum goo *to-and-agin*; *to-and-agin*; *to-and-agin*, all de while.”

TOAR [toar] *sb.* Long, coarse, sour grass in fields that are understocked.

TOBIT, *sb.* A measure of half a bushel. (See *Tovet*.)

TOFET or **TOVET** [tofit or tov·it] *sb.* (See above.)

TOFF [tau·f] *sb.* The pods of peas, and the ears of wheat and barley, after they have been threshed.—*East Kent*. (See *Cavin*.)

TOFF-SIEVE [tauf-siv], **TOFT-SIEVE** [tau·ft-siv] *sb.* A screen or sieve for cleaning wheat.

TOFT [toft] *sb.* A messuage; a dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriate to the use of the household; a piece of ground on which a messuage formerly stood.

TO IT [too·t or tu·ut] *phr.* Omitting the verb *do*, which is understood. Remind a Kentish man of something he has been told to do, but which you see is still undone, and the chances are he will reply, “I’m just a going *to it*,” *i.e.*, I am just going to do it.

TOLL [toal] *sb.* A clump; a row; generally applied to trees; so a rook-*toll*, is a rookery.

“There was a *toll* of trees at Knowlton which was blown down in the great November gale.”

TOLVET [tolv·it] *sb.* (See *Tovet*.)

1522.—“Paied for vj busshellis and a *tolvett* of grene *esen*, price the bushell, x^d., sm., v^s. v^d.”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

TOM, *sb.* A cock.

"I bought a *tom* and three hens off old farmer Chucks last spring, but I never made but very little out of 'em before the old fox came round."

TOMMY [tom'i] *sb.* A workman's luncheon.

"One of these here pikeys come along and stole my *tommy*, he did."

TON [tun], TUN, *sb.* The great vat wherein the beer is worked before it is *tunned*, or cleansed.

"Item in the brewhous, two brewinge *tonns*, one coolbacke, two fornisses, fower tubes with other lumber, vij^{li}. xiiij^s."

—*Boteler Inventory, in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 228.

TONGUE [tung] (1) *vb.* To use the tongue in a pert, saucy and rude way; to scold; to abuse.

"Sarcy little hussey! I told her she shouldn't go out no more of evenings; and fancy, she just did turn round and *tongue* me, she did."

TONGUE [tung] (2) *sb.* The projecting part of the cowl of an oast, which causes it to turn round when acted on by the wind.

TOOAD [too'ud] *sb.* A toad.

TOOAT [too'ut] *sb.* All; an entirety.

"The whole *toaat* av't." (? the total.)

TORF [tauf] *sb.* Chaff that is raked off the corn, after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned. (See *Toff*.)

TORTOISE [tau'tus] *sb.* The cuttle-fish.—*Folkestone*.

T'OTHER DAY [tudh'r dai] *sb.* The day before yesterday.

A most correct expression, because *other*, in Early English, invariably means second, and the day before yesterday is the second day, reckoning backwards. It is remarkable that second is the only ordinal number of French derivation; before the thirteenth century it was unknown, and *other* was used instead of it.

TOVET [tov'it] *sb.* Half a bushel. (See *Tofet*.) Etymologically, *vet* is here the Anglo-Saxon *fatu*, pl. of *fæt*, a vessel, a native word now supplanted by the Dutch word *vat*. A *vat* is now used of a large vessel, but the Anglo-Saxon *fæt* was used of a much smaller one. In the present case, it evidently meant a vessel containing a peck. The Middle-English *e* represents the Anglo-Saxon *æ*.

TOVIL [toa·vil] *sb.* A measure of capacity. This word looks like a corruption of *two-fill*, i.e., two fillings of a given measure.

TO-YEAR [tu-yur'] *adv.* This year; as, *to-day* is this day.

TRACK [trak] *vb.* To tread down; mark out the road; as is the case with a snow-covered road, if there has been much traffic on it. At times, after a heavy fall of snow, you may hear a person say, "I couldn't get on, the snow isn't *tracked* yet."

TRAY RING [traai ring] *sb.* }
 TRAY WEDGE [traai wedj] *sb.* } The fastenings by which
 the scythe is secured to its bat.

TREAD [traid, or tred] *sb.* A wheel-tread; a rut; a track. Called in Sussex the *trade* [traid].

TREDDLES [tred·lz] *sb. pl.* The droppings of sheep.

TREVET [triv·it] *sb.* A trivet; a three-legged stand whereon to set a tea-kettle, or saucepan. "As right as a *trevet*," because, unless the *trivet* be placed just upright, it will lob, or tilt over. Literally, "three feet." Compare *Tovet*, "two *vats*."

"Ite. in the kitchen, seavin brass kettells . . . two greedyrons, one *trivett* with other lumber there, &c."

—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

TRILL [tril] *vb.* To trundle a hoop, &c.

TROLE [troa·l] *vb.* To trundle a hoop.

TRUB GO [trub·ld tu goa] *phr.* Hardly able to
 and do one's work.

! time he's that bad, he's *troubled to go*."

TRUCKLEBED [truk·l-bed] *sb.* A bed that runs on *truckles*, or low-running wheels, *i.e.*, castors, and is thus easily run in and out under another and higher bed. In the day-time the *trucklebed* was stowed away under the chief bed in the room, and at night was occupied by a servant or child. Hence, the word is used contemptuously of an underling or low bred person.

"Yees, ya shall pay, ya *trucklebed*;
Ya buffle-headed ass;
I know 'twas ya grate pumpkin 'ead,
First blunnered thro' de glass."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 81.

TRUG [trug], TRUGG, *sb.* A kind of basket, much used by gardeners and others; formed of thin slivers of wood, with a fixed handle in the middle, somewhat like the handle of a bucket, and with studs at the bottom to keep it steady. (See also *Sliver*, *Stud*.) Etymologically connected with (or the same word as) *trough*.

"Ite. in the mylke house, a bryne stock, a table, two dowsin of bowles and *truggs*, three milk keelars, two charnes, a mustard quearne with other lumber, then prized at xx^s."

—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Easry*, p. 226. (See also p. 228.)

TRULL [trul] *vb.* To trundle. (See *Trole*.)

TRUSH [trush] *sb.* A hassock for kneeling in church. In the old *Churchwardens' Accounts* for the parish of Easry the entry frequently occurs, "To mending the *trushes*;" and the word is still occasionally used.

TRUSSEL, *sb.* A tressel; a barrel-stand.

TRY [trei] *vb.* To boil down lard. (See *Browsells*.)

TUG [tug] *sb.* The body of a wagon, without the hutch; a carriage for conveying timber, bobbins, &c. (See *Bobbin-tug*.)

TUKE [teuk] *sb.* The redshank; a very common shore-bird on the Kentish saltings.—*Sittingbourne*.

TUMBLING-BAY [tumb·ling-bai] *sb.* A cascade, or small waterfall.—*West Kent*.

TUMP [tump] *sb.* A small hillock; a mound, or irregular rising on the surface of the pastures. Often, indeed nearly always, an old ant-hill.—*Sittingbourne.*

“Ye caan’t make nothin’ o’ mowin’, all de while dere’s so many o’ dese here gurt old *tumps* all over de plaâce.”

TUNNEL [tun·l] *sb.* A funnel for pouring liquids from one vessel into another.

TURN-WRIST-PLOUG [pro., turn-rees-plou] *sb.* A Kentish plough, with a movable mould-board.

TUSSOME [tus·um] *sb.* Hemp or flax.—*West Kent.*

TWANG, *sb.* A peculiar flavour; a strong, rank, unpleasant taste; elsewhere called a *tack*.

TWEAN-WHILES [twee·n·weilz] *adv.* Between times.

TWIBIL [twei·bil] *sb.* A hook for cutting beans. Literally, “double bill.”

TWINGE [twinj] *sb.* An ear-wig.

TWINK, *sb.* A sharp, shrewish, grasping woman.

“Ye’ve got to get up middlin’ early if ye be goin’ to best her, I can tell ye; proper old *twink*, an’ no mistake!”

TWITTER [twit·r] (1) *vb.* To twit; to tease.

TWITTER [twit·r] (2) *sb.* A state of agitation; a flutter. Thus, “I’m all in a *twitter*,” means, I’m all in a flutter, or fluster.

TWO [too] *adj.* “My husband will be *two* men,” *i.e.*, so different from himself; so angry, that he won’t seem to be the same person.

TYE [tei], **TIE**, *sb.* An extensive common pasture. Such as Waldershare *Tie*; Old Wives’ Lees *Tie*.

1510.—“A croft callid Wolnes *Tie*.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. Dunstan’s, Canterbury.*

U.

UMBLEMENT [umb·ulmunt] *sb.* Complement.

“Throw in another dozen to make up the *umblement*.”

—*Hundred of Hoo.*

UNACCOUNTABLE [un·ukount·ubl] *adj.* and *adv.* Wonderful; excessive; exceedingly.

“You’ve been gone an *unaccountable* time, mate.”

UNCLE-OWL [unk·l·oul] *sb.* A species of skate.—*Folkestone.*

UNCOUS [un·kus] *adj.* Melancholy. (See *Unky*.)

UNDERNEAD [un·durneed·] *prep.* Underneath.

“Den on we went, and soon we see

A brick place where instead

A bein’ at top as’t ought to be,

De road ran *undernead*.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 46.

UNDER-SPINDLED [und·r·spind·ld] *adj.* Under-manned and under-horsed, used of a man who has not sufficient capital or stock to carry on his business.

In Sussex the expression is *under-exed*; *ex* being an axle.

UNFORBIDDEN [un·furbid·n] *adj.* Uncorrected; spoiled; unrestrained; troublesome.

“He’s an *unforbidden* young mortal.”

UNGAIN [ungain·] *adj.* Awkward; clumsy; loutish.

“He’s so very *ungain*.”

UNHANDY [unhand·i] *adj.* Inconvenient; difficult of access.

“Ya see ’tis a werry *unhandy* pleâce, so fur away fro’ shops.”

UNKY [un·ki] *adj.* Lonely; solitary; melancholy. (See *Ellinge*.)

“Don’t you feel a bit *unky* otherwhile, livin’ down here all alone, without ne’er a neighbour nor no one to come anigh?”

UNLEVEL [unlev·l] *adj.* Uneven; rough.

UNLUCKY [unluk·i] *adj.* Mischievous.

“That child’s terr’ble *unlucky* surelye! He’s always sum’ers or ’nother, and into somethin’.”

UNTHRUM [unthrum·] *adj.* Awkward; unhandy.

UPGROWN [up·groan] *adj.* Grown up. “He must be as old as that, because he’s got *upgrown* daughters.” (See *Foreright.*)—*East Kent.*

UPSET [upset·] *vb.* To scold.

“I *upset* her pretty much o’ Sunday mornin’, for she kep’ messin’ about till she got too late for church.”

UPSETTING [upset·in] *sb.* A scolding.

“His missus give him a good *upsettin’*, that she did.”

UPSTAND [up·stand] *vb.* To stand up.

“That the members shall address the chair and speak *upstanding.*” —*Rules of Eastry Cottage Gardeners’ Club.*

UPSTANDS [up·standz] *sb. pl.* Live trees or bushes cut breast high to serve as marks for boundaries of parishes, estates, &c.

UPWARD [up·wurd] *adj.* The wind is said to be *upward* when it is in the north, and downward when it is in the south. The north is generally esteemed the highest part of the world.

Cæsar’s Commentary, iv. 28, where “*inferiorem partem insulæ*” means the south of the island; and again, v. 13, “*inferior ad meridiem spectat.*”

URGE [urj] *vb.* To annoy; aggravate; provoke.

“It *urges* me to see anyone go on so.”

USE [euz] (1) *vb.* To work or till land; to hire it.

“Who *uses* this farm?” “He *uses* it himself,” *i.e.*, he keeps it in his own hands and farms it himself.

To *use* money is to borrow it.

USE [euz] (2) *vb.* To accustom.

"It's what you *use* 'em to when they be young."

USE-POLE [euz-poal] *sb.* A pole thicker than a hop-pole, and strong enough to use for other purposes.

V.

VALE [vail] *sb.* A water-rat; called elsewhere a *vole*.

VAMPISHNESS, *sb.* Frowardness; perverseness.

VAST [vaast] *adv.* Very; exceedingly. This word is often used of small things: "It is *vast* little." "Others of *vastly* less importance."

VIGILOUS [vij'ilus] *adj.* Vicious, of a horse; also fierce, angry.

VILL-HORSE [vil'urs] *sb.* The horse that goes in the rods, shafts, or thills. The *vill*-horse is the same as the *fill*-horse, or *thill*-horse.

VINE [vein] *sb.* A general name applied to the climbing bine of several plants, which are distinguished from one another by the specific name being prefixed, as the *grape-vine*, *hop-vine*, &c. (See *Grape-vine*.)

W.

WACKER [wak'ur] (1) *adj.* Active "He's a *wacker* little chap." (2) Angry; wrathful.

"Muster Jarret was *wacker* at his bull getting into the turnip field."

Anglo-Saxon, *wacor*, vigilant.

WAG [wag] *vb.* To stir; to move. The phrase, "The dog *wags* his tail," is common enough everywhere; but to speak of *wagging* the whole body, the head, the tongue, or the hand, is local. "There he goes *wagging* along."

"Everyone that passeth by her shall hiss and *wag* his hand."—Zeph. ii. 15.

WAI [wai] *vb.* Word of command to a cart-horse, meaning "Come to the near side."—*East Kent*.

WAISTCOAT [wes·kut] *sb.* This word, now restricted to a man's garment, was formerly given to an under-coat worn by either sex. (See *Petticoat*.)

"Item more paid (for Thomasine Millians) to George Hutchenson for iiij. yeardes of clothe to make her a petticate and a *waste cote*, at ij^s. vj^d. the yarde . . . x^s."

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans*.

WAKERELL [wai·kur'ul or wak·ur'ul] BELL, *sb.* The waking bell, or bell for calling people in the early morning, still rung at Sandwich at five a.m.

"Item for a rope for the *wakerrel* . . . iiij^d."

—*Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, A.D. 1485.

It was otherwise called the *Wagerell* bell, and the *Wakeryng* bell.

WALE [wail] *sb.* A tumour or large swelling.

WALLER'D [wol·urd] *sb.* The wind.

"De Folkston gals looked houghed black,
Old *waller'd* roar'd about." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 23.

And again—

"De sun and sky begun look bright,
An *waller'd* stopt his hissin'."—*St.* 25.

WAN [wan] *sb.* A wagon, not necessarily a van, as generally understood.—*Sittingbourne*.

WANKLE [wonk'l] *adj.* Sickly; generally applied to a child. A man said of his wife that she was "a poor *wankle* creature."

WAPS [wops] *sb.* A wasp. So *haps* for *hasp*, &c.

WARP [waup] *sb.* Four things of any kind; as a *warp* of herrings.

WARPS [waups] *sb. pl.* Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows.

WARP-UP [wau'p-up] *vb.* To plough land in *warps*, *i.e.*, with ten, twelve or more ridges, on each side of which a furrow is left to carry off the water.

WAR WAPS [waur'wops] *phr.* Look out; beware.

WASH [wosh] (1) *sb.* A basket used at Whitstable for measuring whelks, and containing about half a prickle, or ten strikes of oysters. Amongst the rates and dues of Margate Pier, Lewis gives, "For every *wash* of oysters, 3d." A prickle is twenty strikes, a strike is four bushels.

WASH [wosh] (2), WASH-WAY [wosh-wai] *sb.* Narrow paths cut in the woods to make the cants in a woodfall. A fall of ten acres would probably be *washed* into six or seven cants.

"You've no call to follow the main-track; keep down this here *wash-way* for about ten rods and you'll come right agin him."

WASH [wosh] (3) *vb.* To mark out with *wash-ways*.

WASTES [wai'sts] *vb.* Waste lands.

WATER-BURN [waa'tur-burn] *sb.* The phosphorescent appearance of the sea.

It is much disliked by the herring-yawlers, as the cunning fish can then see the net and will not go into it.—*F. Buckland*.

WATER-GALLS [waa'tur-gaulz] *sb. pl.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover*.

WATER-TABLE [waa'tur-tai'bl] *sb.* The little ditch at the side of the road, or a small indentation across a road, for carrying off the water.

WATTLE [wot'l] *sb.* A hurdle made like a gate, of split wood, used for folding sheep.

WATTLE-GATES [wot·l-gaits] *sb. pl.* Same as the above.

WAUR [waur], WAURE, *sb.* Sea-wrack; a marine plant (*Zostera marina*), much used for manure. (See *Oare*.) Anglo-Saxon, *war*, *waar*. "Alga, *waar*;" Corpus Glossary (8th century).

WAX-DOLLS [waks-dolz] *sb. Fumaria officinalis*. So called from the doll-like appearance of its little flowers.

WAY-GRASS, *sb.* A weed; knot-grass. *Polygonum aviculare*.

WEALD [wee·ld] *sb.* The *Weald* of Kent is the wood, or wooded part of Kent, which was formerly covered with forest, but is now for the most part cultivated.

WEASEL-SNOUT [wee·zl-snout] *sb.* The toad flax. *Linaria vulgaris*.

WEATHER, *sb.* Bad weather.

"'Tis middlin' fine now; but there's eversomuch *weather* coming up."

WELFING [welfin] *sb.* The covering of a drain.

WELTER [welt·ur] *vb.* To wither.

"The leaves begin to *welter*."

WENCE [wens·] *sb.* The centre of cross-roads. (See *Went*.)

WENT [went] *sb.* A way. At Ightham, Seven *Vents* is the name of a place where seven roads meet. The plural of *wents* is frequently pronounced *wens*. (See above.) Middle-English, *went*, a way; from the verb to *wend*.

WERR [wur] *adv.* Very; "*werr* like," very like.

WERRY [wer·r'i] *sb.* A weir. The Abbot of Faversham owned the weir in the sea at Seasalter. It was called Snowt-werry in the time of Hen. VII., afterwards Snowt-weir.

WET [wet] *vb.* "To *wet* the tea" is to pour a little boiling water on the tea; this is allowed to stand for a time before the teapot is filled up. "To *wet* a pudding" is **mix** it; so the baker is said to *wet* his bread when **moistens** his flour.

WET-FOOT [wet-fuot] *adj.* To get the feet wet or damp.

"He came home *wet-foot*, and set there wid'out taking off his boots, and so he caught his death."

WHAT-FOR [wot-fur] *inter. adv.* What kind or sort of?

"*What-for* day is't?" *i.e.*, what kind of day is it?

"*What-for* a man is he?"

"*What-for* a lot of cherries is there this year?"

So in German, *was für*.

WHAT'N, *inter. pron.* What sort; what kind.

"Then you can see *what'n* a bug he be?"

Short for *what kin*, *i.e.*, what kind.

WHATSAY [wot'sai] *interrog. phr.* Contracted from "What do you say?" Generally used in Kent and Sussex before answering a question, even when the question is perfectly well understood.

WHEAT-KIN [wit-kin] *sb.* A supper for the servants and work-folks, when the wheat is all cut; the feast at the end of hop-picking is called a *hop-kin*.

WHEAT-SHEAR [wee't-sheer] *vb.* To cut wheat.

WHER [wur] *conj.* Whether.

"I ax'd 'im *wher* he would or not, an he sed, 'No.'"

WHICKET FOR WHACKET [wik'it fur wak'it]. A phrase; meaning the same as "Tit for tat."

WHIFFLE [wifl], WIFFLE, *vb.* To come in gusts; to blow hither and thither; to turn and curl about.

"'Tis de wind *whiffles* it all o' one side."

WHILK [wilk] (1), WHITTER [wit'ur] *vb.* To complain; to mutter. (See *Winder*, *Witter*.)

"He went off *whilkin* when I couldn't give him nothing."

WHIP-STICKS [wip-stiks] *adv.* Quickly; directly.

WHIRTLE-BERRIES [wurt'l-berr'iz] *sb. pl.* Bilberries.

WHISPERING THE DEATH OF A PERSON. When the master or mistress dies, or other member of a family, where bees are kept, it is customary (in Eastry) for some one to go to the hives and whisper to the bees, that the person is dead. The same custom is observed with regard to cattle and sheep, as a writer in *Notes and Queries* thus notices: "For many years Mr. Upton resided at Dartford Priory, and farmed the lands adjacent. In 1868, he died. After his decease, his son told the writer (A. J. Dunkin) that the herds-men went to each of the kine and sheep, and *whispered* to them that their old master was dead."

WHIST [wist] *adj.* Quiet; silent.

"Stand *whist*! I can hear de ole rabbut!"

1593—"When all were *whist*, King Edward thus bespoke,
'Hail Windsor, where I sometimes tooke delight
To hawke and hunt, and backe the proudest horse.'"

—*Peele: Honor of the Garter.*

WHITE-THROAT [weit-throa't] *sb.* The bird so called is rarely spoken of without the adjective jolly being prefixed, *e.g.*, "There's a jolly *white-throat*."

WHITTEN [wit'n] *sb.* The wayfaring tree. *Viburnum lantana*.

WHORLBARROW [wurl'bar']. Wheelbarrow.—*West Kent.*

WHOOT [woot] *vb.* Word of command to a cart-horse,
"Go to the off side."—*East Kent.*

WIBBER [wib'ur] (1) *sb.* A wheelbarrow. Short for *wilber*, a contraction of *wheelbarrow*.

WIBBER [wib'ur] (2) *vb.* To use a *wibber*.

"I *wibber'd* out a *wibberfull*."

WID [wid] *prep.* With. "I'll be *wid* ye in a minnit,"
e.g.—I *will* be with you in a minute. So *widout*, for

WIFF [wif] *sb.* A with, withy or bond, for binding fagots. Formerly only the large kind of fagot, which went by the name of kiln-bush, was bound with two *wiffs*, other smaller kinds with one. But now, as a rule, all fagots are tied up with two *wiffs*.

WIG [wig] *vb.* To anticipate; over-reach; balk; cheat.

WIK [wik] *sb.* A week.

"He'll have been gone a *wik*, come Monday."

WILLJILL [wil·jil] *sb.* An hermaphrodite.

WILK [wil·k] *sb.* A periwinkle. (Anglo-Saxon, *wiloc*.)

WILLOW-GULL [wil·oagul·] *sb.* The *Salix caprea*; so called from the down upon it resembling the yellow down of a young gosling, which they call in Kent a *gull*.

WIMBLE [wimb·l], WYMBYLL, *sb.* (i.) An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; still used by wattle makers.

1533.—"For a stoke [stock, *i.e.*, handle] for a nayle *wymbyll*." —Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

(ii.) An instrument for twisting the bonds with which trusses of hay are bound up.

WIND [weind] *vb.* To twist; to warp. Thus, a board shrunk or swelled, so as to be warped, is said to *wind*; and when it is brought straight again it is said to be "out of *winding*." So a poor old man in the Eastry Union Workhouse, who suffered much from rheumatism, once told me, "I had a terrible poor night surely, I did turn and *wind* so."

WIND-BIBBER [wind·bib·r] *sb.* A haw. The fruit of *Crategus oxyacantha*.

WINDER [wind·r] (1) *vb.* To whimper. (See *Whelk*, *Witter*.)

"'Twas downright miserable to hear him keep all on *winder*ing soonsever he come down of a morning, cos he'd got to go to school."

WINDER (2) *sb.* A widgeon.

WINDROW [wind-roa] *sb.* Sheaves of corn set up in a row, one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or a row of grass thrown up lightly for the same purpose in haymaking.

WINTER-PROUD, *adj.* Said of corn which is too forward for the season in a mild winter.

WIPS [wips] *sb.*, for *wisp*; like waps for wasp. (Middle-English, *wips*, a wisp.) Anything bundled up or carelessly thrown up on a heap; as, "The cloaths lie in a *wips*," *i.e.*, tumbled, in disorder. The spelling *wips* occurs in the *Rawlinson MS. of Piers the Plowman*, B. v. 351, foot note. (See *Waps*, *Haps*.)

WIRE-WEED, *sb.* The common knotgrass. *Polygonum aviculare*.

WITTER [wit-ur] *vb.* To murmur; to complain; to wimper; to make a peevish, fretting noise. (See *Whilk*, *Winder*.)

WITTERY [wit-ur'i] *adj.* Peevish; fretful.

WITTY [wit-i] *adj.* Well-informed; knowing; cunning; skilful.

"He's a very *witty* man, I can tell ye."

"I, wisdom, dwell with prudence and find out knowledge of *witty* inventions."—Prov. viii. 12.

WIVVER [wiv-ur] *vb.* To quiver; to shake.

WODMOLE, otherwise WOADMEL, *sb.* A rough material made of coarse wool.

"... One yeard of greene *wodmole* for an aprune at xijd."
—*Sandwich Book of Orphans*.

WONLY [won-li] *adv.* Only.

WOOD-FALL, *sb.* A tract of underwood marked out to be cut. The underwood for hop-poles is felled about every twelve years.

WGIN, *sb.* A term applied to half-timbered houses.

WOOD-REEVE [wuod-reev] *sb.* (i.) A woodman; wood-cutter; forester; an officer charged with the care and management of woods.

(ii.) Sometimes, in North Kent, men who buy lots of standing wood and cut it down to sell for firing, are also called *wood-reeves*. (See *Wood-shuck* below.)

1643.—The following extract uses the word in the first sense: "Spent upon our *wood reefe* for coming to give vs notice of some abuses done to our wood."

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

WOOD-SHUCK [wuod-shuk] *sb.* A buyer of felled wood. (See above.)

WORKISH [wurk-ish] *adj.* Bent upon work; industrious.
"He's a *workish* sort of a chap."

WORKY-DAY [wurk-i-dai] *sb.* Work-day, in contradistinction to Sunday.

"He's gone all weathers, Sunday and *worky-day*, these seven years."

WORM [wurm] *sb.* A corkscrew.

WORRIT [wur-r'it] *vb.* To worry.

"He's been a *worritin'* about all the mornin' because he couldn't find that there worm." (See above.)

WORST [wirst] *vb.* To defeat; to get the better of; to overthrow.

"He's *worsted* hisself this time, I fancy, through along o' bein' so woundy clever."

WOUNDY [wou'ndi] *adv.* Very.

WREEST [reest] *sb.* That part of a Kentish plough which takes on and off, and on which it rests against the land ploughed up. (See *Rice*.)

WRAXEN [rak'sun], WREXON [rek'sun] *vb.* To grow out of bounds (said of weeds); to infect; to taint with disease.

WRING [ring] (1) *vb.* To blister.

“I *wrung* my shoulder with carrying a twenty-stale ladder.”

WRING [ring] (2) *vb.* To be wet.

WRONGS [rongz] *TO*, *adv.* Out of order. “There’s not much *to wrongs*.” The antithetical phrase to rights is common enough, but *to wrongs* is rarely heard out of Kent.

WRONGTAKE [rong·taik] *vb.* To misunderstand a person.

WUT [wut] *vb.* Word of command to a cart-horse to stop.
—*East Kent.*

WUTS [wuts] *sb. pl.* Oats.

Y.

YAFFLE [yaf·l] (1) *sb.* The green woodpecker.

YAFFLE [yaf·l] (2) *vb.* (See *Yoffle*.)

YAR [yaar], YARE [yair] *adj.* Brisk; nimble; swift.

“Their ships are *yare*; yours, heavy.”

—*Antony and Cleopatra*, act iii. sc. 7.

YARD [yaa·d] *sb.* A rood; a measure of land. “A *yard* of wood” costs 6s. 8d., in the *Old Parish Book of Wye*. (See *Lambarde’s Perambulation*, p. 257.)

YAUGH [yau·l] *adj.* Dirty; nasty; filthy.

YAWL [yau·l] *vb.* When the herrings come off Folkestone the boats all go out with their fleet of nets “*yawling*,” *i.e.*, the nets are placed in the water and allowed to drive along with the tide, the men occasionally taking an anxious look at them, as it is a lottery whether they come across the fish or not.—*F. Buckland*.

YAWNUP [yau'nup] *sb.* A lazy and uncouth fellow.

YAX [yaks] *sb.* The axle-tree. Anglo-Saxon, *eax*, pronounced nearly the same [yaaks].

YELD [yeld] *vb.* To yield.

"'Tis a very good *yelding* field though it is so cledgy."

YELLOW-BOTTLE [yel'oa-bot'l] *sb.* The corn marigold.
Chrysanthemum segetum.

YENLADE [yen'laid] or YENLET, *sb.* This word is applied by Lewis to the north and south mouths of the estuary of the Wantsum, which made Thanet an island. The Anglo-Saxon, *gén-lád*, means a discharging of a river into the sea, or of a smaller river into a larger one. (See *Beda, Hist. Eccl.* lib. iv. c. 8.)

YEOMAN [yoa'mun] *sb.* A person farming his own estate.

"A knight of Cales [*i.e.*, Cadiz],
A gentleman of Wales,
And a laird of the north countree;
A *yeoman* of Kent
With his yearly rent
Will buy 'em out all three." —*Kentish Proverbs.*

YET [yet] *adv.* Used redundantly, as "neither this nor *yet* that."

YET-NA [yet-na] *adv.* Yet; as "he is not come home *yet-na*." Here the suffix *na* is due to the preceding not. Negatives were often thus reduplicated in Old English.

YEXLE [yex'l] *sb.* An axle.

YOFFLE [yof'l], YUFFLE [yuf'l] *vb.* To eat or drink greedily, so as to make a noise.

"So when we lickt de platters out
An *yoffled* down de beer;
I sed to Sal, less walk about,
And try and find de fair." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 66.

YOKE [yoak] (1) *sb.* A farm or tract of land of an uncertain quantity. It answers to the Latin, *jugum*. Cake's *Yoke* is the name of a farm in the parish of Crundale. It would seem to be such a measure of land as one *yoke* of oxen could plough and till.

YOKE [yoak] (2) *sb.* The time (eight hours) for a team to work. Thus, when the horses go out in the early morning and work all day till about two o'clock, and then come home to their stable, they make what is called "one *yoke*;" but sometimes, when there is a great pressure of work, they will make "two *yokes*," going out as before and coming home for a bait at ten o'clock, and then going out for further work at one and coming home finally at six p.m.

YOKELET, *sb.* An old name in Kent for a little farm or manor.

YOUR'N [yeurn] *poss. pron.* Yours.

YOWL [you:l] *vb.* To howl.

"Swich sorwe he maketh, that the grate tour
Resouneth of his *youling* and clamour."

—*Chaucer, Knightes Tale*, 419.



ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES:

ISLE OF WIGHT WORDS. OXFORDSHIRE WORDS.

CUMBERLAND WORDS. NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.

RADNORSHIRE WORDS.

SERIES C.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES.

- XXIII. ISLE OF WIGHT WORDS;
BY THE LATE MAJOR HENRY SMITH, R.M., AND
C. ROACH SMITH.
- XXIV. OXFORDSHIRE WORDS (SUPPLEMENTARY);
BY MRS. PARKER.
- XXV. CUMBERLAND WORDS (SECOND SUPPLEMENT);
BY W. DICKINSON.
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BY E. SUTTON.
- XXVII. RADNORSHIRE WORDS;
BY THE REV. W. E. T. MORGAN.

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INTRODUCTION.

BY THE REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.

THE five Glossaries in the present volume have been thrown together in rather a fortuitous manner, by the accident that they were offered to the ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY nearly at the same time. The original intention was to publish the MS. which is referred to in Halliwell's Dictionary (Preface, p. xx) in the following terms:—

“No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms has yet appeared; but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages.”

This MS. collection Mr. Roach Smith has now offered to the Society, and has added to this the favour of editing it himself, with all such corrections and additions as seemed to him to be most advisable.

Mrs. Parker, who formerly contributed an Oxfordshire Glossary, marked “C. 5” in our collection, has now added to the same a supplement considerably larger than the original Glossary.

Mr. Dickinson has kindly sent a second supplement of Cumberland Words, to complete his valuable collection. Mr. Sutton contributes some North Lincolnshire words, and the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan a small collection of words heard in Radnorshire.

I have glanced over the proof-sheets, in rather a hasty way, and have offered a few slight suggestions. After the Isle of Wight Glossary was already completed, it occurred to me that it would be an

excellent thing to add an Index, which Mr. Parker kindly undertook to make. For this purpose, the numbers "C. 24," &c. were added at the top of each page, to facilitate reference. Unfortunately, the number "C. 23" could not then be added to the Isle of Wight Glossary, for which omission I have to apologise. Whenever a *comprehensive* Index of all our Glossaries is made, these numbers will be highly useful; and I hope the compiler of the Index will kindly take notice that the Original Glossaries should be numbered according to the following Scheme.

C. 1—7, as already marked; **C. 8**, Mid-Yorkshire (no. 14); **C. 9**, Manley and Corringham (no. 15); **C. 10**, Holderness (no. 16); **C. 11**, Cumberland (no. 20); **C. 12**, Cumberland, First Supplement (no. 24); **C. 13**, Cornwall (no. 27), the two glossaries being taken together, or distinguished as 13 and 13*e* (i. e. *East*); **C. 14**, Antrim and Down (no. 28); **C. 15—21**, Old Farming Words (no. 30); **C. 22**, Leicestershire (no. 31); **C. 23—27**, as here printed.

The thanks of the English Dialect Society are due to the contributors to the present volume.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

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PREFACE.

THIS Glossary was compiled, some years ago, at my suggestion, by my brother, the late Major Henry Smith, R.M. Endowed with a remarkably retentive memory; with a thoughtful and reflective mind; born in a farm-house; I might say, born to the plough; passing his early years in the midst of farm-labourers, and engaged in the various duties of farm life, he possessed peculiar advantages for the task; and he left but little for me to add. I have, however, exercised my discretion in another direction, and have omitted much in derivations that was superfluous, while I have retained every word essential to assist in giving a full and proper notion of the dialect, and of the pronunciation; indeed, it is possible I have given a few which might have been omitted.

I had proposed extending the Glossary by adding remarks on the origin of the words; but the judicious advice of Professor Skeat recorded in the works of the Society, and my own matured judgment, induced me to retain the form of the Glossary as my brother left it, with a few exceptions. The members of the Society will not need to be told of the prevailing Saxon origin of the words, or of the Norman and Latin elements. I have resisted the temptation to admit some words on my own authority when I could not find that they were known in the Island; for instance, *Sally-bed*, a Wither-bed, which, although used in the western part of the mainland of Hampshire, appears to be unknown in the Isle of Wight. But some words rapidly become obsolete in one place, while they survive in other localities. I give that of 'Thuckster' entirely from Mrs. Moncrieff's poem. I cannot find that it is now used or even known. 'Chissel Bob,' or 'Chessel Bob,' the woodlouse, was unknown not only to my brother, but to almost, if not entirely, everybody else; but I well remember its use, and it is too purely Saxon and identical with the modern word to be lost sight of.

Many years since I advanced an opinion, founded on archæological researches, that the successive invasions of Britain by distinct Germanic nations or peoples, as stated by Bede, is, to a certain extent, confirmed by evidence overlooked or not much attended to until our own time. I have pointed out how very different are the contents of the Saxon graves in different parts of the country. While there is a general family likeness, yet there is a marked diversity in details, such as might be expected in branches of one great and extensive family. For instance, the Angles are mentioned by Bede as the first-comers, who settled in the eastern parts of the Island. In the eastern counties we find burial by cremation, and also in the midland; while in Kent and the Isle of Wight the inhumation of the body unburnt was the almost unexceptional practice.¹ The personal ornaments of the graves of the Isle of Wight and of Kent are remarkably similar, while they materially differ from those of cemeteries in the eastern, middle, and northern counties. Bede states that Kent and the Isle of Wight, with the land opposite, were peopled by the Jutes. I now submit that the dialect is a further confirmation of the correctness of Bede's history. I fail to find much difference in the pronunciation between the people of Kent and the Isle of Wight; but a very great difference between these two and that of the people of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; while to us, of the South, the dialect and pronunciation of the people of Yorkshire is almost unintelligible. The dialect of Wiltshire approaches closely that of Hampshire, and so does Dorsetshire; but Somersetshire is marked by striking differences. Warwickshire, as reflected in Shakespeare, has some remarkable points of resemblance to that of the Isle of Wight; but at present I only draw the attention of members of the Society to the confirmation of our popular early Saxon history afforded by the ancient graves and the living dialect.

I am indebted to Professor Skeat for kindly looking over the proof-sheets, and for several useful suggestions.

C. R. S.

May, 1881.

¹ See *Introd. to the Inventorium Sepulchrale*; and *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi.

GLOSSARY OF ISLE OF WIGHT WORDS.

A is usually pronounced broad and long, as *ai*; thus *aaid*, aid; *aaige*, age; *aaigent*, agent, etc.; and often for 'of'; as, 'a lig a mutton.'

Aails, beards of barley, called barley *aails*.

Aal amang, one among another. When different flocks of sheep or herds of cattle are mixed together, they are said to be '*aal amang* one another.'

Aal manners, every sort. 'I zid *aal manners* of folks;' I saw persons of every description.

Aal to rags, all in pieces. 'Es cooat was tore *aal to rags*;' his coat was torn all in pieces.

Accoordan, or Coordan, agreeably with.

Accoolde, very cold.

Addle, worthless, or corrupt: especially applied to a decayed egg.

Adone, command to cease.

Adwine, to clear away, or cut down regularly. 'Goo into the ground and cut the wheeat *adwine* right drow.'

Afeeard, afraid.

Aftermath, the second crop of grass.

Agone, since: 'ten years *agone*.'

Agwine, going. 'Beest thee *agwine*?' Are you going?

Aleer, or Leer, unladen; empty. 'Goo whooam wi' the wagon *aleer*;' go home with the waggon empty.

Allsides, every one. 'Goo down to plough, *allsides*.'

Amoost, almost.

- Anan**, or **Nan**, what? what do you say?
Aneerst, near. 'Don't goo *aneerst* 'em.'
Aneust, nearly alike.
Anigh, near to; nigh.
Anjur-dogs, kitchen utensils for the spit to run on.
Any when, at any time.
Aporn, or rather **Yaporn**, an apron.
Apeyas, quickly; apace.
Apple-stucklun, a small sort of apple pie baked without a dish.
Arenest, to bind a bargain. 'I ghid un a crown in *arenest*.'
Ash, a field after the corn has been carted; as, 'a barley *ash*;' 'a wheat *ash*.'
Assmirt, a kind of wild spinach.
Astour, or **Astore**, speedily.
Aternoon, afternoon.
Athirt, across; athwart.
Auverdro, to upset. 'He *auverdrode* a looad o wuts;' he upset a load of oats.
Auver-right, opposite.
Aveard, afraid.
Avoord, to afford.
Awbel, the arbeel tree.
Ax, or **Acks**, to inquire.
Axen, publishing the banns of marriage.
Azew, not giving milk. 'The wold cow's *azew*;' the old cow has done giving milk.

Baak, a part of the land not properly ploughed, the plough having passed without turning it over; a balk.
Baam, balm.
Bachelor's button, a flower.
Backside, the farmyard.
Badger, to worry; to tease.
Bailey, a bailiff.
Ballirag, to bully; to abuse.
Bangun, great. 'He's a *bangun* gurt buoy;' he is a very large boy.
Banney, Barnabas.

- Bar**, iron : for pitching hurdles.
- Bargun**, bargain ; a farm of small holding.
- Barm**, yeast.
- Baste**, to beat with a stick.
- Batter**, the action of a fowl in dusting itself.
- Batts**, short ridges ; odd corners of fields.
- Bavines**, faggots made of large branches.
- Bed**, to ask ; to desire.
- Bedaab**, to befoul.
- Bedwine**, *or* **Bethwine**, wild clematis.
- Bee**, by. 'Cotch hold *bee'n* ;' take hold by him.
- Beeast**, cattle.
- Beesn't**, be not ; are you not ?
- Beest**, *or* **Bist**, are you ? you are.
- Ben**, been.
- Ben**, a bin for corn.
- Berrey**, a rabbit's burrow.
- Besom**, a broom.
- Bevoul**. See **Bedaab**.
- Beyast**, to put dripping on roast meat ; also, to beat. 'I'll *beyast* thee well vor that.'
- Biddy**, *or* **Chickabiddy**, a chick.
- Bide**, to dwell ; abide. 'He *bides* at Newport.'
- Bill-hook**, a crooked implement for cutting wood.
- Billus**, to breathe hard ; also, bellows.
- Billy**, a bull.
- Bittul**, a wooden club to drive stakes.
- Bizzum**, a broom.
- Black bob**, a common term for the black beetle class of insects.
- Blackthorn Winter**, the very cold weather usual about the end of April.
- Blare**, to bellow.
- Blastnashun**, an execration. '*Blastnashun* seyze thee.'
- Bleyads**, the shafts of a waggon or cart.
- Bleyam**, to find fault. 'Odd *bleyam* thee.'
- Bleyar**, to roar ; to bellow. 'A *bleyaring* cow forgets her calf the soonest : ' a common saying.

- Bob**, an insect or worm.
- Bodyhoss**, the horse in a team nearest the hindmost, or the shafts.
- Bome**, to swing, or carry loosely.
- Bonneswish**, to ride or drive rapidly. 'There they goos *bonneswish*.'
- Bonny-goo**, spirited. 'That's a *bonny-goo* gelding.'
- Booun**, a bone.
- Bosespreet**, a bowsprit.
- Boaky**, half drunk.
- Bothresh**, the squalling thrush.
- Bowldish**, a wooden bowl with handle.
- Bran** new, quite new.
- Breed**, to plait.
- Brencheese**, bread and cheese.
- Bret out**, corn being very dry in harvest time, and falling from the husks, is said to '*bret out*.'
- Breyave**, brave; fine; good. 'Thee beest a *breyave* buoy.'
- Breyazun**, shameless; immodest.
- Brick-keel**, a brick-kiln.
- Brimstooun**, brimstone; also a word of abuse. 'Goo along, you *brimstooun* bitch.'
- Brish**, a brush.
- Brishauver**, to jump nimbly over. 'Come, *brishauver* the gheat,'
i. e. jump quickly over the gate; literally, 'brush over.'
- Brow**, brittle.
- Bruckle**, the same: *brickle* in old authors.
- Brussels**, the hair of a pig; bristles.
- Buffle-headed**, stupid; thick-headed.
- Bugle**, a young bull; the Bugle Inn at Newport.
- Bull-head**, a fish, called also the miller's thumb; and chub-head.
- Bundle off**, to send one away in a hurry.
- Bundle out**, to turn out quickly.
- Bunny**, a small pool of water.
- Butt**, a small enclosure of land, as the church *butt* at Shanklin.
- Buttercups**, the meadow ranunculus.
- Butter-vingers**, one who lets things fall: generally applied to cricketers when missing a catch: 'Well done, *butter-vingers*.'

- Caa**, or **Kaa**, to cry like a rook or jackdaw.
- Caal**, to call.
- Caaf**, a calf.
- Caay**, coy ; bashful.
- Cagmag**, mongrel bred ; coarse ; ugly. 'He's a gurt zote, *cagmag* zort of a fellur,' i. e. he's a great, ugly, foolish kind of a fellow.
- Callards**, leaves and shoots of cabbages.
- Calleer**, to caper or jump. 'He cut a *calleer* auver the deetch,' i. e. he capered over the ditch.
- Cammock**, the plant restharrow. Butter or cheese flavoured by it is called '*cammocky*.'
- Cankerd**, cross ; ill-natured.
- Canst**, can you ?
- Cap**, a shepherd's dog.
- Cappendur**, or **Capendur**, a carpenter.
- Car**, to carry.
- Carky**, annoyed ; vexed. 'He zims plaguy *carky* about it,' i. e. he seems much annoyed at it.
- Cat's Creyadul**, or **Scratch Cradle**, a game played by children.
- Cats'tails**, a plant growing in wet lands : *Hippuris vulgaris*.
- Cess**, or **Sess**, to spill water about ; also, to call dogs to eat.
- Chaa**, or **Chaw**, to be sulky, or feel annoyed. 'He *chaas* that con-sarn now ;' he is still annoyed at that affair.
- Chackle**, to cackle like a hen.
- Cham**, to chew.
- Charm**, many persons talking together. 'They be aal in a *charm*.'
- Cheery**, chary ; heedful.
- Cheeses**, seeds of the mallow.
- Cheep**, to cry like a young bird.
- Chequers**, the game of draughts.
- Chibbels**, the shoots of onions.
- Chickabiddies**, chicken so called by children.
- Chid-lamb**, a female lamb.
- Chilbladder**, a chilblain.
- Chimbley**, a chimney.
- Chine**, a cleft in the cliff, as at Shanklin, Lowcombe, and Black Gang.

Chissel Bob, the wood-louse. Formerly called also *cheeselypp* worme, or Robin Goodfellow's louse. See Halliwell's *Archaic Dictionary*, Q. p. 688.

Chitterluns, the entrails of a pig.

Chocks, small pieces of wood.

Chook, or **Sook**, a word used to call pigs to their food.

Chop, to exchange.

Chops, the jaws.

Chuckle-headed, thick-headed.

Chur, work done by the day.

Church Litten, a churchyard.

Claa, to grapple with, or take hold of. 'Claa hold bee'n;' lay hold on him.

Clams, pincers of a broad shape.

Clapper-claa, to scratch. A man having his face scratched by his wife is said to be 'clapper-claad.'

Claps, to clasp; also, a kind of hook.

Clayders, or **Cliders**, a weed given to goslings as food; the aparine, or goosegrass.

Cleean, quite; entirely. 'He's gone *cleean* out of the country.'

Clem, Clement, the tutelar saint of the blacksmiths. 'The blacksmiths be gwine to keep *Clem*;' the blacksmiths intend keeping St. Clement.

Clented, clenched: applied to horse-shoes.

Click, to tick. 'The watch won't *click*.'

Clink, a smart blow.

Clivers, goosegrass.

Close, a public walk.

Clot, a clod.

Clote, the burdock.

Clot-headed, sleepy; dull.

Clot-mauler, a wooden implement with an iron head, for breaking clods.

Clout, a blow. 'I'll ghee thee a *clout* in the head.'

Clumpy, a dunce; a stupid fellow.

Clunge, to crowd; to squeeze closely together.

Clutch, to cluck.

Clutch hin, a hen during the time of setting on her eggs.

Clutters, part of the tackling of a plough.

Coalshute, a coal-scuttle.

Coath, a disease of the liver of sheep from feeding in wet lands.
'That sheep's *coathed*,' or '*coathy*.'

Cob, to beat on the posteriors with anything flat.

Cob-nut, a bastard kind of filbert, or large roundish nut.

Cock-a-hoop, exulting. It literally means a cock crowing upon a hillock.

Cock-a-pert, a saucy fellow.

Cock-hoss, or **Cock-a-hoss**, riding two on a horse. A man and wife dressed in their Sunday clothes, and riding to market or elsewhere, are said to be riding a *cock-hoss*.

Cooksheddle, to tumble over head foremost.

Collar the Mag, to throw a quoit with such precision as to surround the plug; technically, to 'ring the jack.'

Combe, a hollow in the downs: frequent in the names of places, as Lowcombe, Bowcombe, etc.

Contravess, quite the reverse.

Cooas, to course.

Cooastun, coasting; flying. A hawk or kite flying round a farmyard is said to be '*cooastun* about.'

Coodsn't, could not; or, could not you?

Cookeybeyaby, cuckoo baby; the arum.

Cotchel, a sack partly full.

Cotterul, a pole for hanging a pot over the kitchen fire.

Cowed milk, milk warm from the cow.

Cow-lays, a lea or meadow where cows are kept.

Craa, the craw, or stomach.

Crabbun, a dung-hill fowl; a coward.

Crap, to crop. 'That's a *crap*-ear'd hos.'

Crapziick, sick from over eating or drinking.

Craw, the crop of a bird.

Crewel, worsted.

'He wears *cruel* garters.'—*King Lear*.

Crib, a child's bed.

Cricket, a small stool with three legs.

Crimassy, 'I cry you mercy.'

Cri-me-gemminy, an exclamation of surprise. '*I cry me gemminy!*'

Crock, an earthen pot.

Crousty, ill-tempered ; snappish.

Crowner, a coroner.

'The *crowner* hath set on her.'—*Hamlet*.

Crumbacked, crooked in the back.

Crumpled, crooked. 'A cow with a *crumpled* horn.'

Cuckles, the burs of the burdock.

Cuckoo spit, the white froth which contains the larva of the *cicada*.

Culls, the worst sheep taken from a flock ; also, wet spots in land.

Cummy, stale bread turning mouldy.

Cup, a cry for cows to come.

Currant, to leap high ; to caper.

Curridge, to encourage. 'Why doesn't *curridge'n* on to fight ?'

Cuss, to curse.

Cusshun-thumper, a Methodist preacher.

Cussnation, an oath.

Cute, sharp ; clever.

Cutter wren, the wren. *Cutty*, in the north, means small.

Cuttun knife, a large, sharp, triangular implement to cut hay from ricks.

Daa, a jackdaw.

Daant, to daunt.

Daaybed. One who lies in bed beyond the usual time of rising is called 'a leazy *daaybed* chap.'

Daay-work, work done by the day.

Dab, a smart blow.

Dack, a gentle, or slight blow.

Daddy long legs, a long, slender-legged, winged insect.

Darn, a kind of oath. '*Darn* thy body.'

Dash, a word of surprise. 'Odd *dash* it !'

Ded, did. **Ded'st**, did you ? **Dedsn't**, did you not ?

Dedly, very ; as, '*dedly* much ;' '*dedly* fine ;' '*dedly* lively.'

Deffer, to disagree ; to differ. 'We *defferd* about that consarn.'

Dem, dim ; purblind.

Derekelly minnut, this instant.

Despurd, very ; exceeding. 'That's a *despurd* good pwineter,' *i. e.* that dog is an exceeding good pointer.

Devvul's dancing hour, midnight.

Devvul's snuff-box, a kind of mushroom, also called puff-ball.

Dewberry, the largest kind of blackberry, which grows in shaded places, trailing upon the ground.

Dewbit, a meal before breakfast.

Deyan, a mild oath. 'Odd *deyan* thee.'

Deyazy, a daisy.

Dibble, to make holes for planting.

Dill, a word to call ducks.

Ding, to make one hear and understand. 'I'll *ding* it into es ears.'

Discoous, to hold converse.

Dishwasher, the water wagtail.

Dismollish, to destroy ; to break. 'Your glasses I'll *dismollish* on the vlore.'—*Old Song*.

Dock, a kind of mallows.

Dogged, very ; persistently. 'He's *dogged* sulky.'

Dogsmeeat, carrion.

Dollurs, lowness of spirits. Often used by Shakespeare.

Domp, or **Dompy**, short ; stunted.

Done-over, drunk.

Doo, two.

Dooman, a woman : only used when preceded by *old*—ol'dooman, old 'oman.

Dough-nuts, round cakes boiled in lard.

Dout, to extinguish. '*Dout* the candle.' (See *Appendix*.)

Douters, snuffers.

Down along, to go to a place.

Downarg, to silence by overbearing assertions.

Dowse, a blow ; also, to knock down. 'I'll *dowse* thee in noo time.'

Dowst, dust.

Draa, to draw.

Drag, a large kind of harrow.

Drap in, to beat ; to strike. 'I'll *drap in* to thee.'

Drat, a draught.

Dredge, or **Drudge**, a small tin box to hold flour.

Dree, three.

Dresh, to thrash ; to beat.

Dro, to throw.

Droat-aps, a leather strap that goes under the lower part of a horse-collar.

Dro in, to carry sheaves together.

Drottle, to choke ; to suffocate.

Drug, damp ; moist. 'That wheeat is rather *drug*.'

Druss, a descent on the road.

Drythe, thirst ; drought.

Drythy, dry.

Duck, the dusk of the day.

Duck-ligged, having short legs.

Dumbledore, the humble bee.

'What should I care what every *dor* doth buzze
In credulous ears ?'

Ben Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*, Act III. sc. ii.

(See *Appendix*.)

Dunch, deaf. 'He's as *dunch* as a doour-poost.'

Dungmexon, a dung-hill.

Dungpot, a cart for carrying dung.

Dwine, to pull even.

Dwyas, eddies.

Eal, or **Yeal**, ale.

Eath, or **Yeath**, earth.

Eas, or **Eace**, the earth-worm.

Eez, yes.

Egg, to urge on ; to incite.

Ellebn, or **Lebn**, eleven.

Ellum, an elm.

Emmut, an ant.

Empt, to make empty.

Es, or **Ez**, is.

Ethers, the top or finishing boughs of a willow or hazel hedge.

Evvet, the eft.

Fader, father.

Fag'd out, quite weary.

- Faggot**, a loose woman. 'Ghit out, ye *faggot*.'
- Fairy Rings**, circles of coarse grass.
- Fairy Stones**, fossil echini.
- False**, wanting spirit: in this sense usually applied to a horse that gives in at a dead pull. 'That's a deuced *false* hoss.'
- Faulty**, unsound; rotten; guilty.
- Feeurd**, afraid.
- Fend off**, to keep one off.
- Feyay**, a fairy.
- Finney**, a frolic; to have to do with. 'I'll hey a bit of a *finney* at that;' I'll have something to do with that.
- Fist**, completion. 'I can make no *fist* on't.'
- Fittun**, right; proper. 'My mind et don't zim *fittun*;' It's my opinion it's not right.
- Fleyam, or Flem**, an instrument to bleed horses.
- Flick, or Vlick**, the lard of the inside of a pig; also, a flitch; also, to engage in an undertaking. 'I'll hey a *flick* at that consarn;' I'll have a hand in that affair.
- Flicking Comb**, a large-toothed comb.
- Flop, or Vlop**, to fall bodily down.
- Flount**, to strut about gaudily dressed.
- Flump**, the same as **Flop**.
- Flustration**, to be in a fright.
- Folks**, the men servants.
- Foos**, force.
- Footering**, idling. 'He's *footering* about.'
- Fraail**, a light kind of basket.
- 'Fygges, raysyns in *frayel*.'—*Rich. Coer de Lion*, l. 1549.
- Fresh**, sober; to take refreshment, as used by Chaucer.
- Frowze**, to rumple.
- Funch**, to push. 'What do'st *funch* me vor?' Why do you push me?
- Furd up**, entangled.
- Furl**, to throw.
- Fuz**, furze.
- Fuz-chipper**, a bird called the furze-chirper.
- Fuz-owl**, a rank-smelling insect; a bug of the *cimicidae* family.

Gaaigement, a fight ; an engagement.

Gaay, gay ; fast. A person horseback striking suddenly into a gallop is said 'to goo off *gaay*.'

Gab, unnecessary talk.

Gaby, a stupid fellow.

Gadzooks, or **Gadzookers**, an exclamation ; a contraction of 'God succour us ?'

Gaffer, an old man.

Gallier, to drive away with blows. 'I'll ghee'n a *gallier* ;' I'll send him away with a sound thrashing.

Galluses, braces for the trowsers.

Gally, to scare ; to frighten. '*Gally* the pigs away.'

'*Gallows* the very wanderers of the night.'—*King Lear*.

Still in use in some counties.

Gally-beggar, a scarecrow.

Galore, plenty.

Gambrul, a wooden implement generally used to open the hinder legs of pigs for taking out the entrails.

Gammer, an old woman.

Gandermonth, the time of the wife's confinement after the accouchement.

Gap, to notch ; to jag.

Garlic-eater, a stinking fellow.

Gaully, thin and bad : applied to defective spots in crops of turnips or corn.

Gauls, spots of land in a field where the crop of corn or grass has failed. 'That's a *gaully* piece o' wheeat.'

Gee, to agree. 'They don't zim to *gee* noohow together.'

Geeam-lig (with *g* hard), a lame leg.

Geeamsorm, frolicsome ; gamesome.

Gemminy, an exclamation of surprise.

Genge, or **Geyenge**, depth of soil. See **Ghenge**.

Gheeat, a gate.

Ghenge, or **Plowghenge**, the depth of the furrow. 'The rain esn't gone into the ground not *plowghenge* deep.'

Ghid, gave. **Ghid 'n**, gave him. **Ghid 'ur**, gave her.

Ghierden, a garden.

Ghit, get ; go. '*Ghit* along wi' ye.' '*Ghit* out.'

Gib (with *g* as *j*), a horse that will not draw.

Gillafers, gillyflowers.

Ginger, or **Gingerly**, with great nicety. 'Zet the trap as *ginger* as you can.'

Glareworm, a glow-worm.

Gloar, to squint ; to stare.

Gloat, to look sulky ; to swell. 'He *gloats* like a toad.'

Glum, gloomy ; sullen.

Glutch, to swallow with difficulty.

Godzend, a shipwreck.

Goo, to go.

Gooad, a sharp implement to drive oxen.

Gooatish, smelling like a he-goat.

Gookeert, a kind of cart to teach children to walk.

Gooseberry Wife, the large furry caterpillar.

Goose-gog, the gooseberry.

Gound, a gown.

Grasins, remains of malt.

Grabble, to grasp.

Grammur, a grandmother.

Grandfur, a grandfather.

Grandfur Longligs, a large kind of fly or gnat with long legs and wings: class, *Diptera* ; genus, *Tipula*.

Greedyguts, one who eats greedily.

Green Linnard, the green linnet.

Grine, the groin.

Grip, a handful of wheat in the ear, after it has been cut.

Grippun, the act of binding wheat sheaves.

Griskin, pork steak.

Grist, corn sent to the mill to be ground.

Gristy, sandy ; having hard particles.

Groanun time, the time of a woman's accouchement.

Ground, a field.

Grounds, dregs.

Grumpshun, foresight. This is common as *gunshun*.

Grunsel, groundsel.

Gudgeons, round pieces of iron by which the roller runs in the frame.

Gurgheon, a nondescript.

Gurt, or Girt, great.

Haain-up, to preserve ; to keep. 'Don't thee dreyve the cattle into that meead, caas 'tes *haain'd up* ;' do not drive the cattle into that meadow, because it is kept for mowing.

Haak, a hawk.

Haam, the straw of peas and stalks of beans ; the haulm.

Hacker, to stammer.

Hackles, the feathers of a cock's neck. The straw covering of beehives is called '*bee-hackles*.'

Had'st, had you. 'How many *had'st* got ?'

Hag, a witch or fiend.

Haggler, the upper servant of a farm.

Hallan cakes, cakes baked for All Saints' Day.

Hallantide, All Saints' Day.

Halloo-balloo, or Holloo-balloo, to make a great noise for no purpose.

Hand-zaa, a hand-saw.

Hankicher, a handkerchief.

Hapeth, a halfpenny worth. 'That chap's a bad *hapeth* ;' that fellow is good for nothing.

Hapse, the catch of a door.

Hard, hardy ; strong. 'He's a gurt *hard* bwoy ;' he's a strong robust lad.

Harl, to entangle ; to get thread into knots ; also, general confusion.

Harpun, continually talking on one subject.

Hart-zick, heart-sick ; love-sick.

Hash, hasty ; severe ; harsh ; too hot.

Haslet, the liver, lights, and heart of a pig ; also, the edible parts of a calf's viscera.

Hassicks, large tufts of a coarse, sharp grass.

Hatch-hook, a staff-hook.

Hatch-on, to fasten the horses to the plough, etc.

Hay't, have it.

Head-go, or Head-goo, the best. 'That's the *head-goo* on't aal ;' that's the best of all.

Hedge houn, or Hedge horn, the plant *Phallus impudicus*.

Hedlun, headland ; that part of the field nearest the hedge.

Hedston, a gravestone.

Heecal, to cover. 'That wheeat's well *heecal'd* in;' the wheat sown there is well harrow'd in. See **Hillier**.

Heeltaps, the wine or liquor at the bottom of the glass. 'Take off your *heeltaps*;' drink what is left before you refill.

Heft, to lift. '*Heft* un;' lift it.

Heft, weight. '"Tes the deuce o' one *heft*;' it's a great weight.

Hellfalleero. 'They be aal quarlun and fightun *hellfalleero*.'

Hell o' one size, at a great rate. 'That chap runs at the *hell o' one size*.'

Hell-rake, a large rake with long iron teeth: spelt *helerake* in Fitz-herbert.

Henge, the liver and lights, &c. of any animal.

Hey, to have. 'I'll *hey* zum on't.'

Heyams, pieces of wood belonging to the harness that fit into the collar.

Heyath, the hearth; the fireplace.

Hide, to beat, or flog.

Hidun, a beating. 'He ghid'n the deuce o' one *hidun*;' he gave him a tremendous thrashing.

Highty tighty, an exclamation generally used to naughty children. '*Highty tighty*, two 'pon a hoss; what's the matter now?'

Hie, a word to encourage dogs to seek game.

Hike off, be off with you; go along.

Hile, a cock of wheat sheaves, usually eleven. 'The wheat's up in *hile*.'

Hillier, a roofer, or hiler.

Hisself, himself.

Ho, to long for; to be provided for. 'How I do *ho* vor un!' I have a great desire for it. '"Tes a good job she's *hoed* vor.' It's a good thing she is provided for.

Hoblers, sentinels who kept watch at beacons in the Isle of Wight, and ran to the governor when they had any intelligence to communicate (MS. Lands. 1033, as cited by Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*).

Hobnail, a nail for shoes.

Hocks, pigs' feet.

Hodmandod, any strange animal; a nondescript.

Hog, a young sheep.

Hogaails, berries of the white-thorn.

Hogmeane, the mane of a horse cut nearly close to the neck.

Hogoh, a vile stink.

Holdvast, a word used for the horses to move from one cock of corn to the next, as well as to caution the man on the load to be careful and hold on.

Hollan cakes, cakes made for the fast of All Hallows.

Hollantide, All Hallows.

Hooam, or **Whooam**, home.

Hooam-harvest, supper at the close of the harvest.

Hooar, a whore ; white ; hoary.

Hooar frost, a white frost.

Hooast, the landlord of an inn ; also, a great number. ' There's a *hooast* of vleys ; ' there are many flies.

Hoped up, perplexed. ' I am sadly *hope up* about this.'

Ho-show, a whole show ; everything exposed to sight.

Hoss-munger, a dealer in horses.

Hoss-stopples, holes made by horses in wet land.

Hoss-vlee, a fly that stings horses.

Hottenpot, a Hottentot.

Hongh, to breathe hard. ' Gwine up-hill makes me *huff*.'

Howzen, plural of house.

Hugger-mugger, anything done badly and carelessly.

Igg, an egg.

Injun, an engine.

Innerds, entrails. ' Pig's *innerds*.'

Inons, onions.

Intraails, the bowels.

Ire, or **Irun**, iron.

It, or **Eet**, yet.

Jaa, a jay ; called also 'Pranked Jay ;' also, saucy language.

Jaaiy, joy.

Jaant, an excursion.

Jack-a-lantern, the *ignis fatuus*.

Jackaneyaps, a coxcomb.

Jackdaa, a jackdaw.

Jackheyarn, a heron.

- Jack i' the hedge**, hedge mustard.
- Jan**, John.
- Jarworm**, an ugly insect found in wet marshy places.
- Jeead**, a jade ; a bad woman ; an old mare.
- Jest**, just ; just now. ' I zeed un *jest* this minute ; ' I saw him not a minute since.
- Jiest**, a small beam ; a joist.
- Jiffy**, a hurry. ' He's off in a *jiffy*.'
- Jingumbob**, a knickknack.
- Jobberheaded**, stupid ; dull.
- Johnny Lent**, or **John o' Lent**, a scarecrow.
- Jolterhead**, a dull, stupid fellow.
- Jorum**, a large cup.
- Joskun**, or **Jawskin**, a long white smock frock. Men who come from the west country to work in the harvest are called *Joskins*.
- Journey**, a day's work at plough.
- Just about**, completely. ' He did it *just about* well.'
- Kaa**, or **Caa**, to cry like a rook. ' What bi'st *caaun* about like that vor ?'
- Kallenge**, a challenge.
- Kannel**, a kennel.
- Keck**, to choke.
- Keckoorn**, or **Keckhorn**, the windpipe.
- Keeap**, the cape of a coat ; also, a landmark.
- Keeasknife**, a large knife kept in a sheath or case.
- Keeavun**, the act of separating the corn when thrashed from the small particles of straw.
- Keeavun-rake**, a rake for the *keeavun*.
- Keel**, a kiln.
- Keert**, to carry on a cart or waggon ; to cart.
- Keert-loose**, a cart-rut.
- Kelter**, or **Kilter**, order ; condition. ' That hoos is in deuced good *kelter* ; ' that horse is in excellent condition.
- Kettle-cap**, and **Kettle-case**, the purple orchis.
- Keys**, pods of the ash and sycamore.
- Kids**, pods of peas, beans, and vetches.

Kindy, rather. 'I seems *kindy* queer : ' the *i* as in *pride*.

Kites, the dead boughs of trees.

Kittle, a kettle.

Kittle of fish, a saying. The word is a corruption of *kiddel*, a dam or open weir in a river to catch fish.—C. R. S.

Kix, or **Kecks**, the bullace or wild plum ; also, the stem of the teasle and hemlock.

Knittles, twisted rope yarns fastened to the mouths of sacks to tie them : generally called *zack knittles*.

Know-nuthun, stupid ; ignorant.

Konster, to construe.

Kreme-veaced, pale ; cream-faced.

Krish, to crush ; a crash.

Kuntriput, or **Countrysput**, a clown.

Laa, law ; also, to give a hare good start before the dogs. 'Ghee ur good *laa*.'

Laayur, a lawyer ; also, the shoot of a plant.

Lack, to want. 'I *lacks* zum moour beer.'

Lack a massy, an exclamation of surprise. See **Lor a massy**.

Lady bird, or **Lady cow**, also called **God Almighty's cow**, a winged insect, red with black spots ; the *Coccinella septem punctata*.

Lantern-jaas, the jaws of a thin, bony person.

Lar a massy, the Lord have mercy.

Larapping, loose made ; shambling ; also, a beating.

Lat in, to strike. 'I'll *lat in* at ye dereckelly ;' I'll strike you instantly.

Latter laamas, behind.

Lay, pasture land : generally so called after clover. 'A clover *lay* ;' a 'Dutch clover *lay*.'

Lady cow. See **Lady bird**.

Lease, pasture.

Leasing, to glean after the wheat has been carted.

Lebb, a calf's stomach.

Led, laid ; also, a lid.

Ledgers, wooden fastenings for thatch, cut from the upper part of short boughs or sticks.

Leef, or **Leif**, as soon. 'I'd jest as *leef* goo as not ;' I would as soon go as not.

Leer. See **Aleer**.

Lerrup, to give one a beating ; also, to walk in a sluggish and heavy manner. 'Zee how he goos *lerruping* along ;' see how sluggishly he walks.

Letherun, chastisement.

Lethur, to beat. 'If thee doesn't mind what thee beest adwine thee'l ghit *lethur'd* ;' if you do not mind what you are doing you will get beaten.

Levvur basket, a basket made of *levvurs* or coarse rushes.

Levvurs, the iris or *fleur de lis*.

Lew, the lee side.

Lewth, warmth ; shelter from the wind ; under the lee of anything.

Leyace, to beat. 'I'll *leyace* thy jacket for thee ;' I'll give you a horsewhipping.

Leyadul, a large spoon ; a ladle.

Leyadun, a burden of wood, or any weight to carry on the shoulder or back. 'He got a good *leyadun*.'

Leyan, a lane.

Leyav, to empty or throw out water.

Lick, to beat ; to chastise.

Lickun, a beating ; a chastisement.

Lig, a leg.

Ligguns, leather coverings for the legs ; called also spatterdashes.

Light a vire, a term of abuse. 'Thee bee'st a blastnashun *light a vire* rogue.' Probably it originally meant an incendiary.

Linch, a strip of copse wood with a strip of ploughed land.

Linkister, a linguist ; an interpreter.

Linnard, a linnet.

Lintseed, linseed.

Lipwise, talking nonsense. 'Don't thee be so plaguy *lipwise* ;' do not talk such nonsense.

Lissum, pliable ; easy to bend.

Litter, old straw ; also, a great number ; a brood, as a *litter* of pigs.

Little house, a privy, formerly always detached from the dwelling-house.

Littur-up, to put the bedding under the horse.

Lollun, idling. 'What bee'st *lollun* about zoo vor ?' why are you idling the time away ?

Lollup, to walk loosely and lazily. 'How he *lollups* along !'

Long-dog, a greyhound.

Long-tail'd capon, a bird ; the long-tailed titmouse.

Loath, unwilling. 'He was *loath* to zell un ;' he was unwilling to sell it.

Look a massy, an expression of surprise or astonishment. It may be a corruption of *Lor a massy*, which see.

Loop'd, eloped. 'She *loop'd* away wi' un ;' she eloped with him.

Lop, to leap awkwardly.

Lop-ear'd, having hanging ears. 'I don't like that *lop-ear'd* zort a pigs.'

Lop-zided, all on one side.

Lor, Lord.

Lor a massy, Lord have mercy ; an exclamation of pity or surprise. ' *Lor a massy* upon me ! I dedn't meean noo harm be't ;' Lord have mercy upon me ! I thought no harm of it.

Lords and Ladies, the arum.

Lote, a loft.

Louster, to make a clumsy, rattling noise.

Lowance, share ; proportion.

Lowz, to think ; to form an opinion. 'I *lowz* we'd better go at wunce ;' it is my opinion we had better be gone.

Luc, a small pool of water on the sea-side.

Luce, or **Luse**, a rut ; 'a cart *luse*.' See **Keert-loose**.

Luckey, a corruption of 'look ye.' 'I *zay*, come here *luckey* ;' come here and look ye.

Lug, to pull ; to draw. 'I'll *lug* thy ears for thee.' Shakespeare uses the word in this sense.

Lug, a measure ; a rod ; also, a sea-shore worm used for bait.

Lumper, to stumble. 'That hoss *lumpers*.'

Lumpy, weighty ; also, one who carelessly tumbles. 'Well done, *lumpy*.'

Maa, the maw ; the stomach.

Maakish, sick from drinking.

Maaworm, a worm that breeds in the stomach.

Maaycock, a conceited fellow ; a coxcomb.

Mad, angry. 'She was *mad* wi'n ;' she was angry with him.

Mag, the jack at which quoits are thrown.

Maggot, a whim ; a caprice. 'He's vull o' *maggots* ;' he's very whimsical.

Maggotty, whimsical ; mischievous.

Mallard, the male duck.

Mallishag, a caterpillar.

Mallow, mellow ; tipsy.

Mallus, the *Althæa officinalis* ; called also *mash mallus*, possibly mallows beaten into a mash for poultices.

Map, a mop.

Marchunman, a merchant ship.

Mares' tails, narrow, streaky clouds, of a light colour.

Marvul, marble.

Maul, to beat. See **Clot-mauler**.

Med, may.

Meead, a meadow.

Meealy-mouthed, deceitful.

Ments, or **Mence**, resemblance ; likeness. 'The child *mences* like his father.'

Merry, a small black, sweet cherry.

Mesh, a transit made by a hare through a hedge ; also, a marsh.

Meyastur, master.

Meyat, a mate ; the carter's assistant.

Meyther, or **Mither**, **Yate**, the call to horses to go to the left.

Miche, to play truant. Shakespeare has *micher*, a truant.

Middlemus, Michaelmas.

Midgemadge, confusion.

Milksop, an effeminate person.

Miller, a white moth.

Milt, part of the inside of a calf.

Min, men.

Mind, to remember.

Mints, small insects in cheese ; mites.

Mize, water : probably for *moist*.

Moll Andrey, a merry Andrew.

Moll washer, the water wagtail.

Month's-mind, great inclination. 'I'd a *month's-mind* to a knock'd un down.'

- Mooast**, most.
- Moonshun**, smuggled spirits.
- Mootend**, the backside.
- Mopp**, to drink greedily. 'He *mopp'd* up the yeal.'
- Mores**, grubbed roots of large trees.
- Morgan**, the stinking camomile.
- Mortal**, very ; exceeding. 'That's a *mortal* vine cow.'
- Mote**, a small piece.
- Mow-burned**. When hay or corn is put together before it is dry, and heats, it is so called.
- Muckell**, old straw nearly rotten.
- Mud calf**, a weaned calf.
- Mudd**, a stupid, unthinking person.
- Muddel**, to do a thing awkwardly. 'How thee dost *muddel* that about!'
- Muddled**, stupid ; half drunk.
- Muggleton**, an old name for a rat, but probably only in nursery stories.
- Muggletony**, an *outrè* or mongrel animal.
- Muggy**, sultry moist weather.
- Mum**, a louse.
- Mumchance**, a stupid person who sits silent in company.
- Mumpoker**, a word used to frighten and quiet crying children. 'I'll zend the *mumpoker* ater ye.'
- Mun**, a corruption of *man*, but often used when speaking to a woman ; as, 'Come here, Moll, and I'll tell thee *mun*.'
- MurRAIN-berries**, the berries of the black briony.
- Muzzikun**, a musician.
- Muzzy**, half drunk.
- Mwilun**, working uselessly. 'Tis noo use to keep *mwilun* there.'
- Naail**, a nail.
- Naaize**, a noise.
- Naaybur**, a neighbour.
- Nab the rust**, to be angry or sulky.
- Nammut**, a luncheon eaten in the field about nine o'clock in the morning, excepting during harvest, and then at four in the afternoon.

Nan, Anan, an interrogation, meaning, 'I do not hear you ; what do you say ?'

Nan, or Nanny, a she-goat ; also, a kept woman.

Nashun, the nation ; also, great, very, exceeding ; as, 'A *nashun* deaal o' rain ;' 'He's a *nashun* bad buoy.'

Necessary, a privy.

Neckhankicher, a neckerchief.

Neddy, an ass.

Neeal, to temper by fire.

Neeaps, or Neeaptides, the low tides.

Needs, having a desire to evacuate. 'I wants to goo and do my *needs*.'

Needs, forsooth ; in consequence. 'He must *needs* goo and ghit drunk ;' he must forsooth go and get drunk.

Neuce, or Neust, nearly.

Neuce the matter, pretty well ; nearly as it should be.

Neuce the seyam, much the same.

Nevvy, a nephew.

Neyamurd, enamoured.

Neyares, the nostrils.

Neyav, the middle of a wheel.

Nient, or Ninte, to anoint.

Niented, wicked ; incorrigible. 'That chap's a *niented* scoundrel.'
A corruption of *anointed*.

Nighthaak, a bird that flies in the twilight.

Nine eyes, a small kind of eel.

Nooan, none.

Nooance, for the purpose ; for the nonce.

Nooan un's, none of us.

Nooan un't, none of it.

Nooways, not at all. 'He's *nooways* given to drink.'

Not-cow, a cow without horns.

Not-sheep, a sheep without horns.

Now-a-days, the time present.

Nub, a small piece.

Nummed, benumbed.

Nunchun, victuals eaten between breakfast and dinner.

Nuss-tendun, attending as a nurse.

Oben, an oven.

Oben-rubber, a pole to stir the fire in the oven.

Obstropolus, headstrong; obstreperous.

Odd rot it, an exclamation; 'God rot it!'

Oddsniggers, an exclamation of rebuke. '*Oddsniggers*, you mos'nt do that.'

Oddzookers, a contraction of 'God succour us!'

Oddzounderkins hauw, an expression used to find fault. '*Oddzounderkins hauw*, what dost do that vor?'

Okkepashun, occupation.

Onaxd, unasked.

One is sometimes used for *a*. 'There was the deuce of *one* row;'
'He had the deuce of *one* crop of barley.'

Ooman, a woman.

Or a one, either of them; ever a one.

Ore-weed, sea-weed. See **Zea-ware**.

Ourn, ours.

Outraajus, outrageous.

Ont-taak, to outdo by talk.

Ovus, the eaves of a rick.

Oxlays. See **Cowlays**.

Paam, the palm of the hand.

Paanch-guts, a person with a large belly.

Paay, to pay; also, to beat. 'I'll *paay* thee vor that.'

Paddle, a small spade to clean the plough; also, to walk about in the wet.

Palmer, the large kind of caterpillar.

Parging, a ceiling.

Pawstjur, posture; also, to strut. 'That fellow finely *paustjurs* about.'

Peckacks, a pickaxe.

Peeaz, or **Peeazen**, plural of pea.

Peeaz-haam, the straw or haulm of peas.

Peeaz-puddun, a pudding made of peas.

Peer, to equal; to compare to. 'I never zeed the *peer* to't; I never saw anything to compare with it.'

- Peer**, to pour out lard.
- Peewit**, the lapwing.
- Peeyat**, peat ; a kind of rushy earth used for firing.
- Pelt**, to throw at ; also, a skin or hide.
- Pend**, to depend.
- Perfecas**, perforce.
- Pestul**, a pistol.
- Peyasturry**, pastry.
- Piece**, a field of corn.
- Pill**, a pitcher.
- Pimple**, the head. 'He's got a rare *pimple* ;' he has a large head.
- Pincherwig**, the earwig.
- Pinchfart**, a stingy person.
- Piney**, the flower peony.
- Pinyun**, opinion.
- Pip**, a disease in chicken ; also, the *lues venerea*.
- Pitch in**, begin instantly ; go at it.
- Pitchun-prong**, a long fork ; a pitchfork.
- Pitchun-stones**, round stones used for paving.
- Pittus**, miserable ; piteous.
- Pitzaa**, a large saw for cutting a tree into planks.
- Plaay-in**, to begin at once. 'Come, look sharp ; *plaay-in*.'
- Plaay-up**, for music, and **Plaay-sharp**, to be quick, are common expressions.
- Platter**, a wooden plate ; also, plates made of pewter are called 'pewter *platters*.'
- Pleyagy**, very ; vexatious ; extraordinary. 'He's a *pleyagy* queer chap.'
- Plim**, to swell.
- Plock**, a log of wood. 'Put a *plock* into the vire.'
- Plotnore**, a close black clay. See Sir R. Worsley's *History of the Island*, p. 8.
- Plough-sheer**, a ploughshare.
- Pluck**, the liver and lights.
- Plunge**, to throb.
- Plush**, to plash ; to pleach ; to partly cut the thorns of an old hedge, and lay them on the bank, so that when covered with earth they shoot and make a new hedge.

- Pock-fretten**, marked with the small-pox.
- Pokassun**, following people slyly, to know what they are doing.
- Poke**, to go about in a sly manner.
- Poleaps**, a leathern strap belonging to harness.
- Polt**, a blow.
- Pook**, to thrust with the horns.
- Pooks**, small parcels of corn in the field ; haycocks.
- Poost**, a post.
- Poozy**, a nosegay.
- Popple-stocan**, a pebble. A.S. *papol-stán*.
- Posture**, to strut.
- Potshed**, or **Potsheerd**, a piece of broken plate, or earthenware.
- Pound**, to beat. 'I'll *pound* thy head aal to mortar.'
- Praalun**, prowling. 'That chap esn't *praalun* about for noo good.'
- Prajan**, swaggering ; conceited.
- Pranked**, ornamented ; of various colours. Used by Shakespeare.
- Pranked Jay**, the common term for the jay.
- Prevy**, a small house in the garden. See **Little-house**.
- Preyat-a-peyas**, prate-a-pace ; a forward talking child.
- Prise**, to raise with a lever.
- Prongsteel**, the handle of a prong.
- Proper**, exceeding ; perfect. 'He's a *proper* good one.'
- Pudden-headed**, thick-headed ; stupid.
- Pumble-vootted**, club-footed.
- Punch**, a blow. 'I'll ghee thee a *punch*.'
- Puncheon**, a wooden barrel of about a gallon, but not definite.
- Punear**, or **Punyear**, to peruse a book.
- Pure**, nice ; excellent. 'She's a *pure* wold dooman.'
- Purely**, pretty well. 'I'm *purely*, I thank ye.'
- Purl**, to turn swiftly round. 'He *purled* round like a top.'
- Purr-lamb**, a male lamb.
- Purtend**, to pretend.
- Purvide**, to provide.
- Purvizer**, with a proviso.
- Purzarve**, to preserve.
- Puss**, a purse.

Pussikey, a little, short, thick, conceited person.

Pute, to impute.

Put on, or **Put 'em along**, to go, or drive, faster. 'Mind your hosses, buoy, and *put 'em along*.'

Pwinetur, a pointer.

Quaail, to quake; a quail.

Quaaita, quoits.

Quaam, a qualm.

Quandorum, a polite speech or gesture.

Quarl, a pane of window-glass; also, to quarrel.

Quat, or **Quat-down**, to sit down; to squat.

Queel, a quill; also, to curl up.

Querck, to sigh; to fret.

Quickzet, a hedge of thorns or privet.

Quile, to coil; also, a coil of rope.

Quilt, to beat; to thrash. 'I'll *quilt* thee purty tightish vor that;' I'll beat you severely for doing that. Also, to cover a ball with twine.

Quilt, fatigued; unfit for work.

Quine, a coin.

Raa, raw.

Raail, a rail; the corncreak.

Raathy, angry; wrathful.

Raay, to array; a beam of light.

Raaygrass, ryegrass.

Rabbit, an oath; confound. 'Od *rabbit* ye!'

Rafty, having a stale, unpleasant smell.

Rake, to put out. '*Rake* the vire out;' '*Rake* out the obn.'

Rammel-cheese, raw meal.

Ramsden, or **Ramsons**, the wild garlic.

Ramshackled, dilapidated; out of repair: generally applied to an old crazy building, or any worn-out vehicle.

Randy, lewd.

Rare, to raise; to rear. A horse standing on its hinder legs is said 'to *rare* on end.'

Rare, the rear; raw; under-done.

Barridge, or Raddige, a radish.

Bathe, early.

Rather-ripe, an early apple so called.

Rattletrap, the same as **Ramshackled**.

Reach, or Retch, the act of straining to vomit; applied to land, as Apse Reach.

Reaches, the ridges in a field.

Readied, or Redded, cooked enough. 'That pork esn't *readied* enough.'

Rearun, putting a roof on a new house.

Reckon, to suppose; to think; also, to promise one a beating. 'I'll *reckon* wi' thee before long.'

Rect, to direct.

Rectunpooast, a directing post.

Reddy, nearly; in such a manner as. 'She was zick, *reddy* to die.'

Reead, to read.

Rejaaice, to rejoice.

Rense, to wash out; to rinse.

Benyard, a fox.

Retch, to stretch.

Reverss, the reverse.

Revver, a river.

Rew, or Rue, a thick hedgerow.

Reyals, taxes.

Reyaps, food for sheep.

Reyav, to rave.

Reyavun, a raven.

Rice, a long stick or bough.

Rickess, a rickyard.

Rid, red.

Ridbreast, the robin; called also robin redbreast.

Riddle, a sieve; also, a composition of red ochre and tar.

Ridgsty, a chain attached to the shafts of a waggon which goes over the horse's back.

Ridweed, the wild poppy.

Rig, to break through a fence; to mark sheep.

Riggish, usually applied to cattle or sheep getting out and breaking through fences; also, wanton, in which sense it is used by Shakespeare.

- Right-up-and-down**, a seafaring term for a calm.
- Rimey**, or **Rhymy**, hazy ; almost a fog.
- Rine**, the bark of a tree, *i. e.* rind.
- Rine-off**, to strip. ' *Rine-off* and fight un.
- Rip**, to reap ; also, a vile person.
- Rippook**, a reaping-hook.
- Rish**, boldly. 'He went *rish* drow the copse.'
- Rish to cut**, at a great rate ; also, to ride or drive swiftly. 'There they goos *rish to cut*.'
- Rishun dry**. When loose corn in the field has become so dry as to be rather brittle, it is so called.
- Rive**, amorous.
- Reke**, steam. 'The *roke* vleys out o' the pot.'
- Rengs**, the steps of a ladder.
- Ronk**, growing luxuriantly.
- Roop**, a disease in fowls.
- Roopy**, viscous ; glutinous.
- Rossal**, to wrestle.
- Rounce**, coarse grass in pastures.
- Bounty**, rough : applied to marshes.
- Reuse**, to disturb. ' *Rouse* un out.'
- Bewcast**, a composition of lime and small stones to cover the outside of houses. The same as *rough-cast*. *Mids. N. D.*, Act V, Sc. 1.
- Rowet**, old withered grass.
- Rubbenstocan**, a stone to clean with.
- Rubble coal**, large coal.
- Rud**, the marigold.
- Rudder**, a coarse sieve.
- Rue**, a wide hedge ; also for row ; as, ' *Rue* the hay in and put it into pook.'
- Rue-Street**, a high road on the north of the island, corresponding with the 'King's *Rue*' on the opposite mainland.
- Ruineyat**, to seduce ; ruinate.
- Bullis**, or **Bullus**, to relish. 'I han't got noo *rullis* vor't.'
- Run**, to grow alike, or of the same size. 'Theeas cabbages *runs* aal the seyam ;' 'They *runs* to zeed.'
- Rusticoat**, or **Rusticut**, a countrified person.
- Rusty**, angry ; restive. 'He runs *rusty*.'

Saace-box, a saucy boy. 'In old English we have *sauceling*.'—Halliwell.

Saacy, pert; insolent; lively or skittish, applied to a horse. 'He was so *saacy* we was forced to put un to plough.'

Saaige, sage.

Saamun, walking lazily. 'Come, put on; don't be *saamun* about aal day.'

Saantur, to loiter; to saunter.

Saave, salve.

Saltzillur, a salt-cellar.

Samper, samphire.

Sangle, a drunken bout.

Sar, to serve. 'That *sar'd* un jest right.'

Sarvunt, or **Zarvunt**, a servant.

Sault, to assault.

Scent, a descent.

Scoop, an iron shovel. Those used in barns are made of wood, and are called barn-*scoops*.

Scotch, to cut slightly; to notch.

Scraald, corn, when nearly ripe, blown in different directions.

Screech-owl, the swift.

Scrile, underwood.

Scrim, to crush or bruise.

Scroop, to creak. 'How that wheel *scroops*.'

Scrow, of a mean or bad appearance.

Scrump, baked hard. 'This biscuit es nice and *scrump*.'

Scrunge, to squeeze. See **Skrunge**.

Scuff, to shuffle in walking. 'See how that lazy chap goes *scuffling* along.'

Sea-ware, sea-weed. See **Ore-weed**, **Zea-weed**.

Senders, or **Zinders**, cinders.

Sess, to throw water about; also, a word to call dogs to their food.

Sessmunt, assessment.

Settle, a high-backed long wooden seat used in kitchens; also, a foundation, usually raised, for a rick.

Sewent, even; regular. 'That a *sewent* bit o' wutts;' that's a well sown and grown field of oats. See **Suant**.

Seyavaal, a small pan to save the ends of candles.

Seyve, to deceive.

Shackles, twisted boughs of hazel or willow to secure hurdles or gates.

Shag, a cormorant.

Shakebag, a game-cock of the largest size.

Sharlott, the garden culinary plant, shallot.

Sharpzet, hungry.

Shat, shall. **Shatn't**, shall not.

Sheltun in, the twilight. As the days begin to grow shorter, they say, 'The days be *sheltun in*.'

Shilvun, sloping; shelving.

Shirk, to evade in a sly or cowardly manner. 'He *shirk'd* off out of es work.'

Shock, a pile or hile of sheaves.

Shoe the colt, to make one pay a fine on a first visit to a fair or parish meeting.

Shoo, a word used for driving away poultry.

Shoot, or Chute, a steep hill in a lane or road.

Shouto, a donkey.

Shove, to thrust.

Show, or Show-hackle, to be willing to fight. From a cock's erecting his *hackles*, i. e. the feathers of his neck, when about to fight.

Show off, to commence. 'When do the playyurs *show off*?' when does the theatre open?

Shram'd, Shrammed, benumbed with cold; chilled.

Shrauf-cakes, or Shrove-cakes, cakes made to give to the children who come begging at Shrovetide.

Shrauftide, Shrovetide.

Shrauvvers, or Shrovers, children who go from house to house singing for cakes, or Shroving, as it is termed, at Shrovetide.

Shreavy, want of depth of soil.

Shrid, a small piece of cloth cut off; a shred.

Shrip, to clip a hedge, or cut hair close.

Shroke, to shrivel.

Shucks, the husks of pea or bean pods.

Shule, to intrude in a mean manner.

Shunch, to push.

Sias, Josias.

Sign, intention; design. 'I *signs* to goo to-morrow.'

Sile, to stain ; also, dung ; filth.

Singreen, the houseleek, from its evergreen leaves.

Sinnafy, to signify.

Sist, to insist.

Sithe, to sob ; to sigh.

Skaail, to throw at. 'Let's *skaail* that dog.' See *Squaail*.

Skeecal, to mount ; to scale.

Skecap'd, escaped.

Skecap-gallus, a fellow who ought to be hanged ; a scape-gallows.

Skeas, scarce.

Skeathy, or **Scathy**, thievish. 'That's a *scathy* cat.'

Skeer, to frighten away ; to scare.

Skeercrow, a figure made of straw to frighten birds.

Skiller-boots, and **Skilter-vamps**, half-boots, laced in front.

Skillun, an outhouse ; a kind of pantry.

Skimmurton, a skeleton.

Skitter-ways, irregular ; not strait and even.

Skiver, a skewer.

Skiver-wood, the dogwood, of which skewers are made.

Skize, or **Skise**, to run fast.

Skollard, a learned person ; a scholar.

Skote, a prop.

Skreak, to creak.

Skreyapur, a scraper ; a bad fiddler.

Skrile, small wood and brambles.

Skrim, to squeeze ; to crush.

Skrish, to crush.

Skrunch, to grind with the teeth.

Skrunge, to squeeze closely in a crowd.

Skuff, or **Skurff**, the back of the neck.

Skuffy, in a scurvy state.

Skure, to secure.

Slaay, to slay.

Slackumtrans, a slovenly, dirty woman.

Slam, to shut the door violently.

Slammakin, untidy ; slovenly.

- Slappy**, dirty underfoot. 'The roads are wet and *slappy*.'
- Slat**, to strike on the breech sharply with anything flat. 'If thee doann't ghee off roarun I'll *slat* thee.'
- Slench**, to quench one's thirst.
- Sletch**, to cease or stop. 'There's noo *sletch* in ut.' 'It raained aal day without *sletchun*.'
- Slink**, a small piece of wet meadow land.
- Sliver**, a piece. 'Cut me a *sliver* off that ham.'
- Slouch**, a lazy fellow.
- Slouchun**, walking lazily.
- Slush**, dirty water.
- Small beer**, table beer; the weakest beer, free to all comers.
- Smash**, small pieces. 'They broke un aal to *smash*.'
- Smert**, quick; fast; adroit.
- Smockfey'd**, beardless; puny.
- Smockvrock**, a white frock worn by countrymen.
- Smolche**, to discolour or daub with paint or dirt.
- Snaail's trot**, walking slowly.
- Snacks**, halves. 'I'll go *snacks* wi' thee.'
- Snakes-stang**, the dragon-fly.
- Snapsen**, aspen. 'He shakes like a *snapsen* leaf.'
- Snapzack**, a knapsack.
- Snawff**, the snuff of a candle.
- Sneykun**, sneaking.
- Snig**, a young conger eel.
- Snobble**, to snap up, as ducks eating slugs.
- Snoche**, to speak with a nasal twang.
- Snop**, a sharp blow.
- Soft**, foolish.
- Soger**, a soldier; also, a sea insect that takes possession of the shell of another fish.
- Sogged**, saturated with wet.
- Sole**, or **Zooul**, to cause a dog to fasten on the ears of a pig. 'Ghit the dog and *zooul* that zow.' Used by Shakespeare.
- Sook**, a word to call pigs to their food.
- Soourder**, a game-cock that wounds its antagonist much.
- Sorrow**, sorrel.

- Sowse**, the feet, ears, and tail of a pig pickled.
- Spaan**, the eggs of fish ; also, a scolding, abusive woman.
- Sparrods**, pliable wooden fastenings for thatch.
- Speer**, aspire.
- Spet**, to spit.
- Speyad**, a spade.
- Spile**, a wooden spigot.
- Spinedy**, muscular.
- Spire**, a coarse kind of rushes, sometimes used to thatch ricks.
- Spitdeep**, the depth the spade is forced into the ground.
- Splaa**, broad ; ill-made. 'I can't get a shoe to fit your *splaa* foot.'
- Spluttur**, to speak quick and thick.
- Spoonmeyat**, broth ; soup.
- Sprack**, smart ; spruce.
- Sprank**, ready ; quick.
- Spry**, nimble ; active.
- Spudgel**, a small kind of trowel or knife.
- Squaail**, to throw a stick horizontally. 'I *squaail'd* at the snuff-boxes.' See **Skaail**.
- Squab**, thick, fat, and short ; an unfledged bird.
- Squash**, to bruise ; to crush.
- Squat**, to sit on the ground. 'I'll *squat* down here.'
- Squawk**, to squeak ; to squall.
- Squawking thresh**, the squalling thrush.
- Squench**, to quench. 'Ghit zum water and *squench* the vire.'
- Squidge**, to squeeze.
- Squinny**, lean ; thin ; also, to fret or cry as a child.
- Squitters**, looseness in cattle.
- Staabit**, food before dinner ; a stay-bit.
- Staaid**, sober ; steady.
- Staak**, to stalk along ; to walk proudly.
- Staal**, a stall ; also, a covering for the finger. 'Make me a vingur-*staal*.'
- Stabble**, to walk about in a wet room, or to soil the floor with wet shoes.
- Staff-hook**, a sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans and trim hedges.

Stag, a young cock.

Stake-bittul. See **Bittul**.

Stale, slow. 'What a *stale* boy that is.'

Stang, the sting of an insect or reptile; 'a snake's *stang*;' 'a wops's *stang*.'

Stark, or **Stark-steyrun**, quite. 'She's *stark* blind;' 'He's *stark-steyrun* mad.'

Starn, stern; fierce; also, the stern of a vessel.

Steddle, a stand; as *bed-steddle*.

Sterrup-glass, a glass of liquor drank upon the horse before parting.

Stert, to start.

Stew, fear; anxiety.

Steyabul, a stable.

Steyal beer, strong beer.

Steyav, a stave; a short song. 'Come, ghe us a bit of a *steyav*.'

Stick in the gizzard, to bear in mind. 'Et *sticks in his gizzard* eet;' he still keeps it in mind.

Stillurs, steelyards.

Stinguish, to distinguish; and also to extinguish.

Stint, to deprive; to take part away. 'Don't *stint* that hos of his wuts.'

Stir, to plough a fallow field.

Stitch, a rood of land.

Stocky, strong and stout.

Stocan, or **Stooun**, a stone.

Stocan-blind, quite blind.

Stocan-dead, quite dead.

Stoon-hoss, a stallion.

Stoour, to stir; to turn out. 'I'll soon *stoour* un out o' that.'

Stout, a fly that stings cattle; the gad-fly.

Straain, to strain; to seize goods or distrain.

Straa-vork, a large wooden fork to carry straw for thatching ricks or houses.

Straddle, to stand or move with the legs wide apart. A woman riding on horseback like a man is said to 'ride a *straddle*.'

Straddle-bob, the black beetle. (See *Appendix*.)

Stretch, a strike to measure corn.

Streyange, strange.

Strick, to strike.

Strick in, to begin. '*Strick in* here ;' begin ploughing or reaping, &c. in this part of the field.

Strogs, short leather gaiters or spatterdashes.

Strokens, the last milk drawn from a cow.

Strout, to strut. '*Zee* how he *strouts* along.'

Stucklun, a small apple-pie ; also, a small river-fish.

Stuffle, to stifle.

Sturtle, to affright.

Stutter, to stammer.

Suant, equally distributed. '*That's a suant* crop of corn.' See **Sewent**.

Suffer, to punish. '*I'll suffer* thee vur dwine o' that ;' I'll punish you for doing that.

Sult, to insult.

Sunce, or **Zunce**, since.

Sup, or **Zup**, to drink a small quantity. '*Come, sup* up that little what's left.'

Surge, a quick motion.

Suss, a dog-fish.

Swaailun, walking with a rolling and lazy gait.

Swack, or **Zwack**, a blow.

Swaige, to assuage.

Swarth, layers of grass or corn, cut by the scythe. See **Zwauth**.

Sweal, to scorch with fire. See **Zweal**.

Sweetwurt, the liquor of malt.

Swile, mud ; filth.

Swill-belly, a sot.

Swish, a small stick.

Swivetty, giddy.

Swizzle, ale and beer mixed.

Swotchel, to walk lazily.

Taa, or **Taw**, a small marble.

Taadry, tawdry.

Taailuns, or **Taailends**, the refuse of corn blown from the tail of the winnowing machine.

Taailzoke, a disease in the tail of a bullock.

- Taak**, to talk.
Tack, to attack.
Taffetty, dainty or delicate in eating.
Tag, a young sheep. Called *teg* in Shropshire.
Tallet, a hayloft.
Tan, to beat. 'I'll *tan* thy hide.'
Tang, to ring. '*Tang* that bell.'
Tape, or Teype, a mole, or want.
Tape-taker, a mole-catcher.
Tarnashun, a kind of oath. '*Tarnashun* seize thee.'
Tarnel, much; great. 'There's a *tarnel* deeul on't.'
Tarnelly, constantly. 'She's *tarnelly* talkun about et.'
Tarvatches, tares or wild vetches.
Teeny, tiny; small. 'He's a poor little *teeny* buoy.'
Teer, to tear.
Teerun, walking hastily. 'Where bee'st thee *teerun* to?' where are you going in such a hurry?
Tembur keeurt, to go with a team for timber. 'We be aal *gwine to tembur keeurt*;' we are all going for timber.
Tempt, attempt.
Temrus, timorous.
Tend, to attend; to watch.
Tendur, tinder.
Tenshun, attention.
Terreyabul, or Teryeabul, terrible.
Tew, tender; sickly.
Teyabul, a table.
Thaa, to thaw.
Theck, that; thick, this.
Thee'st, thou hast; you have.
Thereawaay, in that direction.
There-right, straight forward; in that place. '*Begin there-right*;' begin in that place where you now are.
Thetch, thatch.
Thillur, the shaft-horse.
Thiltugs, chains attached to the collar of the thill or shaft horse.
Thinks, thanks.

Thirt, to thwart.

Thirtauver, perverse ; contradictory.

Thizzel-spitter, an implement to root up thistles.

Thole-pin, the pin that goes into the shafts of the roller by which the horse draws.

Thresh, or Dresh, a thrush.

Thuckster, a courser. See Mrs. Moncrieff's Poem in the *Appendix*.

Thum-bit, a piece of meat eaten on bread : so called from the thumb being placed upon it.

Thumpun, great. 'He's a *thumpun* buoy.'

Tice, to entice.

Tickler, any smart animal ; also, a shrewd and cunning person.

Tiduns, news ; tidings.

Tight, to poise ; to feel the weight of.

Tightish, smartish ; pretty good.

Tightly, smartly ; severely.

Tilt, the covering of a cart ; also, land for a general crop.

Timersum, timorous.

Tines, the teeth of harrows.

Tinnally, continually.

Tips and Cues, iron for the tops and heels of the soles of shoes.

Tire, attire.

Tirl, to turn round. To '*tirl* at the pin,' in old songs, means to open the latch. See **Troll**.

Titch, to touch.

Titchy, captious ; soon offended.

To-do, an event. 'Here's a pretty *to-do*.'

Todpoul, a tadpole.

Tole, to entice. 'Ghit zum wuts, and *tole* the hos into *steyabul* ;' get some oats, and entice the horse into the stable.

Tooad, a toad.

Tooad's-meat, the fungus toad's-stool.

Toould, told.

Top-up, to finish a rick or a load of corn.

Tore, torn.

Tossel, a tassel.

Tostikeyated, drunk.

Tote, the whole.

Towse, a blow.

Toyle-money. In Gatcombe churchwardens' accounts between 1747 and 1754.

Tozier, a basket-maker.

Trencher, a wooden platter.

Trevet, a stool with three feet.

Treyad, trade; also, many weeds growing in a field. 'That ground's vull o' *treyad*.'

Treyapsun, walking in a slovenly manner. 'Zee how she goos *treyapeun* along.'

Treyases, chains belonging to harness.

Tribbet-door, a wicket or half-door.

Trimbul, to shake; to tremble.

Troll, or Trull, to bowl, as at cricket; also, to wheel or turn round; as, ' *Trull* that wheel-barrow.'

Tucks, the tusks of a boar.

Turnuts, turnips.

Turnunsticks, long, crooked sticks to turn layers of corn, &c.

Tussel, a struggle. 'I had a *tussel* wi' un.'

Tutty, a nosegay.

Twine, to entwine.

Twitter, to tremble. 'I'm all of a *twitter*.'

Vaaice, the voice.

Vaail, progress. 'Thee doesn't zim to meyak much *vaail*;' you do not appear to make much progress. (Short for *avail*.)

Vaails, wages.

Vaant, to brag; to vaunt.

Vaay, to succeed; to go on. 'This job don't *vaay* noohow;' this job does not go on well.

Vallow, a fallow field.

Van, a machine for winnowing corn; a fan.

Vanner, a large hawk.

Vantage, advantage.

Vardengeeal (with *g* hard), a kind of hoop or ruff; farthingale.

Vardick, a verdict.

Vare out, to plough the first two furrows of the different lands or ridges of a field. 'Goo and *vare out* that ground.'

Varm, or **Varm out**, to clean out. 'Goo and *varm out the steyabul*.'

Varmunt, vermin.

Vather, a father.

Vengevul, full of spite; revengeful.

Ventersum, hazardous.

Vet, to fetch; to go and bring a thing. *Fet*, fetched, Henry V, Act III, Sc. 1.

Vetch, same as **Vet**.

Vetterlock, the fetlock.

Veyapur, to brag; to bully.

Veyarn, fern.

Vice, or **Vize**, advice.

Vide, to divide.

Vilburd, a filbert.

Vill up, to make full.

'Come, *vill up* aal your glasses;
We'll dreyve dull keer awaay;
And wold meyster Time shall smile as he passes
To zee us aal zoo gaay;
To zee us aal zoo gaay;
Zoo vill up aal your glasses,' &c.—*Hooam Harvest Song*.

Vingur-pooast, a directing-post.

Vinickun, foppish; effeminate.

Vinney, or **Vinned**, mouldy. 'That's a nice *vinned* cheese.' A.S.
fynig.

Virenew, quite new.

Virk, to beat.

Virkun, a sound beating.

Vish-kittul, a fish-kettle.

Vish-vag, a fish-woman.

Vistycuffs, to fight with the fists.

Vittun, fitting; proper. 'Et esn't *vittun* we shoud goo there.'

Vives, a game played with a ball; fives.

Vizgig, an empty-headed person.

Vlare, to blaze. 'Zee how the candle *vlares*.'

Vleck, to comb.

Vleckun-comb, a comb with large teeth.

Vlee, a fly; also, a flea.

Vleece, to win a person's money. 'He got *vleeced* out o' aal his cash.'

Vleevlapper, a thing to drive away or kill flies.

Vlesh-flee, a large blue fly.

Vlick a beyacon, a fitch of bacon.

Vlitters, or **Bletters**, small pancakes ; fritters.

Vlo, flew.

Vlop, to fall bodily down. 'He fill down *vlop*.' Also, to flap the wings.

Vlucker, to fly about ; to flutter.

Vlump. See **Flop**.

Vlux, to fly at and strike with the wings, as a hen with chicken flying at and striking an animal with her wings.

Vokes, people ; folk.

Volley, to follow. 'Goo on, I'll *volley* thee.'

Voolhardy, rash.

Voordauver, to ford a river ; literally, to ford over.

Voorth, and **Vorred**, go forth, and forward.

Voould, a foal ; also, a pen in the field for sheep.

Vore hoss, the foremost horse in the team.

Voreright, headstrong. 'What a gurt zote *voreright* fool thee bee'st.'

Vorerunner, the beginner. 'He was the *vorerunner* on't aal.'

Vorn, for him ; for it.

Voul, to be foul.

Vour, to devour.

Vrail, a flail.

Vrail-basket, a light flexible basket. See **Frail**.

Vree, free ; willing. 'That are's a *vree* hoss to work ;' that horse works willingly.

Vroar, frozen. 'The pond's *vroar* aal auver.'

Vull-spout, in full speed.

Vurdur, farther.

Vuz-break, land where furze is growing, or where furze is broken up.

Vuz-chipper, a bird ; furze-chirper ; the whin-chat, or mountain finch.

Vuz-owl, an insect. See **Fuz-owl**.

Um, them.

Un, him ; of it ; of him. 'Lat *un* alooan ;' let him alone. 'There's

dree *un* um; ' there are three of them. 'What wull ye zill *un* vor?' what will you sell it for? 'I zid noo moor *un*;' I saw no more of him. 'Ghee me a bit *un*;' give me a piece of it.

Unawars, unaware.

Unbeknown, unknown.

Underground, short; dumpy. 'He's a miseryabul little *under-ground* chap.'

Unready, not roasted or boiled enough.

Unthaa, to thaw.

Un um, of them. **Un un**, of him. **Un ur**, of her. **Un ut**, of it.

Up along, to go to a place.

Uppeen-chock, a frame of wood to aid in mounting a horse.

Upsides, even. 'I'll be *upsides* wi' ye;' I will be even with you.

Upzettun, disagreement; quarrel; row. 'There'll be the deuce o' one *upzettun*;' there will be the devil to pay.

Waay, a road.

Waithe, or **Weeth**, languid.

Want, a mole.

Want-ketchur, a mole-catcher.

Wanty, or **Wanttie**, a girth or chain attached to the shafts of a cart, and passing under the horse's belly.

War, beware.

Warm, to thrash. 'I'll *warm* thy jacket vor thee.'

Warndy, to warrant. 'I'll *warndy*;' I'll warrant you.

Warnut, a walnut.

Warp, to cast a foal. 'That mare *warped* her voould.'

Water-evvet, the newt.

Water-ghecal, a second rainbow above the first.

Watshed, wet in the feet; wetshod.

Weeath, limmer; pliant.

Wee'n, with him. **Wee'r**, with her. **Wee't**, with it.

Wenchen, as used by Shakespeare, '*wenching* rogues.'

Wether-gaaige, to get the better of another. 'I got the *wether-gaaige* un;' I got the better of him.

Wex, wax.

Weysan, or **Wesan**, thin.

What'st, what have you?

Wheeat, wheat.

Wheez, a wisp of straw.

Wherret, a blow. 'I'll ghee thee a *wherret* in the chops.' Also, to tease; to pester.

Whicker, to neigh as a horse.

Whippunce, a short bar by which a harrow is drawn.

Whisp, a handful of straw twisted.

Whoot, **Woub**, the call to horses to go to the right.

Whusbird, or **Wusbird**, a term of contempt; a whore's bird. See **Wosbird**.

Willey, a large basket for carrying chaff.

Wim, to winnow.

Wimsaail, or **Winsul**, a canvas sail used in barns.

Wimsheet, same as **Wimsaail**; or winnowing-sheet.

Windvall, unexpected good luck.

Wintle-end, the end of a shoemaker's thread.

Withe, a twisted wand to form a rope.

Without, unless. 'I won't goo *without* he goes too.'

Withy, a willow.

Withy-bed, a plantation of withies.

Wobble, to shake.

Wobble-jaad, rickety; shaky.

Wold, old.

Wollup, to beat; to thrash.

Wood-quest, or **Wood-quester**, a wood-pigeon.

Woodsn't, will not; or, will you not?

Woodst, or **Woot**, will; or, will you?

Wopper, large; great.

Wops, a wasp.

Wordle, the world.

Work-a-days, working-days.

Wosbird, a term of contempt; a whore's bird. See **Whusbird**.

Woup, **Way**, the call to horses to stop.

Wraathy, angry; wrathful.

Wrench, to sprain.

Wroastle, to wrestle.

Wurt, a wart ; also, the water in which malt has been steeped ; also, in the names of plants, as St. John's-*wurt*, Money-*wurt*, &c.

Wusted, the worst of it. 'He had a fight, and got *wusted*.'

Wuts, oats.

Wuz, was.

Yallow-buoy, a guinea.

Yallow-caul, the Crow's-foot, *Ranunculus repens*.

Yallow-jaans, the jaundice.

Yap, to yelp ; to bark.

Yarm, the arm.

Yeal, ale.

Yeapril, April.

Yeaprun, an apron.

Yearly, early.

Yearn, to earn.

Yearnest, or **Arnest**, earnest ; also, to bind a bargain. 'I bote a pig un, and ghid un a crown in *yearnest*.'

Yeath, earth ; soil.

Yender, yonder.

Yerzelf, yourself.

Yoppul, unnecessary talk.

Yoppulun, grumbling. 'What bist *yoppulun* about ?'

Yourn, yours.

Yowl, to cry ; to howl like a dog.

Yulk, the yolk of an egg.

Zaa-dowst, saw-dust.

Zaddle-backed, having a low back.

Zand-blind, near-sighted ; purblind.

Zea-ware, a kind of sea-weed having long leaves. See **Ore-weed**.

Zeed-cake, a cake made in the wheat-sowing season.

Zeed-lip, a box to sow corn with.

Zeed-time, the season for sowing.

Zeedy, sickness after drinking. 'I zay, Tom, thee dost look pleyagy *zeedy*.'

Zee'n, see him. **Zee ur**, see her. **Zee't**, see it.

Zeethe, to boil gently.

Zemmies, or **Zemmies hauw**, an exclamation of surprise or rebuke.
'*Zemmies hauw ! what dost do that vor ?*'

Zense, sense ; properly. 'This job en't done in noo *zense* ;' it is not done properly.

Zet off, to go ; also, to explode gunpowder.

Zet out, a commencement. 'Here's a purty *zet out* !' Also, a merry-making. 'There's gwine to be the deuce o' one *zet out*.'

Zet up, to be refractory ; also, to stand the pins up at the game of bowls or four corners.

Zich, such.

Zide-box. See **Zeed-lip**.

Zidelun, the slope of a hill.

Zidle, to edge or squeeze in.

Zim, to seem ; also, to feel. 'I *zims* kind a sleepy zomehow.'

Zimmun, seeming ; thinking. '*Zimmun* to me you'd better lat that aloan ;' it is my opinion you had better not do that.

Zippet, a small sop or toast.

Zive, a scythe.

Zive-sneead, the stick or pole to which the scythe and handle are attached.

Zooks, an abbreviation of **Gadzookers**.

Zoonderkims, a word of reproof. '*Zoonderkims* ! ghee off durekelly ;' leave off directly.

Zooul, a stake to fasten sheep-hurdles.

Zoozay, for the sake of talking. 'He zed ut jest for the *zoozay* ;'
i. e. so-say.

Zote, foolish. Literally, soft.

Zotey, a fool. 'Goo along, ye gurt *zotey*.' See above.

Zourzop, an ill-natured person.

Zull, a plough.

Zummur-vreckled, the face spotted by the heat of the sun.

Zunhoun, a halo round the sun.

Zwag-belly, a belly that shakes from its weight.

Zwanky, swampy.

Zwarm, to beat. 'I'll *zwarm* into thee in noo time ;' I'll beat you instantly.

Zwauth, a layer of grass or corn after being cut by a scythe ; a swath,
See **Swarth**.

Zweal, to singe, or burn. See **Sweal**.

Zweltur, to perspire with pain.

Zwiftur, part of the tackling that fastens a load of wood or timber to the waggon.

Zwig, to drink.

Zwill, to drink greedily.

Zwimmur pudden, a small, thin, circular pudding, made of flour and water.

Zwingel, that part of the flail which falls upon the corn.

Zwinjun, great; huge. 'That's a *zwinjun* looad o' wuts;' that is a huge load of oats.

Zwivvety, feeling confused in the head, or giddy.

Zwop, to exchange.

In the following list the words marked V, collected by the late Mr. Vernon (author of the "Anglo-Saxon Guide"), were kindly sent me by Professor Skeat, who received them from Professor Earle; those marked R by Mr. J. D. Robertson, who collected them during his residence at Newport.

Belder-root, water-drop wort, *Ænanthe crocata*.—V.

Billy-biter, the little titmouse, so called by boys, whom it bites severely when caught.—V.

Binder, a quantity. 'A pretty good *binder* of it.'—R.

Bivver, to shake; to tremble; also, a state of trembling. 'All of a *bivver*.'—V.

Bog-myrtle, *Myrica*, gale.—V.

Cheat, bearded darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.—V.

Copse-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*.—V.

Crow-needles, *Scandix Pecten*.—V.

Drug, used of a dead weight. '*Drug* and heavy.'—R.

Drug-shoe, the iron drag placed under a cart-wheel.—R.

Devil's-claws, the common crow-foot.—V.

Devil's-guts, the common bind-weed.—V.

Dover (pronounced *Duvver*), part of the sea coast at Ryde.—V.

Dung-pown, the walled enclosure for a dung-heap.—R.

Enny, only.--R.

Fair-do's, fair treatment. 'I thinks it's pretty well *fair-do's*.'—R.

Fiddle-cases, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.—V.

Firk, a state of fuss and discontent. 'She's always on the *firk*.'—R.

Garbed up, to be dressed in an extraordinary manner.—R.

Gipsey-Rose, *Scabiosa arvensis*.—V.

Gipsey Onion, *Allium ursinum*.—V.

Handy, near; nearly. 'Pretty *handy* twelve o'clock.'—R.

Hatch, to tear or slit a thing by catching it upon some projecting object.—R.

Have. 'He've had it to say of me,' i. e. he has been known to say.--R.

Hedge-bells, the wild convolvulus.—V.

Hunch. 'A *hunch* of thunder.'—R.

Hunched-up, diminished in size: of a crop of apples, potatoes, etc.
'To be in a corner' is used similarly, no matter whether the heap be in a corner or not.—R.

Inless, unless.—R.

King, a good deal. 'It's a *king* better now than what it used to be.'—R.

Kink, to wriggle. 'To *kink* like a snake.'—R.

Kneeholm, *Ruscus aculeatus*.—V.

Lamb's-quarters, *Chenopodium album*.—V.

Lence, loan.—R.

Like. 'To *like* worst' is used for 'to dislike most,' e. g. 'That's the job I *likes* worst of all.'—R.

Limmer, supple; pliable.—R.

Loop, the 'hoe' used by maltsters to level the grain in the couch.—R.

Lynch, a small inland cliff.—V.

Moise, to ooze. (See *Misc.* p. 21.)—R.

Mummy, dusk; dark. 'It begins to get *mummy*.'—R.

Next-day, the day after to-morrow.—R.

Nipper, a small child ; also, a stingy person.—R.

Nippy, stingy ; niggardly.—R.

Overun, coming from 'across the water,' from the mainland of the county.—R.

Overun, over ; too. 'It don't look so *overun* toppun,' *i. e.* so over well.—R.

Pen, to enclose ; shut up. Used of inanimate objects, *e. g.* food preserved in tins is spoken of as 'penned.'—R.

Ply, to bend.—V.

Poverty-weed, purple cow-wheat.—V.

Rice, small wood ; brush-wood. (See *Rice*, p. 22.)—V.

Rise, a mist, especially close to the ground.—R.

Room. 'In the *room* of' is always used for 'instead of.'—R.

Shepherds'-pouches, broomrape, *Orobanche minor*.—V.

Some when, at some time.—V.

Spud, a potato ; also, a stick shod with iron for weeding. (In Kent the prong for garden work is called a *spud*.)—R.

Stast, to leave off ; give up ; abandon.—R.

Swill, a species of long-handled mop used in farm-houses to clean out the oven.—R.

Swop, to dap up with a cloth.—R.

Tang, the aftertaste. 'It leaves a nasty *tang* in the mouth.'—R.

Threadle, to thread ; to string.—R.

Tinted, blended.—R.

Truck. 'To have no *truck* with a thing' is to have no concern in it ; that is, not to have had anything to do with it.—R.

Whip-crop, the *Viburnum Lantana*, as well as the white-beam, *Pyrus Aria*.—V.

White-rice, the white-beam.—V.

White-wood, the lime tree.—V.

Wropped or Wroppy, creased.—V.

APPENDIX.

I HERE give further illustrations of the use of some words in the Glossary, from Major Smith's letters, addressed to me during the compilation. The extracts also exemplify further the general pronunciations. Mrs. Moncrieff's poem and some other reprinted matter will also be serviceable in the same direction. I avail myself of this opportunity to give a few brief notices of customs, superstitions, traditions, songs, etc. peculiar to, or connected with, this island, all of which, though necessarily somewhat rambling, I trust will be found interesting and not unworthy the Society under whose auspices the Glossary is published.

Dack. "Dack means a gentle or slight blow or touch. Washerwomen sometimes use it getting up their linen after washing, when they clap or beat the small things between their hands. I think they use it to signify that the work must be done gently. But it has a different meaning in the field; for the man holding the plough, if the boy should not drive exactly as he ought to do, would say: 'I tell thee what, buoy, if thee dos'nt dreyve them hosses out at end better anuther time, I'll ghee thee a *dack wi'* the zull paddul and knock thee down, and zee how theed'st like that.'"

Dout. "Your inquiry has brought to my recollection an occurrence that took place very many years since. When Jan Taailor lived under Keertur at Landguard, a boy, by the name of Davies, was doing the duty (*pro tempore*) of meyat. I was, on a winter's evening, in the stable, where, at one part of it, sat Jan and myself busily employed breeding the thong of a whip with the help of an extra lantern; and the boy at the usual work with the stable lantern hanging over his head. The candle of the latter being nearly expended, Jan was desirous of its being extinguished and replaced by a new one. This led to the following dialogue:—

Jan. Bwoy!

Boy. Hulloh!

Jan. Goo and dout that candle and git anuttther.

- Boy.* I doant think theek wat's in the lanturn now's burn'd out it.
Jan. How not burn'd out? Doesn't zee the snawf's burn'd 'tirely down into the zocket?
Boy. I can't dout un tell I done varmun out the stayabul.
Jan. Odd deyannashun seyze thee! If thee doesn't goo derreckly minnut and do as I tells thee, I'll ketch hold o' the whip and drap in to thee reddy to cut thee aal to pieces. (Making a motion to put his threat into execution.)
Boy. I be gwine zoo vast as I can.
Jan. And zoo best, else I'll zoon zee where thee casn't dout un bevore theest done varmun out the stayabul or no.
Boy. (Aside.) Odds blastnashun! My mind nothun doant zim to vaay noohow to-night.
Jan. What bee'st yoppelun about now?
Boy. I dedn't zay nuthun.
Jan. Look sharp and dout the liot then, or els I'll zoon meyake thee zay zummud.
Boy. Well, I be got at ut now beean't I?
Jan. What aail'd thee that thee coodsn't doo't at vust then? (Addressing himself to me.) That are's a mooust miseryeabul unbeleevun buoy; the stayabul won't be big enuff to hold us boouth much longer, I can zee that.
 The meyat having substituted a new candle, the conversation between them ended, and was carried on between myself and Jan, who, having swallowed a pint of eal (or Yeal), soon regained his usual good temper; and now you will perceive that the word *dout* occurs four times in this dialogue, which I believe to be literally as was spoken."

The word *dout* (do out) is not confined to the Isle of Wight; and it occurs in Shakespeare and other old writers; but it does not seem to be used in Kent.

Dumbledore and Straddlebob. "I recollect perfectly the late Mr. James Phillips of Merston relating a dialogue that occurred between two of his labourers relative to the word straddlebob, a beetle. These two were working together in a field (spreading dung). At the time of luncheon, one of them, on taking his *bren-cheese* out of a little bag, saw something that had found its way there while the bag was lying under the hedge, which led to the following sapient discourse:—

- Jan.* What's got there you?
Will. A blastnashun straddlebob craalun about in the nammut bag.
Jan. Straddlebob! Where del'st leyarn to caal'n by that neyam?
Will. Why, what shoud e caal'n? Tes the right neyam esn ut?
Jan. Right neyam? No! Why, ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a dumbledore.
Will. I knows tes; but vur aal that, straddlebob's zo right a neyam vor'n as dumbledore ez.
Jan. Come, I'll be deyand if I doant laay thee a quart o' that.
Will. Done! and I'll ax Meyastur to-night when I goos whoam, bee't how't wool.

Accordingly, Meyastur (Mr. Phillips) was applied to by Will, who made his decision known to Jan the next morning.

Will. I zay, Jan! I axed Meyastur about that are last night.

Jan. Well: what ded ur zay?

Will. Why a zed one neyam ez jest zo vittun vor'n as tother; and he lowz a ben caal'd straddlebob ever zunce the Island was yust meyad.

Jan. The devvul a hav! If that's the keeas I spooas I lost the quart.

Will. That thee hast lucky; and we'll goo down to Arreton to the Rid Lion and drink un ater we done work!"

The following poem has been printed in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' (1863), appended to a brief memoir I gave of the writer, my cousin, Mrs. Moncrieff. It was composed and written for this Glossary on her death-bed, at the Bride of Earn, near Perth. Mrs. Moncrieff was born at Wroxall, three or four miles distant from Landguard, our birth-place; and there she lived until her marriage. The poem contains some words which were not in my brother's list; and of these two or three may have been almost obsolete by the time my brother, considerably her junior, entered upon the duties of the farm. The poem has merit beyond its dialectic interest; and has justly been admired. The late Mr. Albert Way called it "charming;" and urged me to reprint it.

A DREAM OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

"I dreamt of thee, Vectis, and thine, as of yore:
 Joy thou in thy change, while mine I deplore.
 My dream was of seeking for emmets again,
 For my pheasants, in nooks made soft by the rain.
 I was climbing the shoot at the side of the butt;
 The path by a founder of hummock was shut.
 So I lopped o'er the fence to the ramshackled shed,
 Where cattle was foddered, and mud calves were fed.
 For good cowed milk, thought I, this will do;
 But the kittle was empty; the cows were assue.
 A man in a corner, in smock frock and stogs,
 Lolled, lazily sorting the mores and the logs;
 For he grubbed like a want; one source of his pelf,
 Being, trapping the heaving blind roamer himself:
 A larapping fellow, a native I'll vouch
 By his hybrid gait, twixt a lounge and a slouch.
 He was dunch as a plock; and fully as dull;
 Then, inwardly grumbling, he handled a zull
 Which he wistfully tighted from right hand to left;
 And then declined meddling because of the heft.

From a neighbour's small bargain, a plot of few lugs
 He cultures as garden, and as freehold hugs;
 Where too, among greens, small fruits, and ruds,
 A wire stops the hare, as nibbling she scuds.
 Out thence the fleet comer never will go;
 But wait, in close covert, the thuckster's 'So, ho.'
 The cur at his heel can larger game harry,
 A lank scaithy whelp, trained to fetch and to carry,
 As he skulks through the copses for sparods and ledgers,
 Which he stealthily sells to thatchers and hedgers.
 He, with the long yawn of habitual delay,
 Said, 'Tell me aneuse the time of the day;
 The duck's coming on; I'll be off in astore,
 The fry will be burnt, though 'twas swimming galore:
 My Gimmer's at market; one calf she will sell,
 Reserving the lebb, pluck, and haslet as well.
 I know she was hindered on peering the flick;
 But there she is coming; and just in the nick.
 No empty backcoming whenever she roams;
 And now 'tis a griskin that on her head bomes;
 Why behold her, close by, just only there look,
 Nighst the old gallybeggar, by the corn pook.
 We'll through the church litten, and leather that troop
 Kicking there up a dust, all high cock-a-hoop.'
 Fate hangs on a moment; whilst going they stood,
 A waddling, clamorous pair and their brood,
 From the dwyes of the withy-hed where they dived,
 For a feast on the long earth-bred eaces arrived.
 When, wo to the mallard! a death-dirge his quack,
 With her younglings his mate a widow went back.
 Then I said, 'Ducks will serve where one cannot get geese.'
 He leered and slunk off, just drawing out 'Ees.'
 Then waking, dream, dreamer were lost without trace,
 Leaving Vectis identical only in place."

The following extracts are in point, both as showing Major Smith's perception of deviations from strict local pronunciation, and as examples of the dialect.

"Did you read Zeary Tullidge's evidence in 'The Hampshire Independent'? There was some pretty genuine Isle of Wight dialect, with one or two exceptions, where they make her say 'werry' instead of 'very.' This she never pronounced in that way 'I'll be bound vor't.' Who ever heard an Isle of Wight person talk like that? Nobody upon the feyace of the yeath I know! They can pronounce the V well enough in the Island; and of all other letters in the alphabet they use it the most frequently, and almost invariably instead of the F; more particularly when that letter is the leading consonant. For instance, they would not say, 'The first frost froze the floor;' but 'the vust vrost vroze the vloor:' therefore it is not likely wold Zeary called *very* 'werry.'"

HANTS COUNTY SESSIONS.

Saturday, October 26, 1844.

- "Sarah Meader (17) was charged with stealing half-a-crown from the widow Tullage, a garrulous old dame o'er whose brows the snows of nearly eighty winters had passed. The manner of her giving her evidence created no little amusement in the Court. 'That ere gal,' said she, 'cum into my house a vortnight gorn by, an axed me if I wanted a cap. I zed I didn't as I know'd on. She axed zixpence for un; then vourpence. I took dreepence out o' th' zugar pot a' top o' the dresser, where zhe zet, and gid her vor un. There was a pus in the pot wi' a half-crown in un. She had un thirty years; and she could recollect the giver; and the pus had sliding rings, and a hole in the middle to put the money in. I took out the pus, and zhe zid un; and then I gid her a apple to make ur a pudden, and I put the pus in the pot agen, and when zhe was gone the pus was gone. I never zid ur take un, cause I turned my back to ur, and he hadn't got eyes in un; but I heer'd summat rattle, and there was ne'er a child there, nor nobody else wasn't there; no, nobody, neither chick nor child. I wexed very much about un; but I never zid the pus agen. A thief and a liar be two o' the worst things in the wordle. Zhe dedn't lave me a hapenny to help myself, and I be zebnty-zebn, and ben a slave all my life.'
- "The old woman was again placed at the bar, and being desired to look at the prisoner again, she exclaimed, 'No, no, I never wants to zee her veace agen. I ded zay I thought zhe waan't zoo tall; but zhe had un. My zight edn't very good, but that be zhe;' and turning round she exclaimed to the prisoner with great vehemence of manner, 'Ye huzzy, what do 'e think ull become o' ee? The devil 'ull have 'ee as zure as thee beest alive. Thee ought to ha' thee vlesh flogged from thee boanes, to zarve a poor ould woman zo.'"

The use of the present for the past tense in the verb *to come*, exemplified in the foregoing report, is universal in the Isle of Wight and throughout Hampshire also; and it is by no means confined to the uneducated. In the course of the Tichborne trial the faulty orthography of the Claimant's writing was commented on. The Lord Chief Justice remarked that the letters of the real Sir Roger were not free from grammatical errors; and he instanced an example of the use of the present instead of the past tense, not knowing that this very fact tended to show his Hampshire origin, and that this peculiar error would not be likely to occur in the writing or speaking of a Londoner.

A clever poem which appeared in 'Punch' in 1855, is, like the above report, convicted of mistakes which prove, as my brother remarks, that it could not well have been written by a native of the Island.

A ZONG (AS) ZUNG AT ZHORREL HARVEST WHOAM!

(Metre and Idiom purely Isle of Wight.)

"O Tommus, young Tommus, wot bist thee about,
Wee that bit o' rooap, aal zo thic' an zo stout;
Dost meun un aal round, theck there pooast vor to goo,
Vor to vazten an hitch up the wold cow theretoo?"

"Now Dannul, now Dannul, the wold cow may rooam,
Vrom here to Zowthamton, or vurder vrom whooam;
Akcardun as her inclanaations med be
Zhe med bide, or med waander, tes all won to me."

"Then Tommus, young Tommus, I'd warrant me now,
Thee bist 'gwine off to markett, wee vather's old zow,
And thee'st vound out a string round her hind lig to tye,
To hender the wold gal vrom zayun 'good bye.'"

"Now Dannul, thee noaze az zhe bean't to be zold,
Vor banknotes, or peeaper, vor zilver, nor goold;
Vor the wold zow zhall zleeap we her littel wons still,
Vor to keep her be vather's intenahun and will."

"Now Tommus, young Tommus, that rooap I wool zware
Thee meanst vor a haalter, to hould the gray maare,
Wen down to theck hosspound thou leadst her to drink,
Where the green waatercraces grows vine on the brink."

"Now Dannul, now Dannul, thee bist tellun a lie,
I doan't lade the maare to the hosspound, not I;
'Tes my gurt brother Will, he now looks aater she,
'Tes Will minds the maare 'tes, thee noaze and not me."

"Then Tommus, young Tommus, come tell me, I proy,
About theck there rooap, boath the waarfore an whoy;
Zay wot bist thee gwine, wee he vor to doo,
Zpeake Tommus, young Tommus, zpeak out, and zpeak true."

"Oh, Dannul, oh, Dannul, the truth I wool zpeak,
I'm zick o' my loife, vor a young ooman's zeak;
'Tes along o' Zuanner, I axed her to wed,
'Goolong thee gurt zoat, no I wunt,' then zhe zed."

"I zought vor to meak her my broide and my dear,
But zhe wus boath crewel, an cross, an seeweere;
An I'm meakun a zlipknot to hang myzelf wee,
Vrom the dead branch as grows vrom the wold warnut tree."

From a Contributor to Punch. (Oct., 1855.)

"Thank you for the Isle of Wight zong. The man who wrote it seems to know the Isle of Wight dialect pretty well, although I do not think he is a native, as you will perceive in the last verse he has used a *w* instead of a *v*. This a true native *never does*; and he also calls it *Harvest Whoam*. The natives, that is, the country folks, invariably call it 'Whoam Harvest.' He is probably a London visitor who has lived some time in the Island, and mixed with the working people a good deal.

"Dr. Gaunt of Shanklin, a retired naval surgeon, used to say that he could speak five languages, French, Italian, Spanish, English, and Isle of Wight; but he could not speak Isle of Wight; nor do I believe any person can who was not born there, or who had not passed his earlier days there. Even the late Dr. Wavell (of Newport), who prided himself on knowing it well, I have heard pronounce words as no true Isle of Wight countryman ever did.

"In the above song there are a few other words misspelt, as 'old' for 'wold'; 'zold' for 'zould'; 'hould' for 'hoould'; 'watercraces' for 'watersgraces'; 'lade' for 'lead'; 'proy' for 'praay'; and 'whoy' for 'whaay.'"

The following song, which constituted part of the vocal entertainment at the home-harvest at Landguard, I give from memory. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has printed two versions of it in his 'Nursery Rhymes' for the Percy Society, 1844. It will be seen that mine is more complete. In 1834 Mr. Buckstone introduced it in 'The May Queen'; but very imperfectly. In a note to the printed copy he says, "This song was sung about the streets of London more than forty years ago, by an old street-singer, who never sang any other; the late Mr. Charles Dibden, the younger, who had heard him, wrote the words from recollection, and at my request presented me with a copy."—J. B. B. It will be seen that, on comparing it with mine, it is a poor paraphrase, void of all the spirit and character of the original.

1.

The old carrion crow he sat upon an oak,
Fol the rol, the rol, the rol, the rido.
And he saw a saucy tailor cutting out a coat,
With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
Fol the rol, &c.

2.

"Wife, go and fetch me my arrow and my bow,"
Fol the rol, &c.
"That I may shoot this old carrion crow
That cries caa, caa, caa,"
Fol the rol, &c.

3.

The tailor he shot, but he missed his mark;
Fol the rol, &c.
And he shot his neighbour's old sow through and through the
heart,
With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
Fol the rol, &c.

4.

"Wife, go and fetch me some treacle in a spoon ;"
 Fol the rol, &c.
 "For our neighbour's old sow is gone into a swoon ;"
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

5.

"Od dang it," cried the tailor, "I don't care a louse,"
 Fol the rol, &c.
 "For we shall have chitterlings, black puddings, and souse ;"
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

6.

Oh, the bells they did ring, and the bells they did toll ;
 Fol the rol, &c.
 And the little pigs squeak'd for the old sow's soul ;
 With heigho, the old carrion crow cried caa, caa,
 Fol the rol, &c.

We have here the arrow and the bow ; the treacle (probably the theriac composition so extolled as a curative) ; and the satirical *finale*, which claim for the song a far higher antiquity than the other versions denote ; and one of these is of the time of Charles I.

I have heard, in my boyish days, on rural festive occasions in the Isle of Wight, songs quite as ancient, but of which I only retain the tunes and a few words ; and others of later date, but old, such as " 'Twas on a misty morning, and cloudy was the weather, I met an old man clothed all in leather ;" one, the story of a husband journeying from Lancashire to London to be examined by a legal board "to see whether he was a witch or no," beginning, "As I was searching the records Of noblemen, both dukes and lords ;" "How Moth the Miller caught his mare ;" "Ben Jonson a beggar from Scotland came, leaving his wallet behind him ;" "I am Ormond the brave, did you ne'er hear talk of me ?" "When William crossed the Bayne water ;" "A walking and a talking in the sweet month of May ;" "Oh, where have you been to, so charming and young ?" (it was, "to London to see the king crowned.") "The Hyde Park Peacock," etc. My aunt, Mrs. Roach of Arreton Manor, remembered the tune to which Tom Moore's "When in death I shall calm recline" was set given to an old popular song she had often heard in her youth. Moore states that he picked up the air in Ireland.

I cannot find that a dialogue between two ravens has appeared in print. It is especially curious, as having its counterpart in the Weald of Kent. In Sussex I have failed to find anything analagous.

First Raven. Mare dead ! mare dead !

Second Raven. Where ? Where ?

First Raven. Down in Quarr Copse. Down in Quarr Copse.

Second Raven. Is she fat ? Is she fat ?

First Raven. Bare bones. Bare bones.

Second Raven. Let her rot. Let her rot.

I have two versions of that of the Weald of Kent. The one is :

First Raven. Dead sheep ! Dead sheep !

Second Raven. Where about ? Where about ?

First Raven. In the marsh dyke. In the marsh dyke.

Peck his eyes out. Peck his eyes out.

Second Raven. May I come ? May I come ?

First Raven. Come a' ; come a'. (Come all.)

This I have from Mr. Henry Latter of Harbourne House, near Boar's Isle. The other, given me by the late Mr. Wildish of Rochester (a Wealden man), more closely resembles that of the Isle of Wight, the scene being laid in the marsh (probably Romney Marsh); and the reply to "Is she fat?" being "All glure; all glure," equivalent to the "Bare bones" of the Isle of Wight version. In Jamieson's Dictionary "glure" is rendered "dirt."

SUPERSTITIONS.

A LOAF baked on Good Friday was put by to serve, with other things, for looseness in calves.

The death of the master or mistress was announced to the bees.

A robin pecking at the window was supposed to foretell a death in the family.

The flight of magpies to the right or to the left, and the number of the birds, foretold good or bad luck, and happy or disastrous events.

Ravens are birds of ill omen ; and their presence near dwellings presage death. The acute sense of smell in these birds may attract them to diseased persons. My sister-in-law told me that previous to the death (from fever) of one of her children at Landguard two ravens sat daily in the lime trees near the house, and did not leave until the child was buried.

Rising before the sun on St. Patrick's day, and sowing seed, would make the flowers double.

The key and bible divination to discover a thief has descended to the present generation ; and the same with the belief in "cunning men," supposed also to have the power to discover concealed money.

Belief in witches still lingers here and there. A friend writes : "There was a legend of an old woman, who lived about Hale Common or Arretton, for a frolic turning herself into a hare ; and when close run by the hounds of Mr. Thatcher of Wackland, made her escape through the keyhole of the door." It was at Wackland a story was told of a witch coming to the door in the form of a black cat, when the cook, who was frying pancakes, threw a spoonful of boiling lard upon it, which caused the cat to run off crying with pain. The reputed witch was afterwards known to have had a great sore on her back.

The belief in supernatural influences at the erection of churches is of very early origin, and it appears to point to the period of transition from paganism to Christianity. That connected with Godshill church is, that when the materials for building were collected in a field below, they were removed, at night, to the elevated spot on which the church now stands. The field from which the building stones were removed is called the Devil's Acre.

Watching the corpse at night was a general custom ; usually by a couple of men, who often told of what they had seen or heard of the supernatural.

In Fairies and Night Mares there yet lingers a belief. The former, in one version of the building of Godshill church, are prominent actors ; to them are ascribed the circular growths of fungi upon the

downs, the fossil echini, etc. The Night Mare not only visits the bed-chamber, but also the stables. On one occasion, noticing that a particular horse was in profuse perspiration, I was told that probably the old hag (hags and witches are usually old) had been riding it in the night. Horse-shoes are everywhere nailed in proximity to stables as a protection against evil influences.

Ladies in white, not of earthly mould, were once supposed to be seen, at certain times, in a long yew and box walk which reached from Landguard to Hook's Hill, towards Shanklin; and one of Miss Johnson's sonnets¹ is an Invocation to a spirit said to haunt Wroxall Down, upon which are ancient tumuli. Upon the Down of St. Boniface adjoining is a Wishing Well, a relic of pagan superstitious practices of which so much has been recorded and so much yet survives. Here the popular belief is, that if the well be reached without once looking back, any wish formed while drinking the water will certainly be granted. The story goes that the lads and lasses of the neighbourhood used to resort to the well to deck it with garlands of flowers; and that vessels were wont to lower their topmasts as they passed in view of the sacred spot.

CUSTOMS.

PERAMBULATIONS by children at Shrovetide, called "Shroving," I suppose are now quite extinct. They were almost so, some thirty years since, when, as my brother writes, he only knew of a single instance of the giving of cakes, formerly a common custom; and that was at Wroxall Farm. Cakes were provided at all the farm-houses, and distributed to parties of children who attended in the morning, singing with loud drawling monotony:

A shroven, a shroven, we be come a shroven;
 A piece of bread, a piece of cheese, a piece of your fat bacon,
 Or one or two doughnuts, all of your own maken.
Chorus: A shroven, a shroven; we be come a shroven.

¹ This is not included in the volume of sonnets by Mary F. Johnson, London: Longman & Co. 1810.

A shroven, a shroven ; we be come a shroven ;
 Nice meat in a pie ; my mouth be very dry ;
 I wish é was as well a wet ; I'd sing the louder for a nut.
Chorus : A shroven, a shroven ; we be come a shroven.

Doughnuts and pancakes appear to have been given formerly ; but in later times these more expensive dainties had given place to small, plain, flat cakes ; and these, instead of being home-made, were usually ordered in plentiful store of the baker.

There was another song sung about eighty or ninety years since by the children of the towns and larger villages, but on what particular day is not recorded. They went from house to house, and each received a cake (not a Shrovecake) and a little wooden cup of ale. Mr. Crew of Portsmouth, a native of the western part of the island, from whom my brother had the particulars, had been accustomed, when a child, to join the strollers and to sing with them. The song ran thus :—

A sale, a sale in our town ;
 The cup is white, and the eal is brown ;
 The cup is made from the ashen tree ;
 And the eal is brew'd from good barlie.
Chorus : Cake and eal, cake and eal,
 A piece of cake and a cup of eal ;
 We'll sing merrily one and all
 For a piece of cake and a cup of eal.

Little maid, little maid, troll the pin,
 Open the door and we'll all vall in¹ ;
 Give us a cake and some eal that's brown,
 And we don't keer a fig vor the sale in the town.
Chorus : Cake and eal, &c.

Troll the pin. This is the same as the more common “tirl the pin,” which occurs in old ballads ; as—

“ Then John he arose, and to the door goes,
 And he tirl'd, and he tirl'd at the pin ;
 The lass she took the hint, and to the door she went ;
 And she let her true love in.”

Colonel Joseph H. Jolliffe writes : “ ‘Tirling the pin’ is still used in Scotland. I heard a lady in Edinburgh use the expression, when my attention was arrested by a ring over a twisted bar of iron at the door of an old house near Holyrood Palace. By moving the ring up

¹ *vall in* means to stand in rank while the cake and ale are given to each.

and down the bar, a noise is created to call the inmates to open the door; thus answering the same purpose as a knocker."

Seed-sowing and sheep-shearing had their festivals; but the chief was the home-harvest, when a substantial hot supper was provided for all; and this was followed by beer-drinking, smoking, and singing. The following was the song of the evening, in which all joined:

Here's a health unto our Master,
The founder of the feast;
And we pray to God in heaven,
His soul may be at rest;
That everything may prosper,
Whatever he takes in hand,
For we are all his servants,
And all at his command.
So drink, boys, drink, and see that you do not spill;
For if you do, you shall drink two,
For it is our Master's will.

Here's a health unto our Mistress, who brews for us good beer;
She is an honest woman, and giveth us good cheer;
For she's a good provider, abroad as well as at home.
Fill it up to the brim, and toss it off clean,
For this is our Harvest-home.
So drink, boys, drink, etc.

If the entire families of the men-folk did not attend the feast, they were not forgotten. The remnants, ever substantial, were sent to their homes. Home-harvest, or harvest-home, is now a custom of the past. I can boast of having assisted in early life at four; at North Stoneham and Nursling near Southampton; and at Landguard and Apse in the Isle of Wight.

SAYINGS.

WHEN St. Catharine wears a cap,
Then all the Island wears a hat.

When the clay beats the sand,
Then 'tis merry England.
When the sand beats the clay,
Then, Old England, well-a-day.

The moon. A Saturday's new, and a Zunday's full ;
Never did no good, and never wul.

A Saturday's moon,
Once in seven years it comes too soon.

When the oak leaves come before the ash,
We shall only have a gentle splash ;
But when the ash is before the oak,
Then England may expect a soak.

A rainbow by night is the shepherd's delight ;
A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

Evening red and morning grey,
Are sure signs of a fine day.

If the ice be strong enough to bear a man before Christmas, it
will not bear a goose after.

The last two winters have not verified this saying.

Mares' tails and a mackerel sky,
Not four and twenty hours dry.
A mackerel sky and mares' tails
Make lofty ships carry low sails.

If Candlemas day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight :
If Candlemas day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone and won't come again.

When the wind is in the east
'Tis good for neither man nor beast.

Magpies. One, sorrow ; two, mirth ;
Three, joy ; four, a birth.

But for the robin and the wren,
A spider would o'ercome a man.

If we here accept the Robin and the Wren as representing insect-
ivorous birds in general, and the Spider as all classes of destructive
insects, this old saying is founded upon experience, and should be
impressed upon every child in every school and at home.

SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND GAMES.

SOME Sports and Pastimes of remote antiquity have descended to our days, modified happily, but not extinguished. Bull-baiting has left a trace at Brading in the iron ring by which the bull was confined when attacked by the dogs. Cock-fighting has a visible record in a public house between Branstons and Hale, called the "Fighting Cocks." This game was universal from the time of the Romans, and probably in that of the Britons. It was until a late day pursued with ardour all over the island. The Isle of Wight cocks have fought at Westminster against those of all England; and when they have been sent to Newport with a load of wheat have been known to fetch more money than the wheat itself. I can find no trace of the atrociously barbarous practice of throwing at cocks at Shrovetide, once common throughout England; nor of burying the live bodies of geese or other birds, and throwing or shooting at them, common near Rochester within the memory of man. Foxes were not indigenous, and are of a very recent introduction. Otters and badgers are almost, if not quite, extinct. Bowling Greens were common. Sir John Oglander speaks of one upon St. George's Down, between Arreton and Newport, which was resorted to by the chief gentry of the island; and one was made for the amusement of Charles I, when confined in Carisbrooke Castle.

The chief Pastime, not yet, I believe, extinct, is of a dramatic kind. It is a performance at Christmas by itinerant companies of lads and young men, called in the Island, Christmas Boys; in Sussex, Mummers; and in Kent, the Seven Champions. It belongs to the class of mediæval Mysteries and Moralities, if we may infer from the *Dramatis Personæ*, and is probably made up of more than one of the old compositions.

Mr. Henry Slight has published one version, "compiled from and collated with," he states, "several curious ancient black-letter editions."¹ The characters are somewhat different from those in the Isle of Wight version, and the language is also somewhat grander; while both are full of anachronisms and inconsistencies. It has Alexander, the Turkish Knight, Agricola, St. George, Galgacus, the

¹ Christmas: his Pageant Play or Mysterie of "St. George." Portsmouth and London: 1836.

King of Egypt, and Judas ; while it wants some of the personages which figure in the Isle of Wight play ; and particularly that of Beelzebub, which is also wanting in a copy of the latter, sent me by Mr. W. H. Long of Portsmouth, from recollections of it as played in the western parts of the island. Colonel Jolliffe has also sent me the result of his remembrance in the eastern parts, where I heard it when a boy. The words he gives to this character are slightly different and not quite so indicative of antiquity as those of my own recollection, which are :

Here comes I, old Beelzebub ;
Upon my shoulder I carries my club ;
In my hand I carries my pan ;
And don't you think I'm a jolly old man ?¹

On Isle of Wight Games, Colonel Jolliffe writes :

“Our rustic youth play a game of great antiquity, called ‘Siege of Troy,’ which at Winchester I heard called ‘Peg Nine Holes.’ It is played by boys making use of pot-shards and pan-tiles for men. When at Muscat, in Arabia, I saw two Arab merchants playing a somewhat similar game. Nearly every stable bin, as far as I can recollect, had a ‘Siege of Troy’ cut on the lid of it.”

“The Roman game of ‘Five Stones’ is played with a difference, with nine knuckle bones. It is called ‘Nine Bones,’ and it requires some dexterity in playing.”

“The game of Skittles is also altered from nine pins to four, and is called ‘Four Corners.’”

“The game of ‘Buck, Buck, how many fingers do I hold up ?’ is common to Hampshire in general ; and I believe is so everywhere : a game very similar is popular in Italy. I am pleased with the opportunity of mentioning this game here, because, some time since, I was not a little surprised to find it recorded in *Petronius Arbiter*, with such particulars that the identity is palpable ; and the most remarkable feature is the name ‘Buck,’ which is ‘Bucca.’ At his celebrated feast Trimalchio, in the plenitude of delight, mounts a favourite boy upon his back, when the sportive companion, suiting action to words, slaps his master’s shoulders, and cries ‘Bucca, Bucca, quot sunt hic ?’”

¹ The various versions of this Christmas Play would probably be worth printing. They do not come within the scope of the Dialect Society.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN
OXFORDSHIRE.
By MRS. PARKER.

P R E F A C E.

THESE are Additions to my former Glossary, with a list of Words which exhibit varieties of Pronunciation.

I think a short explanation of the Grammar of the Dialect may make the phrases which I have used as examples more easily understood.

I is used both as nominative and objective, unless there be a strong emphasis on the preceding word, when *me*, pronounced *ma* [mu], is substituted: 'Er's agwain *wi' ma*.' [Uurz ugwain 'wi mu.]

Thee is much used for *thy*; as—'Ast 'ad *thee* breakfast?' [Ust ad dhee brek'fust?] But if *thee* be placed before the verb, *thy* would often follow it:—'Ast *thee* 'ad *thy* breakfast?' *Thy* is always used when the word is emphatic.

'*Ee* is the usual word for *him*. 'I sin '*ee*' [Uuy sin ee]; but if *sin* (saw) or *I* were emphasized, '*im* would be used; as—'I sin '*im*,' 'I sin '*im*.'

Un is also used for *him* and *it*. *Give* is often contracted to *gi'*, but is *gis* in the present tense; sometimes *gist* after *thee*—'I *gis* 'em,' 'Us *gis* 'em,' 'Thee *gist* 'er,' &c. A few short sentences will illustrate the use of *give* with *un*:—'Gin I,' Give it me. 'Give I '*im*' is also said, but never 'Give I *un*.' 'I *gis* 'n,' I give him. 'I shall *gin* summut,' I shall give him something. *Un* is also used in many other ways, especially when, by eliding a letter in another word, it can be joined to it; as—'I went *win*,' I went with him. 'I shall *sin*,' I shall see him. But 'I sin *un*' would be quite inadmissible, *un* not being used after a word ending with *n*; it should be expressed by 'I sin '*im*,' or 'I sin *ee*.'

She is only used as an emphatic objective; as—‘I sin *she*.’

With is always *wi*, and is often joined to another word; as—
‘Wos done *wit*?’ What have you done with it?

We is used for *us*, and *us* for *we*; thus—‘Em ‘I lay it to *we*.’
[Um l lai t tũ wee.] ‘*Us* went wi’ they, and ‘er went wi’ *we*.’ [Us
went wi dhai, un uur went wi wee.] But if any preceding word were
emphatic, *us* must be substituted for *we*; as—‘Er went wi’ *us*.’ *Us*
is often said for *me*:—‘*Gis* (give us) that thar’ [Gis dhat dhaaɾ],
Give me that.

‘*Em* is used for *they*, but not conversely, unless the word be
emphatic, or mean any persons in particular, when *they* is always
used instead of ‘em; as—‘I yerd *they* acomin’.’ [Uuy yuurd dhai
ukuum.in.] ‘*They* wun’t never do nuth’n.’ [Dhai wunt nev’uur doo
nuth’n.]

Those also becomes *they*, or *they thar* [dhai dhaaɾ], and sometimes
them; as—‘I ‘a got *they* (or *they thar*) papers t’ carr.’ [Uuy u got
dhai pai’puurz tũ kyaaɾ.]

These is expressed by *thase*, or *thase yer*, and *these particular*
ones by *thase uns*.

In words of one syllable ending with *t* the final letter is com-
monly omitted; as—‘Wun ‘er?’ Won’t she? ‘Dun a?’ Don’t he?
(Doesn’t he?)

I must ask the English Dialect Society to excuse any fault in
this small Supplement. My best thanks are due to the Rev.
Professor Skeat for his suggestions and kind offer to read over the
proof sheets.

ANGELINA PARKER.

19, Worcester Terrace, Oxford.

26 April, 1881.

LIST OF PRONUNCIATIONS.

[This list includes words which only differ from standard English in pronunciation.]

- Aps [aps], hasp.
 Ar [aa'r], hare, air, hair.
 Arout [uruuwt'], without.
 Arrands [aar'unz], errands.
 Athout [udhuuwt'], without.
 Attackted [utak'tid], attacked.
 Ax, Ex, Ast, ask.
- Bacca [bak'u], tobacco.
 Barfuttet [baa'rfut'id], barefooted.
 Beeand [biaand'], beyond.
 Bond [bond], band (of straw, for binding up sheaves).
 Boord [boo'urd], board.
 Bôôship [buosh'ip], bishop.
 Bracers [brai'suurz], braces.
 Bretch [brech], breach.
 Buckut [buk'uut], bucket.
 Byem [byem'], beam.
- Caafenter [kyaa'fntuur], carpenter.
 Caufin [kau'fin], coffin. (*Holton.*)
 Chef [chef], chief.
 Chep [chep], cheap.
 Chet [chet], cheat.
 Churm [chuurm], churn.
 Claath [klaa'th], cloth.
 Cockshayer [kok'shai'vuur], cock-shafer.
 Contrairy [kontrai'ri], contrary.
 Cööm [kuom], comb.
 Coorse [koo'rs], coarse, course.
 Coot [koo't], coat. (*Holton, &c.*)
 Craal [kraa'l], crawl.
 Crack'rywar [krak'riwaar], crockery.
- Crem [krem], cream.
 Crickuts [krik'uuts], the game of cricket.
 Crom [krom], cram.
 Curchy [kuur'chi], curtsey.
 Curful [kyuur'fi], careful.
- Daater [daa'tuur], daughter.
 Dar [daa'r], dare.
 Daunt [dau'nt], do not. (*Holton.*)
 Disturv [distuurv'], disturb.
 Dooer [doo'ür], door.
 Draa [draa], draw.
 Drev [drev], drove.
 Drunch [drunch], drench.
- Eeant, Eent [ee'unt, ee'nt], is not. (*Holton, &c.*)
 Ees [ee'z], his.
 Eff [ef], eft.
 Elum [el'um], elm. (*Holton.*)
 Emmut [em'ut], emmet, ant.
 Eempt [emt], v. empty.
- Far [faa'r], fair.
 Farden [faa'rdn], farthing.
 Fëace [fee'üs], face. (*Islip.*)
 Febawerry [feb'uwerr'i], February.
 Fet [fet], fetch.
 Filbeard [fil'beerd], filbert.
 Fitches [fich'iz], vetches. (*Yarnton, thetches.*)
 Flay [flai], a flea.
 Flooor [floo'ür], floor.
 Follows [fol'uz], fallows.
 Frannel [fran'ul], flannel.

- Fun [fun], found.
 Fyestis [fyes'tiz], feasts.
 Gee, Gin [gee, gin], give, gave.
 Gom [guom], gum.
 Goold [goold], gold.
 Gotthered [godh'uurd], gathered
 (plucked).
 Grauped [grau'pd], groped. (*Blox-
ham, near Banbury.*)
 Grinstun [grin'stun], grindstone.
 Gyalus [gyal'us], gallows.
 Gyardin [gyaa'rdin], garden. (*Wol-
vercote, &c.*)
 Gyasly [gyaa'sli], ghastly.
 Imperdunce [impuur'duns], impu-
 dence.
 Inun [uuy'nun], onion.
 Isterdy [is'tuudi], yesterday.
 It [it], yet.
 Jarge [jaa'rij], George. (*Witney, &c.*)
 Jenawerry [jen'uwer'i], January.
 Ketch [kech], catch.
 Kyanne [kuuy'an], cayenne.
 Kyes [kyes], case.
 Laylock [lai'lok], lilac.
 Led [led], lead, lain, laid, to lead.
 Lef [lef], leaf.
 Lest [lest], least.
 Levs [levz], leaves.
 Liv [liv], lief. (*Lev, Yarnton.*)
 Maly [mai'li], Amelia. (*Black-
thorn.*)
 Mar [maa'r], mare.
 Mercury [maa'rkuuri], mercury.
 Marvuls [maa'rvlz], marbles.
 Mawnt [mau'nt], must not. (*Hol-
ton.*)
 Mericle [mer'ikl], miracle.
 Mi'al [muuy'ul], Michael.
 Mishure [mizh'uur], measure.
 Moor [moo'ür], more.
 Mosheroom [maush'uuroom], mush-
 room.
 Mowld [muuwld], mould.
 Must, Mwust [must, mwust], most.
 Muv [muv], move.
 Nable [nai'bl], navel.
 Nistis [nis'tiz], nests.
 Ood [uod], wood.
 Oond, Wownd [oo'nd, wuuwnd],
 a wound.
 Oors [oo'rs], hoarse.
 Oosted [uos'tid], worsted.
 Opiniated [oapin'iaitid], opinion-
 ated.
 Orch [orch], arch.
 Orgin [au'rgin], organ.
 Paawul [paa'wül], pool. (*Leafield.*)
 Patrun [pat'run], pattern. (*Wood-
stock.*)
 Pays [paiz], peas.
 Pedicut [ped'ikut], petticoat.
 Pibble [pib'l], pebble.
 Pictur [pik'tuur], picture.
 Pool [poo'ül], a pole. (*Holton, &c.*)
 Poortmantle [poortman'tl], port-
 manteau.
 Poortmedda [poortmed'u], port-
 meadow.
 Prensly [prens'li], presently.
 Prespire, Prespiration [prespuuy'r,
 prespuurai'shun], perspire, per-
 spiration.
 Pretty [pret'i], pretty.
 Pronouns, possessive.
 Mine . . . Ourn.
 Thine . . . Yourn.
 'Isn, 'ern . . . Tharn.
 Püt [put], put.
 Pwust [pwust], post.
 Ratten [rat'n], rotten.
 Raunk [ronk], *adj.* rank.
 Razzor [raz'uur], razor.
 Razzum [raz'um], Rozzum, rosin.
 Rether [redh'uur], rather.
 Ribbin, Ribb'n [rib'in, rib'n], rib-
 bon.
 Rid [rid], rode.
 Rip [rip], to reap.
 Rom [rom], ram.
 Ror [ror], roar.
 Rowt [ruuwt], a rut.
 Ruf [ruf], roof.
 Saa [saa], a saw.
 Sate [sait], seat.
 Scratchetty [skrach'uti], crotchety.
 Scraunch, Scraanch [skrau'nch,
 skraa'nch], crunch.

- Sem [sem], seam.
 Sheer [sheer], share.
 Shef, Shev [shef, shev], sheaf.
 Sheffle [shef'l], shuffle.
 Shem [shem], shame.
 Sheth [sheth], sheath.
 Shev [shev], *v.* shave, shove (to push).
 Shevvins [shev'inz], shavings.
 Shilf [shilf], shelf.
 Showlder [shuuw'lduur], shoulder.
 Shurry [shuur'i], sherry.
 Sithors [sidh'uurz], scissors.
 Slat [slat], slate.
 Sojer [soa'juur], soldier. (*Witney*,
 saaw'ldeer [saaw'ldeer].)
 Solly [sol'i], Sally.
 Soor [soo'ür], sore.
 Soord [soo'ürd], sword.
 Sparagrass [spar'ugraa's], aspar-
 agus.
 Speckittles [spek'kitlz], spectacles.
 Spet [spet], to spit.
 Star [staa'r], stare.
 Stiddy [stid'i], steady.
 Stock'ns [stok'nz], stockings.
 Stom [stom], stem.
 Stomp [stomp], stamp.
 Stoory [stoo'ri], falsehood.
 Stroddle [strod'l], straddle.
 Tar, Teear, Teeard [taa'r, tee'ür,
 tee'ürd], tare, torn.
 Thereckly [dhürek'li], directly.
 Thetch [thech], thatch.
 Thevvin' [thev'in], thieving.
 Thresh [thresh], thrash.
 Tommyawk [tom'iauk], *s.* a gar-
 den tool.
 Tong [tong], tongue. (*Banbury*.)
- Tossel [tos'l], tassel.
 Townd [tuuwnd], town.
 Trate [trait], treat.
 Trimble [trim'bl], tremble.
 Trishure [trizh'uur], treasure.
 Tromple [trom'pl], trample.
 Tuth [tuoth], tooth.
 Tyent [ti'ent], it is not. (*Holton*.)
 Underd [un'duurd], hundred.
 Undernyeth [un'duurnyeth], un-
 derneath.
 Unniqityes [unik'utuuy'z], iniqui-
 ties.
 Waard [waa'rd], wore, worn.
 Waarm [waa'rm], warm (*Lea-
 field*.)
 Wagg'n [wag'n], waggon.
 Warnut [wau'rnut], walnut.
 Waunt [wau'nt], was not. (*Holton*.)
 Whate straa [wait straa], wheat
 straw.
 Whosn [uozn], whose.
 Winded [wuuy'ndid], wound.
 Winned, ðön [wind, uon], won.
 Wood [wuod], a hood.
 Writ [rit], wrote, written.
 Wurt [wuurt], wart.
 Yait [yai't], heat. (*Holton*.)
 Yalla jaanders [yal'u jaa'nduurz],
 the jaundice.
 Yarly [yaa'ri], early.
 Yen [yen], *v.* yean.
 Yes [yes], a hearse. (*Northleigh*.)
 Yet, pres. and past tenses of the
 verb to eat.
 Yeth [yeth], heath, earth.
 Yezzi [yez'i], easy.

XXIV. SUPPLEMENT TO

OXFORDSHIRE GLOSSARY.

[The words within square brackets are in Mr. Alex. J. Ellis' glossic.]

Above a bit [ubuv' u bit], a good deal.

Abroady [ubrau'di], *s.* out in the air; a walk: said to children.
'Come an' go *abroady* along o' I.'

Act [akt], *v.* to speak or behave affectedly; to play tricks; to tease. 'Thar Mary do *act*, sence 'er 'a lived at Oxford.' [Dhaa'r Mai'ri doo akt sens uur a livd at Auks'fuurd.] 'Na then! lens 'a no *actin*.' [Nudh'en! lens aa noa ak'tin.]

Affront [ufrunt], *v.* invariably used for 'offend.' 'Er's quite intirely *affronted* wi' I, 'er is.' [Uurz kwuuyt intuuy'rli ufrun'tid wi uuy, uur iz.]

Afresh [ufresh'], *adv.* recently. 'They be come *afresh*.'

Agen [ugyen'], *prep.* against; when a certain time comes; near.
'Ee's alen'in (leaning) *agen* your warnut tree.' [Eez ulen'in ugyen' yoor waurnut tree.] 'I au'lus 'as a new cwut *agen* Wissuntide.' [Uuy au'lus as u neu kwut' ugyen' Wis'ntuuyd.]

Ahzy, Ah (haw) [aa'zi, aa'], *s.* the berry of the hawthorn.

Aliblaster [al'iblaa'stuur], *s.* alabaster; very fair; white. 'Thar bent no good-lookin' girls about *now*; when *I* was your age *I* was as far as *aliblaster*.' [Dhaa'r bent noa guod'luok'n gyuurlz ubuuw't nuuw; wen uuy wuz yoor aij uuy wuz uz faa'r uz al'iblaa'stuur.]

Amble about [um'bl], *v.* to tread standing corn, &c. about.

American breezers, *s.* a kind of potato.

Amindted [umuuy'ntid], *part.* willing; to have a mind to. 'I'll go when I be *amindted*.' [Uuyl goa wen uuy bee umuuy'ntid.] 'If I'd *amindted* I shall dððt, an' if I *ant amindted* I shant.' [If uuyd umuuy'ntid uuy 'sh 'duot, un if uuy 'aa'nt umuuy'ntid uuy 'shaa'nt.]

Amsiam [am'siam], *s.* the sign '&.'

Amust, amwust [umust, umwust], *adv.* almost.

An [an], *prep.* of. 'Bwuth *an* 'em be agwainin' to Stunsful' (Stonesfield). [Bwuth an um bee ugwainin tũ Stunsfl.]

Anighst, anigh, anearst [unuuy'st, unuuy', unee'rst], *prep.* near. 'A said 'twas I as 'ut 'im, an' I never went nooer *anighst* 'n.' [U sed twuz uuy uz ut im, un uuy nev'uur went noo'uur unuuy'stn.]

Ankley [angk'li], *s.* the ancle.

Anpat [an'pat], *adj.* ready. 'Er 'd (she had) the wul stoory as *anpat* as could be.' [Uur'd dhũ wul stoo'ri uz an'pat uz cuod bee.]

Araggin' [urag'in] an' bwunin', *p.* buying rags and bones.

Arg out [aa'rg uuwt], *v.* to get the last word in an argument. 'I teld'n 'twas, but a *arg'd* I out 'twasn't.' [Uuy teldn twuz, but u aar'gd uuy uuwt twuz'nt.] (An argument is seldom more than a succession of statements and flat contradictions; as, 'I knows 'tis'; 'I knows *chent*.')

Arn [aa'rn], *pron.* either; *v.* to earn. 'Arn 'll do for I.' [Aa'rn l doo fuur uuy.] 'Thee medst 'av *arn* an 'em.' [Dhee midst av aa'rn an um.]

Arrantin' [aar'untin], *part.* going on errands. 'They comes to Oxford two or three times a wik a *arrantin'*' (*Islip*).

Arter-claps [aa'rtuur klaps], *s.* after consequences; a relapse.

As [az, uz], *that; who.* The mummers say—

'Yer comes I as ant bin it (yet),
Wi' my gret yed, an' little wit;
My 'ead's sa big, an' my wit's sa small,
But I'll endeavour t' plaze ee all,' &c.

[Yuur kuumz uuy uz aa'nt bin it,
Wi muuy gret yed, un lit'l wit;
Muuy edz sũ big, un muuy wits sũ smaul,
Bt uuy l indev'uur tũ plaiz ee aul, &c.]

A-two-in-the-middle [u too in dhũ mid'l], *in two*: often used by parents to their children. 'If thee beginst any o' thy eggerevatin' ways yer, I'll cut tha clane *a-two-in-the-middle*.' [If dhee biginst en'i u dhuuy eg'urivaitin waiz yuur, uuy l kut dhũ klain u too in dhũ mid'l.]

Awever [uwev'uur], *adv.* however.

Back [bak], (*I'll*), *v.* used for 'I'll bet.' 'Em be gone t' Nor'ligh, *I'll back!* for I sin 'em' go by our top get (gate). [Um bee gaun tũ Naur'luuy, uuy l bak! fuur uuy sin um goa buuy uuw'r top gyet.]

¹ If emphatic, *they* would be used: 'I sin *they*.'

Backaive [bak'ai-v], *v.* to winnow corn through a fine sieve, called a backheaving sieve.

Backen [bak'n], *v.* to retard.

Backtree [bak'tree], *s.* the leather strap placed across the back of the trace-horse.

Bacon dumplin [bai'kn dump'lin], *s.* a dumpling made of bacon cut into small pieces, and mixed with sage and onions. A bacon pudding is made like a roly poly jam pudding, with the bacon, &c. substituted for jam.

Bad doer [bad doo'ür], *s.* an animal that does not thrive. Poor living is called 'bad dooes.'

Bake [baik], *v.* to toast.

Ball o' dancin' (a) [u baul u daa'nsin], a ball (an entertainment). A term used by old people (*Chastleton*).

Bannystickle, *s.* a stickleback (*Oxford*).

Bash [bash], *v.* to beat trees or water with a stick or bough. (Correction of *Pash* in former list.)

Batch-cake, *s.* a small home-made cake.

Bate [bait], *v.* to abate. 'I stoppt t' see if th' rain ööd 'bäte a bit.' [Uuy stopt tū see if dhū rain üd bait u bit.]

Recall [bikau'l], *v.* to abuse. 'A becalled I shemful.' [U bikau'ld uuy shem'fl.]

Beetle [bee'tl], *s.* a large wooden mallet. 'You've got a 'ead and so 'av a beetle.' [Yoov got u ed un soa uv u bee'tl.] (A reproach for forgetfulness.)

Beggown [beg'gyuwn], *s.* a night-dress, lit. a bed-gown.

Begrutch [bigruch'], *v.* to give unwillingly. 'I öödn't 'a nuthin t' et in 'er 'ouse, 'cause I knowed 'er begrutched I.' [Uuy uod'nt aa nuth'n tū et in uur uuws, cauz uuy noad uur bigrucht' uuy.]

Beliked [biluuy'kt], *p. p.* beloved. 'Em be much beliked.' [Um bee much biluuy'kt.]

Berrin' [berin], *s.* burying; a heap of potatoes covered with mould to protect them from the frost; a funeral.

Best, *v.* to take advantage of. 'Ee'll best ee.' [Eel best ee.]

Better [bet'uur], *v.* to improve in circumstances. 'Ee ant bettered 'isself sens a left th' gaffer's.' [Ee aa'nt bet'uurd izself sens u left dhū gyaf'uurz.]

Between you an' I an' the get-pwust (gate-post) [bitwee'n yoo un uuy un dhū gyet'pwust], between ourselves.

Betweenwhiles [bitwee'nwuuy'lz], *adv.* in the interval. 'I muddles about in my gyarden betweenwhiles.' [Uuy mud'lz ubuuw't in muuy gyaa'rdn bitwee'nwuuy'lz.]

Billy-call-father [bili' kaul faa'dhuur], *s.* weak tea. 'This is Billy-cill-father, awever.' [Dhis iz Bili' kaul faa'dhuur, 'uwev'uur.]

- Black ox.** 'The *black ox* 'a trod an yer toes,' a saying which means that you have had trouble.
- Blind** [bluuynd], *adj.* When spring corn does not thrive, or grow well, it is said to 'look very *blind*.'
- Bloody warrior** [blud-i waar-iuur], *s.* the dark-coloured wallflower.
- Blou** [bluuw], *v.* to blossom; *s.* a blossom. 'My par-tree's out in *blou*.' [Muuy paa-r treez uuwt in bluuw.]
- Blowed** [bloa'd], *p. p.* Sheep that have eaten too much green food are said to be *blowed*. This often occurs when they have been kept some time on dry food, and are then turned into a field of growing 'keep.'
- Bob** [bob], *s.* an obeisance made without bending the back.
- Boffie** [bof'l], *v.* to baffle; to confuse.
- Bolton** [boal'tn], *s.* a large bundle of straw.
- Boor** [boor], *v.* to walk very fast. '*Boorin*' along.'
- Boord** [boo'rd], *v.* to foretell. 'They 'eavy clouds *boords* rain.' [Dhai ev-i kluuwdz boo'rdz rain.] 'Em wunt come arter all, I *boords*.' [Um wunt kuum aa-rtuur aul, uuy boo'rdz.]
- Boughten** [bau'tn], *adj.* bought, as distinguished from home-made articles.
- Bouler** [bou-luur], *s.* a hoop (*Blackthorn*).
- Bout** [buuwt], *s.* a term used in knitting stockings; one round, or three needles, is a *bout*. It is also used in ploughing.
- Boystins** [bwaustinz], *s.* the first meal of milk after the cow has calved. It is not used for food. See *Churry curds*.
- Brain-basket.** 'He wasn't about when the *brain-basket* went round:' said of a person not very intelligent.
- Branny** [bran-i], *adj.* freckled.
- Brans** [branz], *s.* freckles.
- Broad (to talk)** [brau'd], *adv.* to speak with a strong provincial accent; to talk the dialect.
- Brow** [bruuw], *s.* the forehead.
- Buck** [buk], *s.* a large quantity of dirty clothes to be washed.
- Buckram** [buk-rum], *s.* 'as stiff as *buckram*': said of anything very stiff.
- Bullrag**, *v.* to scold.
- Bunt** [bunt], *v.* to plait or twist the hair up at the back of the head; *s.* a plait, or twist, coiled at the back of the head. 'Er *bunts* 'er ar up now.' [Uur bunts uur aa-r uup nuuw.] 'I sh'll do my ar in a *bunt* soön.' [Uuy sh doo muuy aa-r in u bunt suon.]
- Bunt** [bunt], *v.* to push another up a tree, &c. '*Bunt* 'n up arter I, ðöl ee?' [Bunt n uup aa-rtuur uuy, uol ee?]

Burn. If your cheeks burn it is a sign that some one is talking about you, and in case they should be backbiting you, you should say—

‘Right cheek, left cheek, why do you *burn*?
Cursèd be she that doth me any ‘arm.
If it be a maid, let her be slaid,
And if it be a widow, long let her mourn;
But if it be my own true love, *burn*, cheek, *burn*.’

Burrow [buur’u], *adj.* sheltered.

Burrow-hurdle [buur’u uur’dl], *s.* a hurdle with straw drawn through it to protect the ewes and young lambs from the wind.

Byet [byet’], *pres.* and *past tenses* and *p. p.* of the verb to beat.

Caivins [kai’vinz]. See **Kevvins**.

Call [kaul], *s.* occasion; *v.* to abuse. ‘‘Er *called* ‘n ev’rythingk ‘er could lay ‘er tongue to’ (a very common expression). [Uur kauld n ev’rythingk uur kd lai uur tung too.]

Can, and can’t awhile [kyaan, kyaa’nt uwuuy’l], haven’t time. ‘I’ll do’t when I *can awhile*.’ [Uuyl duot wen uuy kun uwuuy’l.] ‘I uny gothered my rosberries isterday, I *couldn’t awhile* afore.’ [Uuy un’i godh’uurd muuy rauz’buuriz is’tuordi, uuy kuod’nt uwuuy’l ufoo’r.]

Can’t abar [kyaa’nt ubaar’], *v.* to dislike.

Can’t be off o’ [kyaa’nt bee auf ov], can’t help. ‘‘Em *can’t be off o’* injoyin’ themselves.’ [Um kyaa’nt bee auf u injau’yin dhuur-sel’vz.]

Capital well [kyap’itl wel], *adv.* very well indeed.

Carr [kyaa’r], *v.* to carry.

Cast [kyaa’s’t], *s.* the second swarm of a hive of bees. They seldom swarm more than once.

Cast [kyaa’s’t], *v.* When sheep get on their backs, and are unable to get up, they are said to be ‘*cast*.’

Casu’lty [kyaz’lti], *adj.* doubtful. ‘‘Tis *casu’lty* weather.’ [Tiz kyaz’lti wedh’uur.] ‘Put that thar yo (ewe) in the t’other pen, ‘er’s *casu’lty*.’ [Put dhat dhaa’r yoa in dh’t tudh’uur pen, uurs kyaz’lti.]

Cat’s-head [kyats’ed’], *s.* a large sort of apple.

Chackle [chak’l], *v.* to make a rattling noise. ‘The cups and saucers begun a *chackle, chackle, chackle*’ (Tale of a haunted house). Hens are said to *chackle* after laying.

Chainy oysters [chai’ni auysh’tuurz], *s.* china asters.

Chawny [chau’ni], *s.* a chaffinch.

Chent, it is not.

Chibbles [chib’lz], *s.* scallions (onions).

Chidlins [chid'linz] *and* chitlins, *s.* chitterlings; intestines.

Choke [choak], *s.* chalk. 'You be as much like 'ee, as *choke* 's like cheese.' (A saying.)

Chook [chuok], *v.* to throw lightly; to toss; *s.* a call-word to pigs.

Chop [chop], *v.* to exchange.

Christian [krist'in], *s.* a man as distinguished from an animal.

Churry [chuur'i], *s.* a cherry. When the children hear the cuckoo, they say—

'Cuckoo, *churry*-tree,
Lay a egg, an' giv'n me.'

Churry curds [chuur'i kuurdz], *s.* the second and third meals of milk after calving. It is used for puddings, which are rather like custards.

Clacket-hole [klak'ut oal], *s.* the seam of a dress, which is left partially unsewn, to permit it to be easily passed over the head. Formerly called a *placket-hole*.

Clairins [klair'inz], *s.* the remains of the apples after the gathering, considered to belong to the boys of the place.

Clangum [klang'um], *s.* nectar.

Clat-breakin' [klat brai'kin], *part.* breaking clods of earth. 'Our Bob's a *clat-breakin'* for Master Saanders.'

Clatty, *adj.* in large pieces.

Cling-finger [kling'fing'guur], *s.* a large hairy caterpillar. It is said, if one clings round your finger it can never be removed.

Clip [klip], *v.* to cut the skin of sheep in shearing them; also to cut short the long hairs on horses.

Clomber [klom'buur], *v.* to climb.

Clutter [klut'uur], *s.* a noise; *v.* to make a noise.

Cockle [kok'l], *v.* to pucker up. 'I knows your frock 'll *cockle* if you gets cotched in the rain.'

Coddle [kod'l], *v.* to boil gently. 'Er stans the taypot an' th' stock (hob); an' lets th' tay *coddle*, an' I can't abar *coddled* tay.'
[Uur stanz dhü tai'pot an dhü stok, un lets dhü tai kod'l, un uuy kyaa'nt ubaa'r kod'ld tai.]

Collets [kol'uuts], *s.* small spring cabbage.

Come again [kuum ugyen'], *v.* to return after death. If a spirit is particularly troublesome, they say 'he comes *strong*.' 'You remembers 'Arry Whitly as was cut t' pieces an the line? Well, he comes *agen strong*, in six pieces.'

Congee [kon'jee], *s.* politeness.

Coortship [koo'rtship] *and* **materimony** [mat'ürimoa'ni]. Drawing the hand softly down the face is said to be like Courtship, and drawing it roughly up again like Matrimony. (*Yarnton*, Intrigue and Matrimony.)

Core out [koar uuwt], *v.* to clean new chimneys, &c. by removing pieces of brick and mortar. (*Oxford*.)

Cotch, cotched [koch, kocht], *p. p.* caught.

‘He that takes what isn’t ’isn,
When he’s *cotcht* shall go to pris’n.’

Cows. ‘The boy’s gone by with the *cows*.’ [Dhu bwau:yz gaun buuy wi dhū kyuuwz.] A saying which means that you have lost a certain opportunity, and are now too late.

Crap [krap], *v.* to crop or trim hedges.

Crass-crappin’ [kraa’s krap’in], *s.* sowing the crops out of their accustomed order.

Cravidge [krai’vidj], or **Craves**, a word used in several games, after saying which you are exempt from the rules of the game, and cannot be caught. At Oxford they also say ‘Fen.’

Creeper [kree’puur], *s.* a louse (general).

Crig [krig], *v.* to cram full.

Crinklin’ [kringk’lin], *s.* a small wrinkled apple.

Crock meat [krok’ mait]. The flesh of a drowned animal, or one killed when not in perfect health, is called *crock meat*.

Cross. The dark marks across the shoulders of a donkey, some say, were originally caused by Christ making a cross on the ass on which he sat; and others, that they were made by the legs of Christ as he rode into Jerusalem.

Crow [croa], *s.* an old word for the fat fried with pig’s liver.

Cruck [kruk], *v.* to bend. ‘*Cruck* yer arm an’ say you wish it med never come straight if that thar yent (is not) true.’ [Kruk yūr aa’rm un sai yoo wish it med nev’uur kuum strait if dhat dhaa’r yent troo.] (Very common.)

Cruck back [kruk bak], a bent pin (*Chastleton*).

Crutlins [krut’linz], *s.* the remains of the leaf after the lard is extracted, sometimes called *scratchins*. (*Islip, Cruklins*.)

Cub [kub], *s.* a coop.

Cubby-house [kub’i uuws], a house made by children to play in.

Cuckoo spittle [kuok’oo spet’l], *s.* the frothy matter sometimes found on flowers. (*Yarnton, Cuckoo spit*.)

Cull [kul], a fish called the miller’s thumb (*Bloxham*).

Dabbers [dab’uurz], *s.* a game played by children with small round flint stones. (*Oxford, Dibs*.) **Dabber**, *s.* a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

Dabster [dab’stuur], *s.* a clever workman. ‘You should set ee an a thetchin’, ee’s a *dabster* at that.’

Dag [dag], *v.* to cut off the bits of wool round the sheep's tail.

Daggle [dag-l], *v.* to make the skirts dirty by trailing them in the mud. 'Thee 'ast *daggled* th' tail o' thy gown, awever.' [Dhee 'ast dag-ld dhū tail u dhuny gyuuwn, 'uwev-uur.]

Dash [dash], *v.* to put in a little of an inferior quality: usually spoken of beer. 'This beer's *dashed*, an' 'er aulus do *dash* it.'

Dead as a nit, quite dead.

Dead as ditch-water, said of beer or spirits when flat.

Death-tick [deth tik], *s.* a ticking noise caused by an insect getting between the paper and the wall, held to be a sign of death.

Deck it (*Oxford*), or **Drop it** (general), leave off.

Deedy [dee-di], *adj.* thoughtful: said of a person who is very handy, and thinks for herself. 'She is a very good girl, but she isn't *deedy*,' is an ordinary character with a servant.

Derruck [der-uk], *v.* to worry. 'If our Missis keeps an a *derruckin*' I much longer I sh'll give 'er warnin.' [If uuwr misis keeps an uder-ukin uuy much laung-guur uuy sh giv uur wau-rnin.]

Didn't ought, ought not. '*Didn't ought* ta a went'

Dip [dip], *v.* to put sheep in a liquid preparation which destroys the insects in their wool.

Dis'abilles [dis-ubilz], *s.* untidiness; disorder.

Disanfrenly [dis'anfren-li], *adj.* unfriendly.

Dish o' tay, *s.* a cup of tea. 'Do ee come in an' 'av a *dish o' tay wi* us' (me). [Doo ee kuum in un av u dish u tai wi us.]

Dock [dok], *v.* to reduce any one's wages by a certain sum.

Dollop, *s.* a large quantity.

Donkey-bred [dongk-i bred], *adj.* low-bred.

Doors. See **In a doors**, and **Out a doors**.

Drill [dril], *s.* the trench between two rows of potatoes.

Drowned [druuwn'did], *adj.* drowned. Tea that has too much water put to it when first made is said to be '*drowned*.'

Drown the miller's eye, *v.* to put too much water in a pudding.

Dub-point, **Dub-pointed** [dub puuynt, dub puuyntid], *s.* a blunt point; *adj.* blunt at the point.

Ducket [duk-uut], *s.* a billhook.

Dumps (in the), *adj.* low-spirited. 'I be a little bit down in th' *dumps* tā day.'

Dunggul [dung-gl], *s.* a dunghill. (Muckul, *Chastleton*, &c.)

Dunggul bred [dung-gl bred], *adj.* low, low-bred, or low-born; lit. dunghill bred.

Earnest-money, a shilling given at a hiring fair to a servant to 'bind the bargain.'

Eat their heads off [et dhuur yedz auf], said of cattle, &c. when they have cost for food more than they will sell for.

Egg-hot [eg' ot], *s.* egg-flip.

Eggler [eg'luur], *s.* a poulterer.

Elbow-grase [el'bu grais], *s.* hard rubbing. 'Gi' 't plenty o' *elba-grais*, my wench.' [Git plenti u elbū grais, muuy wench.] 'Plase, sir, I 'a look'd far 't, an' I can't find it nooer.' [Plaiz, suur, uuy aa luokt faart, un uuy kyaa'nt fuuynd it noo'uur.]

Errewig [er as in *errand*], *s.* an earwig.

Everlastingly [ev'uurlaa'stinli], *adv.* continually.

Every otherin one, every alternate one.

Faggin' [fag'in], *pres. part.* cutting corn with a sickle and a hooked stick, called a *faggin'-stick*.

Faggot [fag'uut], *s.* a naughty child. 'You little *faggot*, you.'

Faggots [fag'uuts], *s.* the pluck or lights of a pig chopped very fine and mixed with sage, onions, and suet, and put into a skin like sausages (*Moreton in the Marsh* and *Oxford*).

Fall, *s.* autumn.

Fall of rain, snow, &c., *s.* a shower of rain, &c.

Fall upon [faul uupun'], *v.* to assault. 'Taypot 'Öödard (Woodward) 'a bin an' *fell upon* Pudd'ny Gibb'ns, an' 'e vows and declaars 'e'll pull n' (i. e. have him up). [Tai'pot Uod'uurd u bin un fel uupun' Puod'nee Gib'nz, un ee 'vuuwz un 'deklaa'rz eel puol'n.]

Fallin' out [fau'lin uuwt], *s.* a disagreement.

Famelled [fam'uld], *p. p.* famished (*Chastleton* and *Bloxham*).

Far dooes [faa'r doo'z], just proceedings. 'All I wants is *far dooes*, and *far dooes* I'll 'a, for all thee or anybody else.' [Aul uuy waunts iz 'faa'r 'doo'z, un 'faa'r 'doo'z uuyl 'aa, fuur aul 'dhee uur 'en'i budi els.]

Farm out [faa'rm uuwt], *v.* to clean out. '*Farm out* th' 'en-us (hen-house), ööl ee?' [Faa'rm uuwt dhū en-us, uol ee?]

Father-in-church [faa'dhuur in chuurch], *s.* the person who gives away the bride. A term used chiefly by old people.

Father-in-law and Mother-in-law, *s.* invariably used for Step-father and Step-mother.

Favour, *v.* to resemble.

Fease [fee'z], *v.* to hurry; to pant. 'As sun [suon] as I sin her a comin' *feasin'* down the coort [coo'ürt] I know'd thur wuz summut up.'

Fen [fen], *s.* a word used in play which means you are free, and cannot be caught (*Oxford*). 'Craves' and 'cravidge' generally. *Fen keeps* means you cannot keep marbles, &c. when won; *fen tuos*, that you cannot keep *two* if won.

Fendin' an' provin' [fen'din un proo'vin], *part.* bringing persons together to prove or refute some slanderous tale. 'Thar's gwain t' be a *fendin' an' provin'* at 'Amboro' about what Billy 'Arris said 'e yerd Tommy Long say about Polly Lar'ner.'

Ferruck out (to), *v.* to clean out (to ferret out) (*Yarnton*).

Fettle [fetl], *v.* to clean up: commonly applied to cattle-sheds, &c. (*Chastleton*).

Fieldways [fee'lwaiz], *s.* ways across fields. 'If you wos t' go *fiel-ways* from Ensum t' 'Amboro' (Ensham to Hanboro') at night, you'd 'a no call t' open the gets (gates), 'cause a ghost döð döðt far ee.' [If yoo wuz tū goa fee'lwaiz frum En'sum tū Am'buuru ut nuuyt, yood aa noa kaul tū oapn dhū gyets', kaus u goast uod duot faar ee.]

Fill-basket, *s.* a large kind of pea.

Filler, *s.* thriller (*Horton*).

Fire an' flar (I'll yet) (eat) [Uuył yet fuuyr an flaa'r (flames)], the usual asseveration of the boys. 'Thee len' I thy knife.' 'Thee döð n't gin I back?' 'I döł.' 'What 'll thee yet?' 'I'll yet fire an' flar an' all th' world at one moufful if I dwun't.' [Dhee len uuy dhuuy nuuyf. Dhee uot nt gin uuy bak? Uuy uol. Wot l dhee yet? Uuył yet fuuyr un flaa'r un aul dhū wuurd ut wun muuwf-fuol if uuy dwunt.]

Fit, *adj.* ready. 'Bless ee, Missis, I be *fit* t' drap; *do ee* let ma set down.' [Bles ee, mis'is, uuy bee fit tū drap; 'doo 'ee let mū set duuwn.]

Fitten [fit'n], *adj.* fit; proper. 'Fyestis byent *fitten* places for prachers.' [Fyes'tiz byent' fit'n plai'siz fuur prai'chuurz.] 'Chent *fitten* thee should'st.' [Chent fit'n 'dhee 'shuodst.]

Flabbergasted [flab'uurgyaastid], *p. p.* astonished.

Flake hurdles [flaik uur'dlz], *s.* thick hurdles made of hedge sticks.

Flanchin' [flaa'nchin], *part.* cutting apart the fingers of Woodstock gloves ready to close.

Flar [flaa'r] (*s.* flare): invariably used for flames.

Fleeturn [flee'uurn], *s.* the leaf of a pig (*Holton*). (Fleur, *Yarnton*.)

Fligd [fligd], *and* fleshy, *adj.* fledged.

Flip, *v.* to fillip (*Yarnton*).

Flop [flöp], *s.* food for pigs made of meal or bran, stirred up with 'wash' or water.

Flyers [fluuy'uurz], *s.* oat chaff.

Foorcast [foor'kyaa'st], *s.* foresight. 'He an't got no *foorcast*, an' I dun't rickon much o' ee.' [Ee aa'nt got noa foor'kyaa'st, un uuy dunt rik'n much ü ee.]

For all thee, in spite of you.

Forjuts (forgets) [for'juuts], the pieces running up between the fingers of gloves.

Form [form], *s.* style: usually bad. 'What a *form* you 'a done that in.' It can, however, by an inflection in the voice, be made to mean a good style. A hollow place in grass where rabbits have lain is called 'a rabbut's form, or foorm.'

Forrud [for'ud], *adv.* early. 'I'll come *forrud*' (*Holton*).

Forrud or yarly taters, early potatoes.

Fostul [fos'tl], *s.* Forest Hill, Oxon (*Holton*).

Four o'clock, *s.* a tea in the hay-field (*Holton, Islip, and Yarnton*).

Fowt [fu'wt], *p. p.* fought. 'Our Jemes an' your Jack a fell out an' *fowt*, I do declaar!' [Uuwr Jemz un yoor Jak u fel uuwt un fu'wt, uuy 'doo deklaa'r.]

Frail [frail], *s.* a flail.

Franzy, *adj.* passionate.

French leaf [french lee'f, or lef], *s.* no leave at all. 'Plase, sir, ðöl ee give I a bwilin' o' pays?' 'Yes, you can go an' gether ee some.' 'Thenk ee, I 'av gothered 'em.' 'Well, thee'st took *French lef*, asn't?'

Fresh liquor, *s.* unsalted lard.

Frez [frez], *adj.* frozen. 'I be *frez* a cold, and starr'd (starved) t' death.' [Uuy bee frez u koald, un staa'rd tū deth.]

Frigglin', *adj.* trifling. 'Püt that *frigglin'* crochet away, an' darn thy stock'ns.'

Frim, Frum [frim, frum], *adj.* healthy; crisp.

Frodg [froj], *s.* anything filled very full in a careless, confused manner. 'Er stuffed the things in the portmantle [poortman'tl] all of a *frodg*.' 'Er 'a püt a wedth t' (too) many in your frock, 'tis a reg'lar *frodg* behind.' [Uur a put u wedth tu men'i in yoor frok, tiz u reg'luur froj behuuy'nd.]

Frodgy [froji], *adv.* untidily full.

Frosted [frau'stid], *adj.* frozen (vegetables).

Frousty [fru'wsti], *adj.* fusty.

Fundance [fun'duns], *s.* something found. 'This yer gyaard an' sail (guard and seal) was a *fundance*, I picked 'n up overright Combe bruk.' [Dhis yuur gyaa'rd un sail wuz u fun'duns, uuy pikt n uup oa'vuuruuy't Kuom bruk.]

Fur ind [fuur ind], *s.* the furthestmost end. 'Thee püt this yer whate straa a' the *fur ind* o' the rickurd, ðöt' (wilt thou)? [Dhee put dhis yuur wait straa u dhū fuur ind u dhū rik'uurd, uot?]

Fussy [fus'i], *adj.* dressy. 'I think you will like the make of that dress, it is very *fussy*' (*Oxford*).

Fust beginnin' [fustIGIN'in], the beginning.

Gaap [gyaa'p], *s.* a disease in chickens.

Galley hill [gyal'i il], the usual name for Witney Union, which is situated on Galley Hill.

Ganger [gyang'uur], *s.* a foreman on the railway.

Gay [gyai'], *s.* a swing; *v.* to swing.

Get over, to overcome.

Get shet an [get shet an], *v.* to get rid of.

Get the better an, to overcome; to take advantage of.

Get up a notch, to improve in circumstances or position.

Gibber [jib'uur], *s.* a horse that viciously runs backwards.

Giddlin' [gyid'lin], *adj.* giddy; thoughtless.

Give out [giv uuwt], *v.* to leave off.

Glib up [glib uup], *v.* to trip one up on the ice.

Glibby [glib'i], *adj.* slippery, as ice is.

Glide [glei'd], *v.* to slide (*Bloxham*).

Glove master [gluv' maa'stuur], *s.* the glover who gives out the Woodstock gloves to be made.

Glovresses [gluv'risiz], *s.* women who make the Woodstock gloves.

Gluts an' famines, plenty and scarcity. '*Tis gluts an' famines, gluts an' famines, with that family.*'

Go on at, *v.* to scold. '*'Er's aulus agwain an at I.*' [Uurz au'lus ugwai'n an ut uuy.]

Go right (to), *v.* to go to heaven. 'I knowed 'e *went right*, far a says t' I, a says, "I 'a sin a angel;" an' I says, "'Av ee, father?" an' a says, "Ees;" an' I says, "Did a spake to ee, father?" an' a says, "Ees, my wench, a did;" a says, 'Joe, I wants ee.'" [Uuy noad ee went ruuyt, far u sez tû uuy, u sez, Uuy u sin u ai'n]; un uuy sez, Av ee faa'dhuur? un u sez, Ees; un uuy sez, Did u spaik too ee, faa'dhuur? un u sez, Ees, muuy wench, u did; u sez, Joa, uuy waunts ee.]

Golden-chain [gooldn chain], *s.* the blossoms of the laburnum tree.

Gollaker [gol'ukuur], *s.* the throat (*Blackthorn*).

Gore-crow, *s.* carrion crow. (*Bloxham* and *Yarnton*.)

Graat [graa't], *s.* a groat. 'There's uny [un'i] a *graat* a year's difference between them as works and them as plays, and them as plays gets it.' This saying is also current in Wiltshire (*Akerman*).

Graft [graa'ft], *s.* a draining tool, almost like a spade.

Grammered in. See **Grinted in**.

Green geese, unfatted geese. They should be eaten on Old Michaelmas Day.

Grinsard grounds, *s.* pasture fields.

Grinted in [grin'tid in], *i. e.* dirt that will not come off in washing. At Holton they say 'Grammered in.'

Ground ash [gruuwnd ash], *s.* an ash plant. 'I'l gi' tha a *ground ash* about thee back if tha döös'n't be off.' [Uuyl gidh'u u gruuwnd ash ubuuw't dhee bak if dhü duosnt bee auf.]

Gyem [gyem'], *s.* a game. 'Len's 'a a *gyem* at kyards.' [Lens aa u gyem' ut kyaa'rdz.]

[No H is aspirated.]

Haam [aa'm], *s.* stubble cut after the corn is carried. Applied to the straw of white crops only.

Hack, *v.* to cut peas.

Hack an' hommer [ak'un om'uur], *v.* to stammer from confusion; to hesitate; to attempt unsuccessfully. Also, 'ack and 'ar. 'Dwun't stan' a 'ackin' an' 'ommerin' thar.' [Dwunt stan u ak'in un om'uurin dhaa'r.]

Hackle [ak'l], *v.* to rake hay into rows after it has been 'tedded': usually called to *hackle in*, or *up*. (To leet, Holton.)

Hadlans [ad'lunz], *s.* the top and bottom lands, which are ploughed the reverse way to the others.

Half-a-two [aa'f u too], in two.

Hames [ai'mz], *s.* irons round the collar of the trace harness.

Handy [aan'di], *adv.* about; near. 'That thar pig weighs *handy* ten scor.' [Dhat dhaa'r pig waiz aan'di ten skor.]

Hangkitcher dance [angk'ichuur daans], *s.* a country dance performed with handkerchiefs.

Harvest Home, the dinner formerly given by the farmers to their workmen when the harvest was finished. The following Song was always sung:—

'Here's a health unto our Master,
The Founder of the feast.
I pray to God with all my heart
His soul in heaven may rest;
And that ev'rythink may prosper,
Whatever he takes in hand;
For we are all his servants,
And all at his command.
Then drink, boys, drink,
And see that you do not spill;
For if you do you shall drink two,
For 'tis our Master's will.

'Here's a health unto our Misteris,
The best in one and twenty.
Heigho! is it so, is it so, is it so!
Fill him up a little fuller,
For methinks he seems but empty,

And down let him go, let him go, let him go.
 And if he drinks too deep
 He can go to bed and sleep,
 And drive away all sorrow, care, and woe.'

Hasty Dick, *s.* hasty pudding. ('Hasty Dick, stirred wi' a stick.'
 —*Chastleton*.)

Hatch [ach], *s.* a broad piece of wood placed across the entrance to a barn, &c., to prevent the cattle passing through.

Haunched [aurnehd], *p. p.* tossed by a bull. 'If thee gu'st in awuld Dan'l Braain's claaos, 'is bull 'll 'aunch tha.' [If dhee guoet in aa'wuld Dan'l Braa'ynz klaaw's iz buol ul aurnch dhu.] (*Witney dialect*.)

Hayn up [ai'n uup], *v.* to reserve grass for hay.

Heal up [ee'l uup], **Hold up**, *v.* to leave off raining. 'I thinks 'tull 'eal up prensly.' [Uuy things tuol ee'l uup prens'li.]

Heart [aa'rt], *s.* condition: spoken of land. 'This ground's (field) in sich bad 'eart, chent no use to sow whate ner wuts (wheat nor oats); I thinks I sh'll plant taters, unly they beggars the land so.' [Dhis gruuwndz in sich bad aa'rt, chent noa eus tū soa wait nuur wuts; uuy things uuy sh plant tai'tuurz, unli dhai beg'uurz dhū laand soa.]

Heave, Heavy [eev, ee'vi], *v., adj.* to give out moisture; damp. 'This bacon s 'eavy; it gives on account of the weather.' [Dhis bai'knz ee'vi; it givz on ukuw'nt u dhū wedh'uur.] (*Oxford*.)

Hebben [eb'n], *s.* heaven. 'When us go's to 'ebben the Missisis ull 'a to wait upon wee sarvunts.' [Wen us guos tū eb'n dhū mis'isiz uol aa tū wait uupun' wee saa'rvunts.]

Heckutin' [ek'utin], *adj.* hacking. 'Er a got a naasty 'eckutin cough, an' I shouldn't öönder if 'er went in a decline one of these yer days.' [Uur a got u naa'sti ek'utin kauf, un uuy shuodnt uon'duur if uur went in u dikluuy'n wun u dhaiz yuur daiz.]

Heft [eft], *v.* to weigh in the hand. 'Em be proper 'eavy, thee jest 'e/t 'em.' [Um bee prop'uur e'vi, dhee jest eft um.] Also used in the sense of to 'lift' at Yarnton.

Hekth [ekth], *s.* height.

Hel-rake [el' raik], *s.* a large rake used in the hay-field.

Hen-us [en' us], *s.* a fowl-house.

Hen with one chick. To be as busy as a *hen with one chick* is to make a great fuss over a little work. They also say 'as proud as a hen with one chick.'

Here be I, whar be you? [yuur bee uuy, waa'r bee yoo?], an expression referring to a plum-pudding with the plums a long way apart.

Hilt [hilt], *p. p.* held. 'The rain 'ilt up.' 'E 'ilt my 'orse.'

Hilt [hilt], *s.* a young sow that has not had a litter.

Hindfust [uuy'ndfust], *adv.* backwards. 'Turn 'indfust, I tell tha, an' then tha canst carr 't.' [Tuurn uuy'ndfust; uuy tel dhu, un dhen dhu kyanst kyaa'r t.]

Hit it off [it it auf], *v.* to agree.

Hitch [ich], *v.* To *hitch* a dress is to sew a piece on the top of the skirt (*Holton*).

Hold over [oa'ld oavuur], *s.* a paper given to a publican before he gets a licence, authorizing him to sell beer in the name of the former occupant.

Homble about [om'bl], *v.* to pull about.

Honesty [on'isti], *s.* the wild clematis. The boys smoke the sticks, which are porous like cane.

Hoorded [oo'rdid] **eggs**, eggs preserved in summer in lime, or sawdust, to be sold in the winter.

Hooter [oo'tuur], *s.* a tin cup tapering to a point for warming beer, &c. Called a 'Joram' at *Begbrook*.

Hot needle an' burnin' thread. Anything that is sewn very slightly is said to be made 'with a 'ot needle an' burnin' thread.'

House [uws], *s.* the living-room of the farm-house.

Huck [uk], **Huck up**, *v.* to pick; to pick out. 'I'll lend ee a spade, an' you can 'uck the worms up for yourself.'

Hurry. 'You shouldn do nothun in a 'urry but ketch flaes' (fleas). [Yoo shuod'nt doo nuth'n in u uur'i but kech flaiz.] A saying.

Hussy [uz'i], *s.* a calico case for needles and cotton.

Ill-convainient [il konvai'niunt], *adj.* inconvenient. 'Poverty's no sin, but 'tis very *ill-convainient*.'

In, *prep.* entered on. 'This is my birthday—isterday I was uny *in* my ten(th year), but to-day I be agwain an for leben.' [Dhis iz muuy burth'dai—is'tuordi uuy wuz un'i in mi ten, bt tū dai uuy bee ugwai'n an fuur leb'n.]

In-a-doors [in u doo'rz], in the house. 'My Missis yent *in-a-doors* jest now, but I be amwust sertain 'er'l be yer thereckly.' [Muuy Mis'is yent in u doo'rz jest nuuw, bt uuy bee umwust' saa'rtu uurl bee yuur dhürek'li.]

In all my born days [in aul muuy bau'm daiz], ever since I was born.

In nuse [in neu's], usually. 'What *in nuse* is the price of nutmegs?' (*Witney*).

In print [in print], *adj.* very neat and orderly. 'Er's all *in print*.'

Innards [in'uurdz], intestines.

Ips [ips], *s.* the pods of the dog-rose. 'Tull [tuol] ('twill) be a 'aid winter, thur be so many *ips* an' aaz (haws) an the 'edges.'

It awhile [it uwuuy-lz], yet. 'Eggs be sa chep I dun't myen t' sel none *it awhile*, I shall 'oord 'em.' [Egz bee sū chep uuy dunt myen' tū sel nun an um it uwuuy-lz, uuy shl oord um.]

Jest about [jest ubuuw-t], just about. 'Er *jest about* did gi'n a settin' down.' [Uur jest ubuuw-t did gin u set'n duuwn.]

Kaw [kyau-], *s.* a silly person. 'Now then, *kaw*, wos (what have you) bin adoin' an now?' [Nudh'en; 'kyau; wos bin udoo'in an nuuw?]

Keach up [keech uup], *v.* to take up water by lading.

Keep [keep], *s.* growing clover, grass, &c. for cattle.

Kevvins [kyev-inz], *s.* the refuse of the straw, &c. after thrashing. (*Tarnton*, *Caivins*.)

Kind [kyuuynd], *adj.* thriving; good-bred: spoken of cattle.

Kissin'-gate [kis'in gyet-], *s.* a gate with three posts, through which only one person can pass at a time.

Kit [kit], *s.* the whole; the aggregate. 'Th' ul (whole) *kit* an ee.'

Kiver [kyiv-uur], *s.* a trough to make dough, butter, &c. in; *v.* to cover. 'I *kivers* 'em up wi' mowld.' [Uuy kyiv-uurz um uup wi muuwld.]

Ladyfied [lai-difuuyd], *adj.* ladylike.

Lagged [lagd], *adj.* tired.

Land (a) [u laand], *s.* a ridge and a furrow.

Lap [lap], *v.* to wrap.

Lardy-cake [laa'rdi kyai'k], *s.* lard cake. Also, *Fatty-cake*.

Last cast [laa's kyaa'st], the last; the end. 'Em 'll varlike pay ee a scor or two, but 'em wuon't pay ee the *last cast* of all.' [Uml vaa'rluuy'k pai ee u skor uur too, bt um wunt pai ee dhū laa's kyaa'st uv aul.]

Lather [ladh-ur], ladder (*Bloxham*).

Lauks a massy [lauks u mas-i], *interj.* an exclamation of surprise. '*Lauks a massy!* well I never! if yer yent our Nancy.' [Lauks u mas-i! wel uuy nev-uur! if yuur yent uuwr Nan'si.]

Lay down [lai duuwn], *v.* to convert arable into pasture land by sowing grass seed.

Lay down [lai duuwn], *v.* to place Woodstock gloves when completed between 'press boards.' They are usually 'pressed' by the gloveresses sitting upon them.

Lay still [lai stil], *v.* not to be at work. 'I 'a bin *led still* sence a wik ago come next Thuzday.' [Uuy u bin led stil sens u wik ugoa-]

kuum neks Thuz'di.] Said also of horses. 'My ole mar's got quite fresh sence 'er's *led still*.' [Muuy oal maa'rz got kwuuyt fresh sens uurz led stil.]

Leak [leek], *s.* drop. 'Tha's ev'ry *leak* o' milk' (*Oxford*).

Lease, *v.* to glean. See **Lezzin**.

Led [led], *s.* a lid. 'I 'a lost th' *led* o' th' kittle.' [Uuy a laust dhū led u dhū kit'l] (general).

Ledd'n (leaning) [led'n], *s.* an inclination; a wish. 'All 'ees *ledd'n* lays twards farmin'.' [Aul ee'z led'n laiz twaurdz faa'rmin.]

Len [len], *adj.* lean. 'I be one o' Phareh's *len* kind, I be.' [Uuy bee wun u Fair'iz len kyuynd, uuy bee.]

Lens 'a't [lens aa't], let us (me) have it.

Lezzin', or **Lyezzin'** [lez'in] (at *Handbro'*), [lyez'in] (at *Witney* and *Southleigh*), *pres. part.* leasing (gleaning).

Ligster [lig'stuur], *s.* a lie; a liar (*Blackthorn*).

Limb [lim], *v.* to use violently; to impair.

Lissom [lis'um], *adv.* active; supple. 'The *lissomness* took off the unkedness.'

Lit on, past tense of to 'light upon' (*Holton*).

Left [lau'ft], *adv.* unwilling. 'I wuz very *loft t' dōō't*' [duot].

Love-an-idle [luv un uuy'dl], *s.* the heartsease.

Love-child [luv chuuyld], *s.* an illegitimate child.

Love feast, a meeting in chapel of Primitive Methodists, when each member tells his or her religious experience.

Lubber-yed (head) [lub'uur yed], *s.* a stupid person.

Luck-money, money returned by the seller 'for luck' at the conclusion of a bargain. 'What 'il ee giv' I (*emphat. gi' ma*) for *luck*?'

Lug [lug], *v.* to carry a heavy weight. 'I sin 'er a *luggin'* a gret baskut along.'

Lumberum [lum'buurum], *s.* an awkward, clumsy person. 'Well done, *lumberum*, thee 'ast broke a chainy saaser to-day, and a tay-cup isterday.' [Wel dun, lum'buurum, dhee ast broak u chai'ni saa'suur tū dai, un u tai'kuup is'tuurdī.]

Lunge, *v.* to lean heavily (*Bloxham*).

Lusty [lus'ti], *adj.* stout.

Magpies. It is very unlucky to see more than two together:—

'One's a weddin',
Two's mirth,
Three's a berrin',
Four's death.'

Maisenter [mai'sntuur], *s.* a mason (general).

- Mam and Dad** [mam un dad], father and mother. 'It used to be Mam and Dad and Porridge, and then 'twas Father and Mother and Broth, but now 'tis *Pa* and *Ma* and *Soup*' (*Chastleton*). A saying referring to farmers' children. Labourers' children now usually say Mam and Dad.
- Mash** [mash], *s.* the usual name for a marsh. Marah Gilbon is always called Mash. 'Gooin' t' *Mash* t' day?' (*Blackthorn*).
- Mashed sugar** [mashd shuog'uur], *s.* moist sugar (*Northleigh*).
- Master** [maa'stuur], used instead of Sir to an employer. 'Yer's the money, Willum.' 'Thenk ee, *Maaster*.'
- Maukin** [mau'kin], *s.* a mop for cleaning ashes out of the oven.
- Maulyern, Maulyarn** [maul'yarn], *s.* the lapwing.
- Mawksy** [mau'ksi], *adj.* soft; tasteless, as over-ripe pears or apples often are.
- Mawky** [mau'ki], *adj.* over-sweet.
- Mawl an' limb** [maul un lim], *v.* to pull about in rough play.
- Mayhap, Mayhaps** [myaa'ps], *adv.* perhaps (*Chastleton* and *Holton*).
- Meet'ners, Mait'ners** [mee't-n-nuurz, mai't-n-nuurz], *s.* Nonconformists; also called *Chapel people*.
- Mesh** [mesh], *s.* a mash made of bran for horses (general).
- Miff**, *s.* a slight quarrel. 'We 'a 'ad a bit of a *miff*.'
- Minnie** [min'ee], *s.* a minnow.
- Mischief** [mis'chifuol], *adj.* mischievous. 'E's the *mischief*-fullest little chap as ever I sin in all my born days.' [Ee'z dhū mis'chifuolist lit'l chap uz ev'uur uuy sin in aul muuy bau'rn daiz.] (general).
- Mollern** [mol'uurn], *s.* a heron.
- Moorn** [moor'n], *v.* to moan. 'That poor baby do *moorn*.'
- Moots** [moot's], *s.* stumps of felled trees (*Holton*).
- Mou** [muuw], *s.* the corn stacked in the barn (general).
- Mound** [muuwnd], *s.* a fence (general).
- Mouse**, *s.* a small piece of meat under the spare-rib of a pig, about the size of a mouse.
- Mouth-maulin'** [muuwth mau'lin], *adj.* loud talking; brawling.
- Mowiter** [muuw'ltuur], *v.* to moult. 'That thar 'en's a *mowiterin*.'
- Mucky** [muk'i], *adj.* not fit to be eaten; not cleanly cooked (*Holton*).
- Mudgerum** [muj'uurum], *s.* the fat fried with pig's liver: called 'fry' at Oxford.
- Mullin** [mul'in], *s.* the head-gear of a cart-horse.
- Mumchance** [mum'chaans], *v.* to sit quietly thinking.

Mun, Mind ye, used for emphasis, &c. 'Dö't theeself; I be tired, *mun.*'

Muster, Mister. Maerster, Master (*Islip*).

Myen set out [*myen* set *uwt*], *s.* a poor affair. 'I do call that a *myen* (mean) set out.' [*Uuy doo kaul dhat u myen set uwt.*]

Nailpaster [*nail* *paastuur*], *s.* a gimlet.

Nar-a-one-an-ee, or Narn-an-ee [*naar u wun an ee, naa'rn an ee*], never a one of you. 'I dun't keer for *nar-a-one-an-ee*, nor *nar-a-two-an-ee* nither, s' thar!' [*Uuy dunt kee'ür fuur naar u wun an ee, nuur naar u too an ee nuuy dhuur, sü dhaa'r!*] 'I wun't let *narn-an-ee* 'a 't' (have it).

Narn [*naa'rn*], neither; never a one. 'Two men met one another at 'Amboro' between the lights, an' one says t' t'other, "I knowed 'twuz you," an' t'other says, "I knowed 'twuz you," an' 'twuzn't *narn* an um.' 'Aan't ee got nar a whip?' 'No, I aan't got *narn.*'

Natomy [*nat-umuuy*], **Notomy**, *s.* a very thin person. 'Er little un's nuth'n but a *natomy*.' [*Uur lit'l unz nuth'n bt u nat-umuuy.*]

Natty [*nat-i*], *adj.* neat.

Naul [*naul*], *s.* an awl.

Nauls [*naulz*], *s.* belongings.

Near [*nee'r, nee'ür*], *adj.* stingy. 'Ee's that *near* 'ee'd skin a flint for a aipmey (halfpenny), if a spwilt a knife wuth a penny a-doin' an't' [*Eez dhat 'nee'r ee'd skin u flint fuur u ai'p-m-mee, if u spwuylt u nuuyf wuth u pen'i u doo'in aant.*]

Nipper [*nip-uur*], *s.* an iron bar with which stakes are driven into the ground.

No good an, or of, of no use. 'Tha's no good an t' I.' [*Dhas noa guod an tü uuy.*]

No gret sheks [*noa gret sheks*], not very good (no great shakes). 'I hope yours is a good boy.' 'Ee's no gret sheks, sir.' [*Eez noa gret sheks, suur.*]

Noberry [*noa'buuri*], nobody. 'I never says nuth'n t' *noberry*, an' *noberry* dun't never say nuth'n t' I.' [*Uuy nev-uur sez nuth'n tü noa'buuri, un noa'buuri dunt nev-uur sai nuth'n tü uuy.*]

Noddle [*nod'l*], *v. n.* to nod. 'Ow a *noddles* 'is 'ead.'

Nooer [*noo-uur*], *adv.* nowhere. 'I ben't agwain *nooer.*' [*Uuy bent ugwai'n noo-uur.*]

Nor [*nuur*] is always used for *than*.

Nose-holes [*noaz oalz*], *s.* the nostrils.

Now an' again [*nuuw un ugai'n*], now and then (*Oxford*).

No-ways [*noa'waiz*], not at all. 'I göös t' church or chapel, arn, I byent *noways* bigoted.' [*Uuy guoz tü chuurch ur chap'l, aa'rn, I byent noa'waiz big'utid.*]

Nuss [nus], *s.* nurse, as in the old song :—

'When a man's a little bit poorly
'Ee makes a fuss, wants a *nuss*,
Thinks 'ee's gooin' t' die right surely,
Sens for a doctor, which makes un *wuss*.'

Nutter [nut'uur], *v.* to whinny. The whinnying of a colt is called *nuttering*.

Odds [odz], *s.* difference; concern. 'A says t' I, "Bist agwain to our town fyest?" an' I says t' ee, "What *odds*?"' [U sez tū 'uuy, Bist ugwai'n tū uuwr tuuwn fyest? un 'uuy sez tū 'ee, Woŋ odz?]
'Chent no *odds* to you.' [Chent noa odz tū yoo.]

Offal [of-ul], *s.* the inferior parts of meat. Also spoken of straw, hay, &c. '*Offal* 'ay,' '*offal* straw.'

Old, *adv.* serious; bad tempered.

Old England, the provinces. 'Tom Wilsdon went to Lunnun, and stopt a wik, and when a come back a said, Giv' I *Old England*.'

Old standards, natives of a place. 'I and Master Viner be the uny two *old standards* left.'

Oolf [uolf], *s.* a wolf. 'You bad bwoy you, a great *oolf* shall et (eat) ee.' [Yū bad bwau'y yoo, u gret uolf shl et ee.]

Oonder, **Oonderful** [uon'duur, uon'duurfl], *s., v., adj.* wonder; to wonder; wonderful. 'Tha's a *oonderful* pretty little crem-jug o' yourn.' 'Tis, en' it (isn't it)? I öön 'im (or winned 'n) at Bam far' (Bampton fair). [Dhas u uon'duurfl pret'i lit'l krem jug u yooon. Tiz, en it? uuy uon im ut Bam faa'r.]

Order [aur'duur], *s.* condition. 'I be out a *order* a bit t' day.' 'Ee's 'orses bee in capital good *order*.' [Eez au'siz bee in kyap'itl good aur'duur.]

Or'nary [au'rnuuri], very plain. 'You shouldn't call her ugly, 'tis wicked, 'cause us be all as God Amighty made us; you should say *or'nary*.' [Yoo shuod'nt kaul uur uug'li, tiz wik'id, kauz us bee aul uz God Umuuy'ti maid us; yoo shuod sai au'rnuuri.]

Out a doors [uuwt u doo'rz], out of the house.

Out an [uuwt an] (to make a good or bad). 'They *mude a poor out an't*.'

Out-ast, **Out-exed** [uuw'taa'st, uuw'tek'sd] (to be), to have had the bans published in church the third time.

Outside [uuwtsuuy'd], the most. 'I'll gi' tha seben pown far 'n, an' tha's th' *outside* I can give.' [Uuyl gidh'u seb'n puuwn faa'rn, un dhas dhū uuwtsuuy'd uuy kyaan giv.]

Overdone, *p. p.* having too much or too many of anything. 'They ~~ha overdone wi~~ 'ens.'

'~~avvaurunt~~'], *prep.* opposite. 'E lives *overright* we.'

ked about], *v.* trodden about by the hoofs of cattle :

spoken of soft mould or grass, where the marks of their feet would show (*Holton*).

Paddle [pad·l], *s.* an instrument with a long handle used for digging up weeds: called a 'spud' at Chastleton.

Page [paij], *s.* a piece of paper with a number on it given to the gloveress by the 'glove-master,' referring to a page in his book where her name is to be found. To have a 'page' is to be considered a permanent hand.

Pank [pangk], *v.* to pant.

Partly [pa·rtli], *adv.* is much used, as, 'I knows *partly* t'll rain.'
'I knows *partly* 'twunt.'

Pass the time o' day, *v.* to greet civilly.

Passel (parcel) [pas·l], *s.* a large number. 'What a *passel* o' folk.'

Peculiar, *s.* a petunia (*Bletchington*).

Pedigree [ped·igree], *s.* a long story.

Pen-feathered, *pp.* Spoken of birds when the feathers begin to come. 'Em bent *pen-feathered* it (yet).'

Peter Grievance [pee·tuur gree·vuns], *s.* a cross, fretful child. 'What a *Peter Grievance* you be!—thar, 'ole thee tongue, an' Mam 'll gi' tha a sugared tater.' [Wot u Pee·tur Gree·vuns yoo bee!—dhaa'r, oal dhee tung, un Mam l gidh u u shuog·urd tai·tuur.] 'You be a reg'lar *Peter Grievance*.'

Philander [fīlaan·duur], *v.* to wander about.

Pickid [pik·id], *adj.* thin and pale. 'You must take keer [kee·ür] o' your Bob, 'e looks very *pickid*.'

Piece o' work [pees u wuork], *s.* a disturbance.

Pin-a-sight [pin· u suuyt], *s.* a child's peep-show, made of the petals of flowers pasted on glass and covered with paper.

Piny [puuy·ni], *s.* a peony.

Pip [pip], *s.* a disease in chickens.

Piper [puuy·puur], *s.* a horse that makes a wheezing noise going uphill.

Pipped [pipt]. When an egg is cracked by the chick it is said to be *pipped*. 'Our 'en 's a settin', an' er 'a got two eggs *pipped*.' [Uuwr en·z u set·in, un uur u got too egz pipt.]

Pips [pipz], *s.* small spots on the skin.

Pitcher [pich·uur], *s.* the man who 'pitches' the corn to the loader.

Pitchins [pich·inz], *s.* ground paved with pebbles. 'Er's out an the *pitchins* wi' narra shoe an.'

Pitchpole [pich·poal], *v.* Children *pitchpole* on a bed by turning a somersault on it. *s.* a pitchpole. [Here *pole* = *poll*, the head.] When cattle, &c. sell for double their cost they are said to have *pitchpoled*.

Pit'-ole [pit'-oal], *s.* a grave : a word used by children.

Plastered [plaa'-stuurd], *adj.* very dirty. 'Your young un 'a bin at your saacepans an 'er's reglar *plastered* wi' grase, an' 'er pinner 's as black as the back of the chimbley.' [Yoor yung un u bin ut yoor saa'-spunz, un uurz reg-luur plaa'-stuurd wi' grais, un uur pin-uurz uz blak uz dhü bak u dhü chim-blee.]

Ploughin' *engine* [pluuw-in in'-jin], *s.* a steam plough.

Poor people, or Poor folk, labourers. 'Ee's that stuck up sence a got püt an to work the talegraph, a wunt 'ardly spake t' *poor folk*.' [Eez dhat stuk uup sens u got put an tü wuurk dhü tai'-graa, u wunt aarldi spaik tü poo'-ür foak.] 'What's your 'usband?' 'Ee's a *poor man*, ee göös t' work.' [Eez u poo'-ür man, ee guoz tü wuurk.]

Pot liquor [pot lik'-uur], *s.* the water in which food has been boiled. It is transferred to the hog-tub to be used as food for pigs, and is then called 'wash.' 'Poor folks's *pot liquor* aulus makes the best wash, 'cause they bwiles all thar victuals together in one pot.' [Poo'-ür foa'-kiz pot lik'-uur au'lus maikz dhü best wosh, kau'z dhai bwaaylz aul dhaa'r vit-uls tügedh-uur in wun pot.]

Pouch [puuw'ch], *v.* to pout.

Pound [puuwnd], *v.* to knock on a bedroom floor with a chair or stick. 'If you waunts I, you *pound* ; I sh'll be in th' panteny' [pant'-n-ni] (pantry).

Power, *v.* to rain in torrents (*Bloxham*).

Press-boards [pres' boo'-rdz], *s.* the boards between which Woodstock gloves are pressed when finished.

Pride oneself, *v.* to be proud of anything in particular. 'E *prides* 'isself upon 'is garden' [gyaa-rdn].

Proper [prop'-uur], *adv.* very. 'Twas *proper* 'ot, an' I was *proper* dry.' *adj.* thorough. 'It's a *proper* game.'

Proud flesh, inflamed flesh in a wound.

Pulse, Powlse [puls, puuwls], beans and peas together.

Püt [put] **your frock an**, to change your dress in the afternoon.

Pwizon, or Pizon [pwuuy'zn, puuy'zn], *s.* poison : a word used to express disgust. 'If I be nuth'n but a sarvunt, I ben't *pwizon* !' [If uuy bee nuth'n but u saa'-rvunt, uuy bent pwuuy'zn.] Master's little boy. 'That tha bist *pwizon* too.' [Dhat dhu bist pwuuy'zn too.]

Quilter, *s.* This word is applied to a very large fish (*Bloxham*).

Quirks [kwirkz], *s.* the bits between the fingers of leather gloves, where they open.

Quoddle [kwod'l], *v.* When water in which food is cooking makes a noise in boiling, it is said to *quoddle*. 'Ark at them taters, 'em be a *quoddlin*.' [Aark ut dhem tai'-tuurz, um bee ukwod'l-lin.] (*Quobble, Yarnton*.)

Quop [kwop], *v.* to throb. **Quob** [kwob] *at Oxford.* 'Mother, my gethered finger do *quop*.' [Mudh·uur, muuy gedh·uurd fing·guur doo kwop.] M.E. *quappen*; Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women*, l. 265.

Rack up [rak uup], *v.* to give the horses the last feed at night. 'Ast *racked up*, Willum?' 'Ees, maaster.' [Ast rakt uup, Wil·um? Ees, maa·stuur.]

Rain 'atchuts an' duckuts (to), *v.* to rain in torrents.

Rakers-arter [rai·kuurz-aa·rtuur], the people who *rake after* the waggon in the hay-field.

Randy [raan·di], *s.* a jovial feast. 'Us myens t' 'a a bit of a *randy*, Missis, so chent ner a mossel a use for you t' say nuth'n.' [Us myenz' tu aa u bit uv u raan·di, Mis·is, soa chent nuur u mos·l u eus fuur yoo tū sai nuth'n.]

Rave [raiv], *s.* the spars round a waggon on which the corn rests.

Reddypole [red·ipoal], *s.* the iron bar across an open chimney to which the chain is attached for hanging the pot on. 'I chuks up the pan, an' the pancake ketches a top o' th' *reddypole*, an' draps down a bit at a time.' [Uuy chuks uup dhū pan, un dhū pan·kyaik kech·iz u top u dhū red·ipoal, un draps duuwn u bit ut u tuuym.]

Remains [rimai·nz] (**the**), the name for Northleigh Common.

Remains (the seven), the seven villages in the corporation of Woodstock.

Respectable people, all persons above the position of labourers. 'Is she a *respectable woman*?' 'No, Sir, 'er ent na more ner I be; 'er 'usbun works at the same farm as mine do.' [Noa, Suur, uur ent nū moo·ūr nuur uuy bee; uur uuz·bun wuurks ut dhū saim faa·rm uz muuyn doo.]

Rick [rik], *v.* to sprain slightly.

Rickon up [rik·n uup], *v.* to form an opinion of a person's character or circumstances.

Ride, *s.* a road through a plantation or wood.

Rile [ruyl], *v.* to romp about, and to vex: also used as a substantive.

Ring [ring], *v.* to make a rattle with a door-key and shovel when bees are swarming, supposed to induce the queen bee to settle. Unless the bees are '*rung*' it is said that the owner cannot claim them if they settle on another person's premises.

Ring [ring], *v.* To *ring* fruit trees is to dig round them, cutting the long roots in two, and putting in manure.

Reacht [roa·cht], *p. p.* reached.

Road [road], *s.* way. 'Raawud' [raa·wd] at Witney. 'Get out a my *road*, ðöl ee?' *Way* is never used in this sense.

Robins. It is considered to be very wicked to kill a *robin*, martin, or swallow.

'Martins an' swallers be God A'mighty's scholars.
Robins an' wrens be 'God A'mighty's cocks and 'ens'.
 (—'God A'mighty's friends', *Bloxham*.)

Roms'd [roms'd], *p. p.* tumbled; entangled.

Roomthy [roomth'i], *adj.* large. 'This is a nice *roomthy* house.'

Ropy [roa'pi], *adj.* stringy: applied to bread; also used as a substantive, as, 'They've got th' *rope* in th' oven,' which is said to occur only when the beans are in blossom.

Rosky [ros'ki], *adj.* husky; hoarse. 'Jarge, you be very *rosky* this marnin'.' [Jaa'rj, yoo bee veri ros'ki dhis maa-rnin.] (*Witney*.)

Round [ruuwnd], *s.* the spoke of a ladder. (*Rung, Yarnton*.)

Bucket [ruk'uut], *s.* the aggregate. 'The wul (whole) *rucket* an ee' [dhee wul ruk'uut an ee]; or, 'the wul (*or* ul) bwilin (*or* kit) an ee.'

Ruddle [rud'l], *s.* reddle; red chalk.

Ruination [rooinai'shun], *s.* ruin.

Run-away-Mop, the third Mop, or hiring fair, said to be composed of servants who have been hired at the previous fairs and have *run away* from their situations.

Sadly [sad'li], *adj.* poorly.

Safe [saif], *adj.* sure.

Saffern [saf'uurn], as yellow as saffron. 'Er's a pretty washer, her clothes be as yalla as *saffern*.' [Uurz u pret'i wosh'uur, uur kloaz bee uz yal'a uz saf'uurn.]

Sar, Sarve [saa'r, saa'rv], *v.* to feed pigs.

Sart'n sure [saa'rt'n shoo'ür], certain. 'I be *sart'n sure* thy best Sunday bonnut's quite intirely spwilt.' [Uuy bee saa'rt'n shoo'ür dhuuy best Sundi bon-uuts kwuuyt intuuy'ri spwuuy'lt.]

Scrabble along [skrab'l ulaung'], *v.* to struggle hard for a living.

Scratch [skrach], *s.* the tail-board of a waggon.

Scrinch [skrinch], *s.* a very small piece. 'What a *scrinch* o' cheese!'

Scrump [skrump], **Scrunch** [skrunch], *s.* the rind of baked pork (*Oxford*).

Soud [skud], *s.* a slight shower.

Scum-o'-th'-yeth [skum'udhüyeth'], *s.* scum of the earth: a phrase applied to a very low person (nearly obsolete).

Set [set], *v.* to let (general).

Settin' down [set'n duuwn], *s.* a severe rebuke.

Shek [shek], *v.* to shake; shook. 'I never *sheks* my childern, for I 'a yerd say you med *shek* ther insides out o' place; I gi's 'em a proper good 'idin' instid.' [Uuy nev'uur sheks muuy chil'duurn,

fur uuy a. yuurd sai yū md shek dhuur insuuy'dz uuwt u plais;
uuy giz um u prop'uur guod uuy'din instid'.]

Shet-knife [shet nuuyf], *s.* a pocket-knife.

Shift [shift], *v.* to move; to manage for oneself. 'You must *shift* for yourself now.'

Shirky [shir'ki], *adj.* easily put out of temper. (*Oxford, Shirty.*)

Shock up, *v.* to put the sheaves up in shocks.

Shoe-maker's trot, *s.* a movement of the foot sometimes called the 'fidguts.'

Shoocky [shuok'i], the usual name for Susan. Also applied to the tea-kettle: 'Shoocky bilea.' (*Yarnton, Sooky.*)

Shotters [shot'uurz], *s.* pieces (shivers). 'Broke all to *shotters*.'

Shrovers (called *srovers*) [sroa'vuurz], singers. It is the custom for the children to go round the villages on Shrove Tuesday, and sing at each door:—

'Pit a pat, th' pan's hot,
An' I be come a *srover*;
Et (eat) a bit and bite a bit,
An' then 'tis all over.'

Sick-an'-sated [sik un sai'tid], *adj.* wearied with anything. 'I be *sick an' sated* wi' th' very sight o' work. I an't set down this yer blessed day, an' my back aches jest fit (ready) to come a-two.' [Uuy bee sik un sai'tid wi dhū ver'i suuyt u wuurk. Uuyaa'nt set duuwn dhis yuur bles'id dai, un muuy bak aiks jest fit tū kuum ūtoo'.]

Side-pockut [suuyd pok'ut]. 'Thee wants a watch as much as a twud wants a *side-pockut*.' [Dhee waunts u wauch uz much uz u twud' waunts u suuyd pok'ut.] A saying.

Sidle [suuy'dl], *v.* to coax sily. 'You be aulus a *sidlin'* about round ee, you be.' *v.* to walk sideways.

Sid-lip (seed-lip) [sid lip], *s.* an oval box containing seed corn which the sower carries across his shoulders.

Sid-size [sid suuyz], spoken of potatoes when of a suitable size for planting.

Simily [sim'uli], *adv.* seemingly. 'They be sisters *simily*.'

Skalley baulchers [skal'i baul'chuurz], *s.* unfledged birds (*Oxford*). ('Skalla-baulchins,' *Holton*.)

Skim plough, *s.* a plough that cuts the surface of the ground only.

Skuffle [skuf'l], *s.* an implement for cleaning land of couch-grass.

Skuffle, *s.* a mop for cleaning out ovens. (*Chipping Norton*.) See **Maukin**.

Skutch [skuch], *s.* couch-grass (*Holton*). (Also Cutch at *Yarnton*.)

Slotchut [sloch'ut], *v.* to spring up to the heel. 'Ow yer slippers do *slotchut*.' [Uuw yuur slip'uurz doo sloch'ut.]

Sluck-a-bed [sluk'ubed], *s.* a word applied to a late riser.

Smart dale [smaa'rt dail], a good deal (*Holton*).

Smartish [smaa'rtish], pretty well (much used). 'How be to-day, Missis?' 'Smartish.'

Smartish-few, *s.* a fair quantity. 'Did you have many apples this year?' 'A smartish-few' [fyaaw, *Witney*].

Smatch [smach], *s.* flavour. 'This tay levs sich a naasty *smatch* in thee (your) mouth, 'tis wusser ner seeny' (senna). [Dhis tai levs sich u naa'eti smach in dhee muuwth, tiz wus'uur nuur see'ni.]

Smudder [smud'uur], *v.* to smother; to cover; *s.* a smother. 'I'll larn thee better ner to *smudder* thy pinner wi' dirt agen, my lady, that I ðöl!' [Uuyl laa'rn dhee bet'uur nuur tū smud'uur dhuuy pin'uur wi' dirt ugyen, muuy lai'di, dhat uuy uol!] 'What a *smudder*!'

Snacks [snaks], *s.* shares. 'Us 'll go *snacks*.'

Snap [snap], *s.* a slight meal.

Sniggle in [snig'l in], *v.* to get anything in an underhand manner.

Sobbled [sob'ld], *p. p.* wrinkled, as hands are after washing clothes.

Solemn swuth [sol'um swuth], solemn oath. 'I'll take my *solemn swuth* 'tis true' (nearly obsolete).

Solid [sol'id], *adj.* serious. 'Ow *solid* ya looks.'

Someberry [sum'buuri], *s.* somebody. See **Noberry**.

Soppin' [sop'in], *adj.* very wet; soaking. 'I be *soppin'* wet.'

Spadgick [spaj'ik], *s.* a sparrow (*Oxford*).

Spit [spit], *s.* one row of dug earth: two rows are two *spits*, and so on.

Spit [spit], *s.* a likeness. 'Er's the very *spit* o' 'er Aunt Ann.'

Sprang [sprang], *s.* a root.

Spranggelin' [sprang'gülin], *pres. part.* straggling. 'I sin a lot o' gret *spranggelin'* cabbage in they thar 'lotments, all levs an' no 'earts.' [Uuy sin u lot u gret sprang'gülin kyab'ij in dhai dhaa'r lotments, aul levz un noa aa'rts.]

Spreed [spree'd], to have the skin red or sore from exposure to wind or wet.

Spud [spud], *s.* a preparation of manure in which mushrooms are grown (*Holton*).

Spwuz, **Spuz** [spwuz, spuz], *v.* suppose.

Squinch your draught [skwinch yuur draa'ft], quench your thirst. 'I aulus keeps some cold tay in th' tay-pot, I finds that *squinch your draught* better ner sa much beer.' [Uuy au'lus keeps sum could tai in dhū tai'pot, uuy fuuyndz dhat skwinch yuur draa'ft bet'uur nuur sū much beer.] (Nearly obsolete.)

Squitch-fire [skwich fuuyr], *s.* a fire made of couch-grass.

Squitter [skwit-uur], *v.* to run in a quick, excited way. **Scutter** in some parts of the county.

Staddle [stæd-l], *v.* the framework on which ricks are built.

Starlog [staarlog], *s.* a starling (*Yarnton*).

Starred [staa-rd], *p. p.* starved.

Stauked [stau-kt], *p. p.* covered with mud in walking.

Stay your stomach [stai yuur stum-uk], *v.* to prevent faintness through want of food. 'No, Maam, no mate, unly u mossel o' bren cheese an' a moufful o' poorter jest t' *stay my stomach*.' [Noa, mam, noa mait, unly u mos'l u bren'chee'z un u muuw'ffl u poo'rtuur jest tū stai mi stum-uk.]

Steld, Styeld [steld, styeld], *p. p.* stole; stolen.

Stew [steu], *v.* to fret. 'You'll fret and *stew* yerself into the grave.'

Still [stil], *adj.* quiet. 'E's a very *still* man.'

Stiven's breakfast [Stiv-nz brek-fust], a meal set in a disorderly manner. 'This is wusser ner *Stiven's breakfast*.' [Dhis iz wus-uur nuur Stiv-nz brek-fust.]

Stock [stok], *s.* the hob of a grate.

Stocky [stok-i], *adj.* thick-set.

Straggled [strag-uld], *p. p.* trodden down by cattle: spoken of corn.

Straight [strait], put in order; presently; even in accounts. 'Us be got *straight* now.' [Us bee got strait nuuw.] 'I'll come *straight*.' [Uuy! kuum strait.] 'Thar now, I 'a paid ee the fipence I owed ee, an' us be *straight*.' [Dhar nuuw, uuy u paid ee dhū fip-uns uuy oad ee, un us bee strait.]

Strappin' [strap-in], *s.* a beating with the strap worn by men round their waists.

Strike [struuyk], *v.* To *strike* potatoes is to put them in a warm place to chit (sprout) as much as possible, when they are said to be 'struck.'

Strip Jack naked, a game at cards sometimes called 'Byet (beat) my neighbour out of doors.'

Stubble [stub-l]. Pigs, geese, &c. turned into a cornfield after the corn is carried, are said to be turned out to *stubble*.

Studyin'-cap (Put an my), to think deeply.

Stunny [stun-i], *v.* to stun. 'This noise is enough t' *stunny* anybody; I'd as liv be at Bedlam as be yer.' [Dhis nauyz iz unuuf tū stun-i en'ibod-i; uuyd uz liv bee ut Bed-lum uz bee yuur.]

Sub [sub], *v.* to draw wages on account (*Oxford*).

Sud out [sud uuw't], *v.* to take clothes from the copper.

Suggy [sug-i], *adj.* saturated with water (*Holton*).

Swaared [swaa'rd], *p. p.* swore; sworn.

Swarrin' [swaar'in], *s.* the purring of a cat.

Sweet wort [sweet wuurt], *s.* ale before the hops are added.

Swimy [swuuy'mi], *adj.* giddy.

Swotchul along, *v.* to walk in a loose, rolling manner.

Swotchultin' [swauch'ultin], *pres. part.* loose; hanging about.

Tackle, *s.* harness.

Tackle, *v.* to mend. 'I can't *tackle* up this old ship's trough.' To fancy: used in reference to food. 'I can't *tackle* bacon this hot weather.' *s.* 'What *tackle* d' ee call this?'

Tag [tag], *s.* a string or cord tied to a barrow or handcart to enable any one to help draw it. 'Fill yer barra full o' straa, an' tie this yer piece of oalter (halter) t' un, an' I'll pull *tag*.' [Fil yuur barn fuol u straa, un tuuy dhis yuur pees u oa'tuur tuon, un uuyl puol tag.]

Tailboord [tail'boord], *s.* the board at the back of a cart. See *Scratch*.

Tailin' whate [tai'lin wait], *s.* inferior wheat from which the best has been taken away (*Holton*). 'Tail whate' [tail wait] at Handborough.

Take an [taik an], *v.* to grieve.

Takin' [tai'kin], *s.* a passion, or state of agitation. 'What a *takin'* 'er's in surelye!'

Taterin' [tai'tuurin], *v.* picking up potatoes.

Teart [tee'urt], *adj.* sharp; biting. 'This cheese is very *teart*.'

Ted [ted], *v.* to spread the hay about the field from the swathe.

Teeny [tee'ni], *adj.* tiny.

Terrible folks [terubl foaks], very intimate. 'They be *terrible folks*, they be.'

Tetter [tet'uur], *s.* a small pimple.

Thar, Thur, Theer [dhaa'r, dhuur, dhee'ür], there. *Thur* is used in all the villages round Witney, and *thar*, and sometimes *theer*, in the villages round Woodstock.

Thee-in an' thou-in, a form of expressing the use of the word *thee*. It is considered a liberty for a stranger to say *thee* to any one. 'I can't abar'n a *thee-in an' thou-in* about.' [Uuy kyaa'nt ubaa'rn udhee'in an dhuuw'in ubuww't.]

Them be um [dhem bee um], those are they.

Thick-yed [thik yed], *s.* a dull, stupid person.

Things [thingz], *s.* live stock. 'Sar (serve) all the *things*, but dwun't gi' they thar pigs n' moor cabbage stoms, ner tater tops, for they

dwunt do 'em nar a mossel o' good.' [Saa'r aul dhù thingz, bt dwunt gi dhai' dhaa'r pigz nù moo'ür kyab'ij stomz, nuur tai'tuur tops, fuur dhai dwunt' doo um naar u mos'l u guod.]

Thresher [thresh'uur], or **Thrusher**, *s.* a thrush.

Tiddle [tid'l], *v.* to bring a lamb, &c. up by hand.

Tiddly [tid'li], *adj.* very small.

Tidy [tuuy'di], tolerably. 'Ow d' ee get an?' '*Tidy*' (or pretty tidy). [Uuw dee get an? Tuuy'di (or preti tuuy'di).]

Tie up [tuuy uup], *v.* to bind up sheaves of corn in a band (called a *band*) of corn stalks. 'My ole dooman's agwain *tiein'* up far ma' (me). (Emphasis on *tiein'* up, otherwise 'for I.')

Tine [tuuyn], *s.* the prong of a harrow, &c.

Todg [toj], *s.* anything very thick. 'This yer inun porridge is as thick as *todg*.' [Dhis yuur uuy'nuun por'ij iz uz thik uz toj.]

Token [toa'kn], *s.* a sign, or warning. 'Oh, mam, ðöl ee come acrass, for us 'a 'ad a *token*, an' us be frit t' death.' [Oa, mam, uol ee kuum ukraa's, fuur us u ad u toa'kn, un us bee frit tū deth.]

Toppins [top'inz], *s.* very fine bran.

Trapes [traips], *v.* to let one's skirts trail in the mud; to lounge about; *s.* an untidy person. 'Look at that gret gal a-*trapes'n* about the strits; 'er ought to be at sarvice.'

Trivant, Tribant [trib'unt], *s.* truant. At Oxford they say 'Play the wag.'

Trunch [trunch], *s.* a trench. 'My ole mar stepped in a gret *trunch* an' throwed I a-top of a yep o' pibbles, an' knocked out two o' my frunt tith.' [Muuy oal maa'r stept in a gret trunch un throad uuy u top uv a yep u pib'lz, un nokd uuw't too u muuy frunt tith.]

Tugs [tugz], *s.* the irons round the thiller's (the shaft horse) collar.

Turn up [tuurn uup], *v.* to put a horse out to grass.

Turnin' [tuurn'in], *s.* In stocking-knitting a *turning* is two rounds. See **Bout**.

Twenty-leben weeks [wiks], an impossible time; never.

Twirty [twuur'ti], *adj.* quick-tempered; easily offended. 'I didn't ought to say it varlike, but Master Loyt's (Lait) a very *twirty* man; you be obliged to run thereckly minute 'ee 'ollers, an' some days you dun't dar say yer soul's yer own.' [Uuy didnt aut tū sait vaar'luuy'k, bt Maa'stuur Lauyt s u ver'i twir'ti man; yoo bee ubluuyjd tu ruun dhürek-li minit ee ol'uurz, un suum daiz yu dunt daa'r sai yuur soalz yuur oan.]

Two (to be), to be great friends. 'Um *be two*, um be.' At Chastleton it means exactly the contrary:—'If you döös [duoz] that we shall *be two*, i. e. we shall cease to be friends.

Two-twins, twins.

Twud (toad) **under a 'arrow** (a saying), a most miserable and unfortunate position. 'Un med as well be a *twud under a 'arra* as be led sich a life as thee ledst I: 'tis scanlus an' shemful 'ow I be sard.' 'A ooman's aulus sard well if 'er yent knocked about, an' thee biant never knocked about.' [Un med uz wel bee u twud' un'duur u aru uz bee led sich u luuyf uz dhee ledst uuy: tiz 'skan'lus un 'shem'fl uuw uuy bee saar'd. U uom'unz au'lus saar'd wel if uur yent nok'd ubuuw't, un 'dhee biant nev'uur nok'd ubuuw't.]

Um sais, Um goes, &c. [um sez, um goaz], they say; they go, &c. 'Em ses 'em went a accornin' isterday in the Roslin Ouse Ground, but 'em ses 'em wun't go na moor, 'cause 'em *says* accorns be s' chep this year 'em can yarn moor a gluv'in.' [Um sez um went u ak'uurnin istuordi in dhü Ros'lin Uuws Gruuwnd, bt um sez um wunt goa nu moo'ür, kauz um sez ak'uurnz bee s't chep dhis yuur um kun yaa'rn moo'ür u gluv'in.]

Underbed (of beef), the flank.

Under-butter, *s.* butter made from inferior cream. **Head-butter** is made from the first cream.

Up'ards and Down'ards, up the country and down the country.

Upsides wi' [uupsuuy'dz wi], even with. "Make 'aste," I sais t' un; an' a sais, "Make 'aste 's dead, Missis!" but I was *upsides w'n*; I sais, "If a is, Be quick's come in 'is place." [Maik aist, uuy sez tuon; an u sez, Maik aist s ded, Mis'is! bt uuy wuz uupsuuy'dz win; uuy sez, If u iz, Bee kwik s kuum in iz plais.]

Up-townd, Up-strit, up the village. They also say *Down-townd*, &c.

Var like [vaa'r luuy'k], very likely: always said for perhaps.

Varjiz [vaar'jiz], *s.* verjuice. 'As sour as *varjiz*.'

Vitru'l [vit'ruol], *v.* to mix vitriol with seed corn to prevent its destruction by insects, especially the wire-worm. 'I'a *vitru'lled* my whate.'

Waard [waa'rd], *p. p.* worn. (Waird, *Islip*, &c.)

Waidin' [waidin], *part.* bathing (*Blackthorn*, *Holton*, and *Islip*).

Warn [waurn] (I'll), I'll warrant.

Wash [wosh], *s.* water in which food has been boiled, or greasy dishes washed, used to mix the meal for pigs.

'Hay is for horses,
Straa is for cows,
Milk is for little pigs,
And *wash* for old sows.'

[Ai iz fuur au'siz,
Straa iz fuur kyuuwz,
Milk iz fuur lit'l pigz,
Un wosh fuur oal suuwz.]

Water bewitched an' tay begruchte [wau'tuur biwicht' un tai bigrucht'], weak tea.

Weeny [wee'ni], *adj.* very small (*Oxford*).

Welts [welts], *s.* pieces of leather that are used to bind the fastenings of leather gloves.

Wench (my), a term of endearment. 'Never mind, *my wench*, I didn't mean [myen'] t' urt tha.'

Whirlers [wir'luurz], *s.* stockings without feet.

Whirlibone [wir'libun], *s.* a joint of pork called a round-bone.

White 'en's chick (the). A petted or spoilt child is called '*the white 'en's chick*.'

Wildin [wil'din], *s.* a large kind of wild crab (*Holton*).

Wilter [wil'tuur], *v.* to droop; to fade; to wilt.

Windin-sheet [wuuy'ndin sheet], *s.* the guttering of a candle, which is caused by a hair, supposed to be a sure sign of death.

Wire-docks [wuuyr doks], *s.* a low railway bridge at Islip (Viaduct).

Wire-edge [wuuyr ej], *s.* keen edge: often spoken of the appetite.

Withe [with], *s.* the thin, tough end of a flitch of bacon, near the shoulder.

Work [wuurk], *s.* manual labour only. 'I aulus thinks writ'n books, an' praichin', an' all sich things as they be myent for folk as can't work.' [Uuy aulus thinks ruuytn books, un praichin, un aul sich thingz uz dhai bee myent' fuur foak uz kyaa'nt wuurk.]

Work-brittle, eager to work.

Worky-day [wuur'ki dai], *s.* week-day.

Wortewell [wuur'tewel], *s.* the skin round the finger-nail.

Wroastle [ros'l], *v.* to wrestle.

Wuss ner dirty butter [wus nuur dirti but'uur], very revolting indeed; also a form of expressing pride. 'We be *dirty butter* ta they.'

Wusser, *s.* a very bad person; a modified form of **Wust of all wussers**.

Wust of all wussers [wust uv aul wus'uurz], bad amongst the bad; very bad indeed.

Yallack, Yollock, Thallack, Allack, Lack [yal'ak, yol'uk, thal'ak, al'ak, lak], *interj.* there look! an exclamation of surprise.

Yalla-ommer [yal'u om'uur], *s.* a yellow-hammer.

Yarl [yaa'rl], *s.* earl (nearly obsolete).

Yawnups's corner [yau'nuupsiz kaur'nuur], *s.* the corner of the streets where the boys usually congregate.

Yep. *s.* a heap.

Yethful thing [*yeth-fuol thing*], earthly thing. 'I sets yer in my dis'abillies aglovin' from one day's ind til another, an' thee as'n't done a *yethful thing* this yer blessed day.' [Uy sets yuur in muuy dis'abillz ugluv'in frum wun daiz ind tl unudh'uur, un dhee asnt daz u yeth'f thing dhis yuur blesid dai.]

You' sir [*eus' uur*], a form of addressing boys. 'Come an, *you' sir*.' [*Kuum an, eus' uur.*]

Zod [*zod*] and **Zad**, the letter Z.

ADDENDA.

Away wi', *v.* to endure. 'I can't away wi' 't.'

Baiver [*bai-vuur*], *s.* a workman's meal in the afternoon.

Caddle, *s.* confusion (*Yarnton*).

Devil's pig, the wood-louse (*Northleigh*). Called **God A'mighty's pig** at *Handbro'*.

Dummel [*dum-l*]. Hay, &c. when not well made is so called. 'This hay wunt pitch, 'tis very *dummul*.'

Finee'gin', *adj.* sly; deceitful; underhanded.

Gawny, *s.* a simpleton.

Jacob's ladder, the gap made by a dropped stitch having run down in knitting.

Litter, *s.* bedding of inferior straw for horses; *v.* to litter down.

Nuncheon [*nun'chin*], *s.* luncheon.

Oont [*oont*], *s.* a mole (*Chipping Norton*).

Rar [*raar*] **th' 'ouse**, to make a great outcry; to rouse the house.

Sawnups, *s.* a stupid person (*Yarnton*). (*Yawnups*, *Handbro'*.)

Skas [*skas*, *skyes*], scarce; scarcely.

[The LOCALITY of the Words in the above Supplement is that of
HANDBOROUGH, near Woodstock, and the neighbouring Villages.]

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XXV.
ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE CUMBERLAND GLOSSARY.

By WILLIAM DICKINSON, F.L.S.

1881.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO
THE CUMBERLAND GLOSSARY.

Ampassy, B. a Cornish word in Couch's Glossary, used as in Ampassy
B. in former supplement.

Away wid, G. to put up with ; to allow ; to suffer. 'It's a lee, and
I can't *away wid* it.'

Bad to bide, C. SW. hard to endure ; N. sair to beyd.

Bakhus, G. a back room of the house ; bakehouse.

Belike, G. perhaps.

Belly timmer, G. food.

Bluitert, N. injuriously affected by drinking.

Breumm, G. broom (*Sarothamnus scoparia*).

Brong, N. brought.

Broth, C. a few broth. It is rare to find the word 'few' prefixed or
annexed to any other word than broth, or more rarely to poddish.
'Will ye hev a few *broth* ?'

Buckle, G. to seize ; to attack. '*Buckle* till him, Bob.'

Bwode, G. an offer, or bid.

Byar law, Byr law, C. NW. a custom or law established in a township
or village.

Cat snifter, NE. quickly done. 'In a *cat snifter*.'

Cheap on't, G. very deserving. 'He sud be hang't, and *cheap on't*.'

Chiers, Shiers, C. small and thin pieces. 'My teeth's gone, and I'se
fworst to cut my meat into *chiers*.'

Chove't, Choav't, C. linen, &c. frayed by being caught on the edge
of a drawer or otherwise.

Clem't, B. unable to swallow more. The man who undertook to lick up a quantity of oat-meal in a given time was defeated; 'he was fairly *clem't*.'

Come by chance, G. an illegitimate child.

Com on, G. became of. 'What *com on* thee yesterday?' Where were you?

Copt, **Cop-heedit**, C. cop-headed; a peaked crown, as many polled cattle have, or tufted as some birds are.

Cruel, C. very. '*Cruel* nice; *cruel* ugly.'

Cumman', G. coming.

Cumman' and gangin', G. A person obstinate in his own opinion has no *coming and going* in him; unyielding.

Curl, B. to take offence; to be displeased; to stand upon dignity.

Daddlement, G. trifling proceedings.

Dikey, C. the hedge-sparrow (*addl.*).

Do, Doo, C. 'He's done his *do*;' accomplished his object.

Doddy, NE., **Dod't**, SW. without horns.

Dowse, B. advanced in pregnancy; well furnished.

Duz, Does, G. suffices. 'A *smo*' matter *duz*.'

Endways, G. endwise; without interruption.

Er. See **Or**.

Faddom, C. two knitters compete in speed. One says, 'I'll *faddom* ye,' and they each draw out the yarn as far as the arms can spread, and making knots as marks, they try which can soonest knit up the length; put for 'fathom.'

Feassin's, G. facings; exercises. 'T' lawyer put him through his *feassin's*;' questioned him sharply.

Feckless, G. ? effectless (*addl.*).

Field Reeve, G. a person having charge of a stinted pasture belonging to different owners.

Fleuk-feuttit, G. flat-footed.

Fluffment, G. light and loose talk and material.

Flushcocks, C. the herb *juncus nigritellus*.

Foil, G. (*addl.*). 'He's rinnin' t' oald *foil*;' going a second time over the scent; renewing intimacy with a former sweetheart.

Forgitty, C. forgetful.

Gee (g soft) **nor woy**, g. An ill-trained horse and an obstinate man will neither '*gee nor woy*;' i. e. obey command or entreaty.

Give, g. to yield or give way; the first movement of a pull.

Gollin, c. the globe flower (*Trollius Europæus*). 'What ails ta? Thou's as yalla as a *gollin*.'

Gowa, c. go. The industrious farmer says, 'Come, *gowca* to yer wark wid me, lads.' The indifferent farmer says, 'Howay to yer wark, lads,' and leaves them to themselves.

Grub, g. food; a modern word.

Havver bannocks, g. thick cakes of oat-meal.

Havver meal, g. oat-meal.

Hawse, Hoce, g. the gullet or throat (*enlarged meaning*).

Heaps, E. turnips.

Heeve, B. to vomit.

Hitch, g. to move the chair without rising from it; a break; an impediment; to hook on.

Hod fit wi', N. to keep up with; to equal. 'I can *hod fit wi'* that chap.'

Hop nor ree, g. (same as **Gee nor woy**) = right or left.

Hunsep, c. a scolding; the special Christmas tune always used by the country fidler waits. The hunt's up.

Hunsep through the wood, *hunsep* through the wood,
Merrily goes the day, sir;
Get up old wives and bake your pies,
To-morrow is Christmas day, sir, &c.

Hurrysom, c. haste with confusion.

In'd, c. brought in.

Innerds, g. the contents of the chests of animals.

Innin', c. bringing in—of corn, &c.

Kind, g. sort, or description. 'Will ta len' me a shillin'?' 'Nay, I hev'n't money *kind* about me.'

Leep, g. to parboil. '*Leep* them giblets, Peggy.'

Lift, g. the bend in the shaft of a spade, giving room for the lower hand, and easing the operation of lifting.

Ling besom, g. a broom made of heather.

Ling honey, g. honey collected by bees having access to heather, and reckoned superior both in quantity and quality.

Lollard, B. a lazy one. 'Lig-a-bed *lollard*. Ten o'clock *schollard*.'
Loop, c. to put loops of slender rods on the tops of walls or bare hedges to prevent sheep leaping over.
Love in a chain, ec. the plant *Sedum reflexum*.

Manny, sw. c. monny ; N. many.

Maykin, c. a silly person.

Mense, G. 'He hez nowder sense nor *mense* : ' said of a person who is silly and unmanageable (*addl.*).

Middle-street steanns, c. boundary stones where an owner holds only one side of the village.

Miller, c. a white moth whose feathers resemble meal.

Moilin', c. (amended) painstaking ; caring for. 'Toilin' and *moilin'*.'

Moss besom, a broom made of the moss *Polystichum commune*.

Mosstroopers, N. border freebooters.

Mug, B. a term of endearment.

Muller, **Mudler**, c. an instrument used for bruising sugar in a glass of toddy.

Naitshel, c. to overcome ; to defeat.

Nopy, B. clever ; excelling.

Nudels, G. a simpleton. 'He *nudels* (saunters) away his time.'

Parins, G. turves pared off to burn in breaking up new or moory lands.

Pearchin', G. penetrating (*addl.*).

Pelt, G. This word has several meanings, but the principal one is connected with vigorous action. 'He com in wid a *pelt*' = sharply.

Pitch-pipe, c. a pipe formerly used in country churches to denote the pitch of the music.

Ramp, **Wramp**, c. a sprain or twist of a limb. 'Mary fell and *ramp't* her ankle to-day.'

Ridlin', c. a riddle, or puzzle. 'Come, and I'll set thee a *ridlin'*.'

Saucy, G. needlessly particular as to food, &c. ; impertinent.

Sconce, G. a stone shelf (*addl.*).

Scut, G. the tail of a hare or rabbit (*correction*).

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Sed, g. said ; controlled. ' Be *sed*, barns ;' do as you are bid ; be quiet.

Sharpin sickle, **Slape sickle**, c. a sickle without teeth ; a reaping-hook.

Sheep syme, c. a straw rope hung round a sheep's neck, including a fore leg, to prevent its leaping fences.

Shiers. See **Chiers**.

Shog, n. a vertical shaking of the leg. ' And as the fidler *shog't* his leg.'—*Mark Lonsdale*.

Shottel, n. schedule.

Sideways, g. a sidewise movement.

Sill, g. a soft slate rock used for slate pencils.

Slensh, c. to cleanse.

Sloom, B. a light sleep.

Sop, c. a bunch of cotton wool to prevent the ink running out of the inkhorn if upset.

Spang, a stinging pain (*addl.*).

Spewy, c. land subject to small sand-feeds of water.

Staith, **Steer**, a place of deposit for coal till wanted for shipping or sale.

Steann-throw, c. N. *steànn thrāa* ; sw. about the distance a stone the size of an egg can be thrown by hand.

Steed, c. supply. ' Rain com down in good *steed* yesterday.'

Stick by t' rib, c. cow't word, which see.

Stick dyke, c. a fence made entirely of dead or brushwood.

Stickin', g. thickly set. ' Yon tree's fairly *stickin'* wid pears.'

Stowter, n. to stagger ; unsteady.

Strick, g. a stirk, or yearling heifer, &c. (*addl.*).

Sweetheart (to), NE. to publish the banns. ' He *sweetheartit* me : ' said by a woman of the clergyman who published her banns (*Rev. T. Lees*).

Teann, g. taken ; arrested (*addl.*).

Tee, c. to.

' Ya neet efter deein' up t' horses
And seein' 'at t' kye war o' reet,
I read about t' " Grummelan Farmer,"
And thought I could put a bit *tee* 't.'

That, g. ' It's a gay nice horse *that* ' (common in Cumberland speech).

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Thoom-syme, c. a short rope made by twisting straw round the thumb.

Tommaty taa, c. the blue tit (*Parus caeruleus*).

Toon, Town, n. applied to small hamlets or farm-buildings : as Justus toon, Nixon's toon, &c.

Twist, c. a turn of the halter put round a horse's jaw.

Twote, n. total.

Wild as winter thuuner, g. ungovernable ; unruly.

Worniment, nw. ornament.

Wut, n. wit.

Wya, g. a note of assent. ' *Wya*, I mappen may.'

Yeas, Yeasy, c. ease ; easy (*nearly obsolete*).

Yeaz, sw. you shall. ' *Yeaz* come in a bit, *yeaz* like.'

XXVI.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.

BY EDWARD SUTTON.

THESE words are taken from the marsh, wold, and fen districts lying between Grimsby on the north, Boston on the south, Lincoln on the west, and the sea-coast on the east, with Louth for the centre. The vocabulary of all these parts is the same, but the pronunciation is coarser and fuller in the marsh districts. All vowels are pronounced as if double; thus—lai-at, roo-ad, boo-an, mâ-il, for late, road, bone, mile. The dialect is fast disappearing.

EDWARD SUTTON.

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Peculiar preterites in use in this dialect are the following: viz. *belt* for *built*; *hat* for *hit*; *snew* for *snowed*; *mew* for *mowed*; *ewet* for *owed*.

Noticeable corruptions are the following:

nobbud, only (nought but).

weeant, will not.

caffle, to cavil; haggle.

argle, to argue.

cazzlety (i. e. casualty), doubtful; changeable: 'Cazzlety weather.'

refatory, refractory.

mislest, molest.

dispense with, to do or put up with; *not to do without*, as is usually meant.

planished up, heaped up with various things, so that there is no room (replenished).

After such words as *wooy!* (wo!) *hawve!* (haw!) a strong and sonorous 'uh!' is added; also in cases of interjections used in addressing animals.



NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.

Aar, *s.* a sea-aar ; a dense fog from the sea.

Addle, *v.* to earn ; also to lay by money.

Anew, *adj.* enough.

Ask, *adj.* acrid ; rough to taste or feel.

Bairn, *s.* a child.

Battens, *s.* small sheaves of straw used for covering ricks.

Bawk, *s.* a beam or rafter.

Beal, *v.* to shout loudly from grief or irritation.

Beck, *s.* a brook.

Bellas, *v.* to shout loudly ; '*bellas* out.'

Bencil, *v.* to flog with a rod.

Bink, *s.* a bench.

Bleb, *s.* a blister or bubble.

Blether, *s.* a bladder.

Blether, *v.* to snivel and weep.

Blöre, *v.* to cry out loudly (used of children only).

Boäk, *v.* to belch ; eructate.

Boon, *v.* to mend a road.

Breed, *s.* the breadth mown by the scythe.

Brigg, *s.* bridge.

Brog, *v.* and *s.* to poke with a stick, or anything similar.

Bronkus, *s.* a donkey. In Texas a pony is called *broncho*.

Brust, *v.* to burst : '*brussen-gutted*,' very fat-bellied.

Bub, *s.* a young bird that cannot fly.

Bug, *adj.* fussy ; pleased ; conceited ; lively : 'as bug as a lop.'

Cad, *s.* stinking-flesh ; offal.

Cag-mag, *s.* refuse ; offal.

Camrail, *s.* the crooked rail by which a carcase is suspended.

Cange-away, *v.* to moulder and rot away slowly, by degrees.

Check!¹ used in calling a pig.

Choor! used in calling a pig.

Chunter, *v.* to grumble, *sotto voce*.

Clagged up, *adj.* clotted with dirt.

Clags, *s.* clotted locks of dirty wool on a sheep.

Clam, *v.* to clutch ; to seize anything suddenly and firmly.

Clammux, *s.* a lazy, useless slattern.

Clams, *s.* used by saddlers to hold their work.

Clat, *s.* a dirty mess.

Clatty, *adj.* wet and dirty ; sticky.

Clea, *s.* claw.

Cletch, *s.* a brood of chickens.

Clunch, *adj.* sour-tempered ; abrupt in speech, and irritable.

Cot, *v.* to felt or mat together.

Cott, *s.* a fleece of wool, matted or felted together (*cotted*).

Cratch, *s.* a butcher's barrow, made of rails only.

Crew, *s.* fold-yard for cattle : 'crew-yard.'

Dacker, *v.* to deteriorate ; to flag ; to grow worse : 'the fire *dackers*.

See **Megger**.

Dak ! Dak ! call to a pig (coaxingly).

Dakky, *s.* a pig : 'a *dakky*-pig.'

Dazed, *adj.* stupefied ; foolish-looking.

Dig, *s.* a pickaxe, one side of which is like a hoe.

Dither, *v.* to tremble.

Doodlings, *s.* young foxes.

Door-darns, *s.* door-posts.

Dowking, *adj.* turned down ; hanging down : 'a *dowking* hat.'

¹ *Check*! and *Dak*! are used coaxingly ; *choor*! roughly.

Drape yōws, *s.* barren ewes.

Dwiming away, *adj.* gradually wasting from disease. A.S. *dwīnan*.

Eddiah, *s.* grass-land, after the hay-crop has been taken off.

Ee, *s.* a run of water. A.S. *ed*, a river.

Fair-dinkum, that which is just and equitable.

Farwelted, *adj.* used of a sheep which has fallen on its back.

Feät, *adj.* nice; suitable; well done. Cf. *fetisliche* in *P. Plowman*, B. ii. 11.

Fessen-penny, *s.* earnest-money (fasten-penny).

Fettle, *v.* like the Yankee 'fix'; to put to rights or in order.

Fitties, *s.* land enclosed from the sea.

Flick, *s.* flitch.

Frackened, *adj.* freckled.

Frangy, *adj.* quarrelsome; snappish.

Fridge, *v.* to fray the edges of a garment, &c.

Fullock, *s.* impetus. 'It went with a *fullock*,' i. e. a rush.

Fummard, *s.* pole-cat (foul-marten, foulmart, foumart).

Gablick, *s.* a crowbar.

Gain, *adj.* near: 'the *gainest* road.'

Gathman, the herdsman, who looks after the cattle.

Gattram, a rough bye-road, or clay-lane.

Gimber, *s.* a barren ewe two years old.

Gizzen, *v.* to stare about vacantly.

Gleg, *v.* and *adj.* to look pleased; pleased; happy.

Glib, *adj.* smooth (always used in speaking of ice).

Glower, *v.* to stare surprisedly or angrily.

Grew, *s.* a greyhound.

Hake about, *v.* to lounge, loaf, or go lazily about.

Harrowed, *adj.* exhausted; done-up with work.

Hasp, *s.* the fastener of a gate.

Havver, *s.* wild self-sown oats.

Hawbuck, *s.* a clodhopper; a stupid fellow.

Hawm-about, *v.* to lounge stupidly about; to work unskilfully.

Hawve! to the left! used by the waggoner when on the right side of his horse.

Haze, *v.* to thrash soundly; to upbraid.

He-der, *s.* male, as opposed to she-der.

Heppen, *adj.* handy; skilful.

Hipe, *v.* to limp or halt.

Hoast, *s.* a cold in the throat. A.S. *hwōsta*.

Hog, *s.* a sheep before its first shearing.

Holt, *s.* a wood; plantation. A.S. *holt*.

Hooze, *s.* a cold in the chest.

Hot-ache, *s.* pain in the hands or feet from intense cold.

Howery, *adj.* dirty; filthy. A.S. *horig*, filthy. (Very distinctive of Lincolnshire dialect.)

Ither, *s.* udder of a cow, &c.

Izels, *s.* blacks; particles of soot falling down.

Izrom, *s.* a long, wearisome tale.

Jyst, *v.* and *s.* putting out cattle to graze at a fixed rate.

Kedge, *v.* to cause a stoppage of the bowels by too much green food.

Kell, *s.* internal parts of a pig or other animal.

Kelter, *s.* rubbish; worthless litter.

Kenspeck, *adj.* marked; easily recognisable.

Kindling, *s.* firewood.

Lether, *s.* a ladder.

Lig, *v.* to lie. A.S. *licgan*.

Limmock, *adj.* limber; loose-jointed; flabby.

Lithe, *v.* to thicken broth with meal.

Lob, *v.* to lounge.

Loff, *s.* the loose, fluffy matter which comes off soft cotton goods and blankets.

Loffy, *adj.* fluffy; having a raised woolly surface.

Lop, *s.* a flea.

Loppered, *adj.* curdled (of milk); slightly sour.

Lubbard, *s.* a lout.

Lungeous, *adj.* lumbering; uncouth; but, at the same time, violent.

Mattler, *s.* the match to anything.

Mawkin, *s.* a scarecrow.

Megger, *v.* to improve; get better: 'the fire *meggers*.' See **Dacker**.

Mowdiwarp, *s.* mole.

Mumping, *v.* begging. *Mumping-day* is St. Thomas's day.

Nap-kneed, *adj.* knock-kneed.

Nawpy, *adj.* clever; keen; knowing.

Nettin, *s.* urine (especially old, long kept).

Noggin, *s.* a large slice or corner: 'a *noggin* o' pie.'

Onset, *s.* commencement of anything.

Outener, *s.* a foreigner; one of another parish.

Overset, *v.* to recover from a shock (generally mental).

Pad, *s.* path.

Pag, *v.* to carry pick-a-back.

Pawky, *adj.* sly; tricky.

Pawting-about, *v.* handling things unnecessarily; interfering.

Pick, *s.* pitch.

Pickfurk, *s.* pitchfork.

Preachment, *s.* a long harangue, generally scolding or reproving.

Pronkus, *s.* a donkey. See **Bronkus**.

Ramper, *s.* the high road; turnpike.

Randy, *adj.* dissipated; riotous; lustful.

Rantan, *v.* to serenade with bones and cleavers, pots and pans.

Reäst, *v.* to raise as with a lever. Icel. *reista* (= E. *wrest*).

Recking-hook, *s.* the hook which hangs in the chimney-reek (smoke) in old-fashioned farm-houses, to hang a pot on; used in Scotland formerly to smoke salmon, by suspending the fish to it; and hence properly denominated a smoking-hook (**Recking-hook**). [Explained as *reek-airn hook*, i. e. reek-iron hook, in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary.—W. W. S.]

Reckling, *s.* the last of a litter of pigs, or brood of chickens.

Remble, *v.* to move; remove.

Retch, *v.* to stretch.

Rip, *v.* (ripping and swearing) to shout. Icel. *hræpa*, to blaspheme, from *hrópa*, to shout.

Rits, *s.* the intestines of a goose.

Roaked up, *adj.* heaped up.

Roaky, *adj.* foggy.

Same, *s.* lard.

Safe, *s.* a lazy ne'e-r-do-weel; a rascal.

Scopperil, *s.* a button mould.

Screeding, *s.* net for making caps.

Scrimp, *v.* to stint.

Scrowbald, *adj.* piebald (skewbald).

Scruff, *s.* the nape of the neck.

Shagged, *adj.* rough-haired; unkempt: 'as *shagged* as a foal.'

Shan, *adj.* shy; wild: '*shan* as an Irish cow.'

She-der, *s.* a female, as opposed to he-der.

Sipe, *v.* to leak; to run away gradually from a bung-hole.

Skel-ower, *v.* to over-balance (scale-over).

Skinch, *v.* to pinch; starve; give insufficient measure.

Slaape, *adj.* slippery (as of ice); tricky; deceitful.

Slither, *v.* to slide on ice.

Sliver, *s.* a short slop.

Slockened, *adj.* suffocated in water, or with too much water.

Sloomy, *adj.* sleepy; stupid.

Slur, *s.* a slide.

Sluther, *v.* to gulp down, as of oysters or porridge.

Smoot, *s.* a *cul de sac*; a lane leading nowhere.

Smouch, *v.* to kiss roughly.

Sneck, *s.* the ordinary fastener of a gate or door.

Sock, *s.* water soaking away from a manure-heap.

Solidly, *adv.* 'I *solidly* weant do it.'

Spang-wue, *v.* to place a toad on a board and project it into the air by striking the other end.

-deep, *adj.* the depth of the spade: 'dig it ower *spit-deep*.'

Spud, *s.* a long shaft with a sort of short chisel at the end, for cutting up thistles.

splutter; splash.

Spurrings, *s.* traces ; footmarks. A.S. *spor*, a trace ; whence *spyrrian*, to track, inquire.

Squād, *s.* thick mud.

Stale, *v.* to make water : used of horses and cattle.

Stalled, *adj.* satiated ; disgusted.

Stang-gad, *s.* a sort of trident used for spearing eels.

Steddle, *s.* foundation (especially of a stack or rick).

Stee, *s.* a ladder.

Steel, *s.* a stile.

Stew, *s.* dust ; figuratively noise ; turmoil.

Stithy, *s.* an anvil.

Stranny, *adj.* cracked ; demented.

Strind, *v.* and *s.* to stride ; stride.

Stunt, *v.* to be stupid and obstinate. A.S. *stunt*, stupid.

Swarth, *s.* rind of bacon.

Swatch, *s.* a slip cut off cloth as a pattern.

Swāth, *s.* green sward ; meadow.

Swathe, *s.* the width mown by the scythe.

Swaul, *v.* to throw water in quantities on anything.

Sweāl, *v.* to waste, to gutter (of a candle).

Syle, *v.* to strain milk ; also to pour down heavily : 'it *syled* down.'

Tack, *s.* a taste, generally unpleasant.

Taffled, *adj.* ravelled ; tangled : applied to a skein of wool or thread.

Team, *v.* to empty a cart or jug ; to pour out.

Tew, *v.* to annoy ; vex.

Thack, *s.* thatch.

Tharm, *s.* entrails of a beast. A.S. *þearm*.

Thréap down, *v.* to assert positively and vehemently : 'he *thréaped* me down.'

Thrum, *v.* to purr (of a cat).

Tiff, *adj.* tough.

Tine, *s.* prong of a fork.

Tip, *v.* to tip up a cart gradually. Compare **Sipe**.

Töner, *s.* one or the other.

Tootle, *v.* to play a whistle or fife.

Trape, *v.* to go '*trapesing* (*i. e.* gadding or tramping) about.'

Tumpoke, *v.* to turn a somersault.

Twissened, *adj.* twisted.

Unheppen, *adj.* clumsy ; unskilful.

Uptak, *s.* the upshot or end of an affair : 'at the *uptak*.'

Waffy, *adj.* having a faint, sickly smell.

Wankle, *adj.* weakly ; sickly. A.S. *wancol*.

Wemble, *v.* to turn anything over.

Werry, *v.* to bring forth young : applied to rabbits only.

Whutle, *v.* to whistle softly.

Wig, *s.* whey : 'as sour as *wig*.' Plattdeutsch *wigge*.

Witter, *v.* to continually fret and cry.

Wong, *s.* a meadow.

Wooy ! wo ! stop !

Wottle-day, *s.* working or week-day, as opposed to Sunday.

Wules, *s.* weevils in corn.

Wykins, *s.* jaws ; chops (*fauces*).

Yah, *pron.* you.

Yanks, *s.* leggings ; overalls.

Yarker, *s.* something specially large ; a monster.

Yaup, *v.* to shout loudly.

Yelk, *s.* the yolk of an egg.

Yowl, *v.* to howl.

Yuk, *v.* to jerk ; to pull anything sharply.

XXVII.

RADNORSHIRE WORDS.

BY THE

REV. W. E. T. MORGAN.

THE following list of words still in use in Radnorshire was kindly forwarded to Prof. Skeat by the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, of Morriston, near Swansea, who has revised the proofs for the English Dialect Society. The spelling follows, for the most part, that adopted in Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. It may be observed here that the forms *his'n* and *her'n*, for *his* and *hers*, are in common use; as are also *your'n* and *their'n*.

RADNORSHIRE WORDS.

Able, *adj.* rich ; well to do.

All-bease, gently ; quietly : put for 'all by ease.'

Anent, *prep.* alongside of.

Awf [auf], *s.* oaf, fool.

Bait, *s.* a meal ; for men and horses.

Bannut, *s.* a walnut (as in Shropshire, &c.).

Begging, *s.* a very little ; as, 'I wouldn't give a *begging*.'

Bett, *v.* to turn over the turf for rotting or burning ; to pare the turf with a breast-plough.

Betting, *s.* sods cut for burning or rotting.

Brawn, *s.* a boar.

Brummock [brum'uk], *s.* a bill-hook (lit. a broom-hook ; hook for cutting broom).

Cawv [kauv], *s.* a calf.

Clem, *v.* to famish.

Clet, *s.* a bolt ; for heating purposes.

Comical, *adj.* ill-tempered ; blameable.

Conceit, *v.* to suppose ; to fancy.

Cop, *v.* to plough in ridges for planting.

Cop, *s.* a ridge.

Cowse [kouz], *v.* to course, drive off.

Cull, *s.* the remnant of a flock of sheep.

Curst, *adj.* clever ; sharp.

Dearn [durn], *adj.* earnest.

Don, *adj.* clever; both in a good and bad sense.

Doubt, *v.* to expect (in an affirmative sense).

Elder, *s.* a cow's udder.

Feg, *s.* rough dead grass.

Fold, *s.* a farm-yard.

Frangy [franji], *adj.* restive; unmanageable.

Fretchet, *adj.* irritable.

Gallows [gal'us], *adj.* wicked.

Gay, *adj.* good.

Glat, *s.* a gap in a hedge.

Glem, *s.* a gleam; hot sunshine between showers.

Grubber, *s.* a scuffler (for the soil).

Gullies, **Gulls**, *s. pl.* goslings.

Hacker, *s.* a bill-hook.

Haft, *s.* the handle of a *brummock*, *q. v.*

Haulm, *s.* stalk of potato.

Hauve [hauv], *s.* the helve of an axe.

Heed, *s.* notice.

Hog, *s.* a yearling sheep.

Hoont [huont], *s.* a mole; elsewhere a *want*; in Shropshire, 'oont
[uont].

Housen, *pl.* of houses.

Hurds, *s. pl.* hards; coarse flax; tow.

Hurry, *s.* a period of time.

Imp, *s.* a shoot from a tree or fence.

Keep, *s.* grass, food (for cattle).

- *v.* to drivel or slaver.

Kind, *adj.* seasonable weather, or the reverse; also used
regard to the state of the soil.

Lift, *adj.* lief; used with regard to an equal choice.

Linnow [lin'oa], *adj.* pliant; soft.

Lissom, *adj.* nimble; active.

Lug, *v.* to draw.

Mawn-pit, *s.* a peat-pit or bog; from Welsh *mawn*, peat.

Middling, *adj.* of unequal merit; also poorly; ill. 'Uncommon *middling*;' very inferior, or very ill.

Mixen, *s.* a dung-hill.

Moither, *v.* to be delirious.

Nesh, *adj.* tender; delicate.

Never-sweat, *s.* an idle, lazy man.

Orl, *s.* an alder-tree.

Oss [os'], *v.* to attempt. (W. *osio*.)

Peart [peert], *adj.* lively; sharp. 'Market-peart;' slightly inebriated.

Pergy [perg'i], *adj.* perky; saucy; obstinate.

Pikel [peik'l], *s.* a pitch-fork.

Pitch, *s.* a steep hill.

Plack, *s.* a job, or a situation.

Pleach, *v.* to lay a hedge (general).

Poon [puon], *v.* to strike or beat.

Pouk [pouk], *s.* a sty on the eye (lit. a pock).

Pouking, *s.* a weak, sickly person. Cf. *puking* in Shakespeare.

Quames [quaims], *s. pl.* qualms.

Ratch, *s.* rocky soil.

Ratchety, *adj.* shaly; gravelly (soil).

Refuse [refeuz'], *s.* refusal; offer.

Reuk [rouk], *s.* a rut.

Sally, *s.* a willow. A.S. *sealh* (cognate with Lat. *salix*).

Scallion-gate, *s.* the gate of a church-yard by which the corpse enters; the lich-gate. (In common use at Llandegley and in other neighbouring parishes.) Halliwell gives *scallage*, a lich-gate, as a Western word.

Scud, *s.* a passing shower.

Simple, *adj.* infirm.

Slang, *s.* a narrow piece of land.

Sned, *s.* the handle of a scythe.

So, less by; *e. g.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches is expressed by 'four inches, *so* a quarter.' (I. e. *save*.)

Spittle, *s.* a spade.

Stank, *s.* a stang or stake.

Steep, *s.* a short hill.

Stele, **Steal** [steel], *s.* the handle of a hammer.

Stoup [stoup], *v.* to incline; as 'to *stoup* a barrel.'

Stub, *s.* a stump; brushwood.

Tare, *adj.* eager; troublesome (said of flies).

Tidling, *s.* a hand-reared lamb.

Tidy, *adj.* respectable; honest; fair.

Tree, *s.* the handle of a spade.

Tup, *s.* a ram.

Upright, *s.* a stake (from its position).

Urchin, *s.* a hedgehog.

Wain-house, *s.* a cart-house.

Wench, *s.* a young girl.

Wheddy, *adj.* interminable.

Whit! go off! start! said to a horse.

Whitty, *s.* a mountain-ash.

Whitwhat, *adj.* unstable; changeable.

Yean, *v.* to produce lambs.

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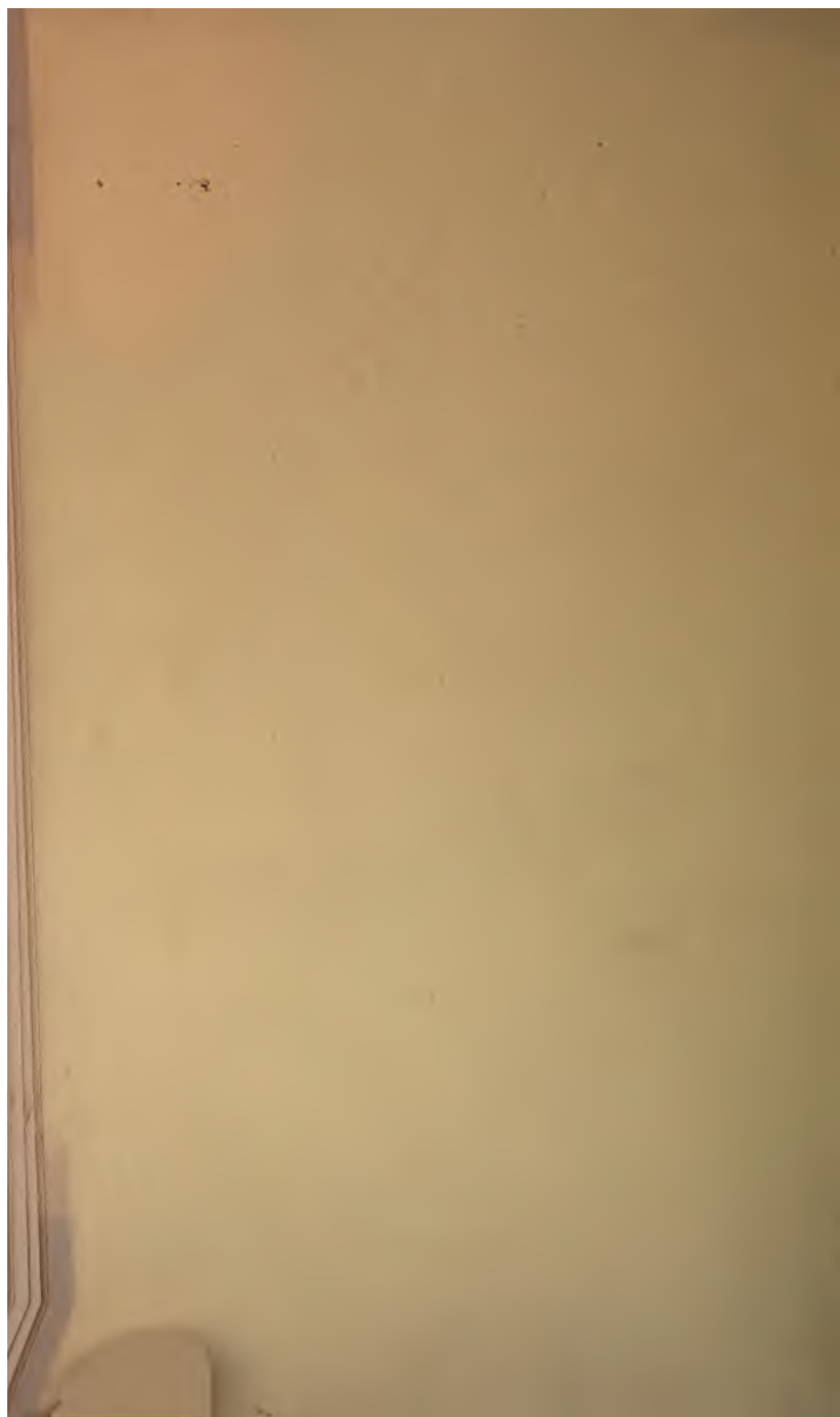
ERRATUM.

p. 90, l. 12, *read* Maulyern, the male heron. The lapwing is called the peewit.

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